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(54) Title: TUMOR VASCULAR MARKER-TARGETED VACCINES

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides methods of immunizing a subject against a tumor, inhibiting tumor growth, inhibiting tumor recurrence, treating, suppressing the growth of, or decreasing the incidence of a tumor, overcoming tolerance to a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) in a subject comprising the step of administering a vaccine comprising a TVM or a nucleic acid encoding a TVM and related vaccines. The present invention also provides a method of targeting a tumor vasculature in a subject having a tumor comprising the step of contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds a) a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or b) a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM.



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TUMOR VASCULAR MARKER-TARGETED VACCINES

GOVERNMENT INTEREST STATEMENT

[001] This invention was made in whole or in part with government support by grants from The National Institutes of Health (Grant No. CA098951, P50-CA083638, K12-HD43459, and D43-
5 TW00671). The United States government may have certain rights in the invention.

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[002] This application claims priority to United States provisional patent applications 61/101,083 and 61/181,659, filed September 29, 2008 and May 27, 2009, respectively, both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

10

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[003] The invention relates to compositions and methods for treating cancer. Specifically, the invention relates to a vaccine comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) and methods of use thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 [004] A major hurdle to advances in treating cancer is the relative lack of agents that can selectively target the cancer, while sparing normal tissue. For example, radiation therapy and surgery, which generally are localized treatments, can cause substantial damage to normal tissue in the treatment field, resulting in scarring and, in severe cases, loss of function of the normal tissue. Chemotherapy, in comparison, which generally is administered systemically, can cause
20 substantial damage to organs such as bone marrow, mucosae, skin and the small intestine, which undergo rapid cell turnover and continuous cell division. As a result, undesirable side effects such as nausea, loss of hair and drop in blood cell count occur as a result of systemically treating a cancer patient with chemotherapeutic agents. Such undesirable side effects often limit the amount of a treatment that can be administered. Thus, cancer remains a leading cause
25 of patient morbidity and death.

[005] Tumor malignancies accounts for 85% cancer mortality that was responsible for 23% of all deaths in US. Current approaches for the treatment of tumor malignancies with established agents and with the new targeted agents used alone and in combination are limited, in part, by

inability to deliver cytotoxic agents selectively to the tumor tissue in sufficient concentrations critical for tumor cell kill that translate into meaningful and durable responses.

[006] Cancers metastasize through tumor vasculature, which is diverse in both its cellular and molecular compositions, exhibiting variation in the type of cells that line the vessels and their complement of cell-surface receptors. Blood vessels are one type of tumor vasculature, and archetypal blood vessels are entirely lined with endothelial cells. Tumor blood vessels also can be mosaic or lined by both endothelial and tumor cells, while other vessels are formed entirely from tumor cells. Lymphatic vessels, which also occur within several tumor types, are a second type of tumor vasculature. The lymphatic vasculature is an important route for the spreading of cancer, and animal experiments have shown a positive correlation between metastasis and the number of lymphatic vessels in and around a tumor. The development of vascular-specific tools for cancer diagnosis and/or therapy has been hindered by the paucity of targets.

[007] Accordingly, there exists a need for improved compositions and methods for treating cancer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[008] In one embodiment, the invention provides a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine is capable of abrogating the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[009] In another embodiment, the invention provides a vaccine comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine is capable of abrogating the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[0010] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of immunizing a subject against a tumor, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby abrogating the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[0011] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide

comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby inhibiting the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

5 [0012] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of inhibiting tumor recurrence in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby inhibiting the recurrence of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

10 [0013] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of treating, suppressing the growth of, or decreasing the incidence of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby treating, suppressing the growth of, or decreasing the incidence of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

15 [0014] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of overcoming tolerance to a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby overcoming tolerance to said TVM.

20 [0015] In another embodiment, the invention provides a nucleic acid encoding for TEM1-pDOM for the prevention and treatment of a tumor.

[0016] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a subject, wherein the vasculature supplying said tumor comprises a tumor vasculature marker (TVM), comprising the steps of: identifying expression of said TVM by said tumor by
25 contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds said TVM or a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM; detecting said label; contacting said subject with an antibody to said TVM, wherein said antibody is labeled with a radionuclide to deliver cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM; and contacting said subject with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.

30 [0017] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of inhibiting tumor recurrence in a subject, wherein the vasculature supplying said tumor comprises a tumor vasculature

marker (TVM), comprising the steps of: identifying expression of said TVM by said tumor by contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds said TVM or a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM; detecting said label; contacting said subject with an antibody to said TVM, wherein said antibody is labeled with a radionuclide to deliver cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM; and contacting said subject with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.

[0018] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of treating, inhibiting the growth of, suppressing the growth of, or decreasing the incidence of a tumor in a subject, wherein the vasculature supplying said tumor comprises a tumor vasculature marker (TVM), comprising the steps of: identifying expression of said TVM by said tumor by contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds said TVM or a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM; detecting said label; contacting said subject with an antibody to said TVM, wherein said antibody is labeled with a radionuclide to deliver cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM; and contacting said subject with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.

[0019] In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding said TVM is the sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37. In one embodiment, the TVM is TEM-1. In one embodiment, the TVM is TEM-5, TEM-7, or TEM-8. In one embodiment, the detecting step is performed using positron emission tomography (PET) scanning. In one embodiment, the detecting step also utilizes computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanning. In one embodiment, the labeled compound is a labeled antibody.

[0020] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of targeting a tumor vasculature in a subject having a tumor, the method comprising the step of contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds a) a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or b) a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM. In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of detecting said labeled compound. In one embodiment, the labeled compound is an antibody.

[0021] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising one or more nucleic acid constructs comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune

response to said TVM, thereby inhibiting the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM

[0022] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of inhibiting tumor recurrence in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising one or more nucleic acid constructs comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby inhibiting the recurrence of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[0023] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of treating, suppressing the growth of, or decreasing the incidence of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising one or more nucleic acid constructs comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby treating, suppressing the growth of, or decreasing the incidence of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[0024] In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of overcoming tolerance to a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising one or more nucleic acid constructs comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby overcoming tolerance to said TVM.

[0025] Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description examples and figures. It should be understood, however, that the detailed description and the specific examples while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0026] 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.

5 [0027] **Figure 1.** Top, TEM1 expression in tumor vasculature in human ovarian cancer using MORAb-004; Bottom, Published expression of TEM1 (green) in relation to CD31 (red) in GBM vasculature (from Brady et al. *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol* 2004, 63:1274, incorporated herein by reference).

[0028] **Figure 2.** Establishment of human TEM1+ immortalized endothelial lines. MS1 and
10 H5V murine endothelial lines were transfected with human TEM1. A. Real time PCR analysis. B. Surface expression of hTEM1 is shown by flow cytometry in MS1 cells (arrow).

[0029] **Figure 3.** Expression of TEM1+ vascular grafts in the mouse. MS1 cells transduced with fLuc and human TEM1 were admixed with ID8 cells and implanted in flanks of Swiss nude mice. Chemiluminescent imaging was carried out following injection i.p. with 100 *mcl* of
15 30 mg/ml D-luciferin (Xenogen, Alameda, CA). Table (top) indicates the experimental conditions and cartoon (bottom left) depicts the experimental design. Each mouse was inoculated with (1) ID8 tumor cells mixed with MS1 cells transduced with human fLuc only; (2) ID8 tumor cells mixed with MS1 cells transduced with human fLuc and human TEM1; and (3) non-transduced ID8 cells.

20 [0030] **Figure 4.** Top, Human TEM1 expression in tumor vasculature in the mouse model from *Figure 3* (Tumor 2). Immunohistochemistry was performed using MORAb-004. hTEM1 resembles expression of TEM1 in human ovarian cancer and GBM vasculature (*Figure 1*). Bottom, PET imaging of one mouse shown in *Figure 3*. Two weeks after tumor inoculation, mice were injected with ¹²⁴I-labeled MORAb-004. Mice were imaged after 16 hours using PET
25 scan technology. Arrowhead indicates free iodine radioisotope trapped in the thyroid. Arrow shows circulating MORAb-004 in the blood pool (heart). The star indicates the site of the tumor where MORAb-004 accumulated specifically (Tumor 2). This was the tumor expressing hTEM1 shown on the top. Note no staining of tumors that are enriched with control MS1 cells which do not express hTEM1 (Tumor 1) or of plain ID8 tumors (Tumor 3).

30 [0031] **Figure 5.** Tem1 vaccination protects mice from TC-1 tumors. Top, Experimental design; Bottom, Growth curves of TC-1 tumors grown in mice vaccinated with irrelevant DNA

(control); DNA vaccine comprising the full cDNA sequence of mouse Tem1 (TEM1) or DNA vaccine comprising the full cDNA sequence of mouse Tem1 fused with DOM (TEM1-DOM).

[0032] **Figure 6.** TEM expression is elevated in TC1 and ID8 tumors as indicated by comparing the expression pattern to normal tissue.

5 [0033] **Figure 7.** Screening of various tumor associated antigen-immunoenhancing fusion DNA vaccine led to identification of the best immunoenhancing sequence, the minimized domain of tetanus toxin fragment C (DOM).

[0034] **Figure 8.** TEM1-pDOM codon optimized DNA plasmid map.

10 [0035] **Figure 9.** For prophylactic treatment a DNA vaccine is administered early on on days 0, with boosters on days 7 and 14. For therapeutic purposes a DNA vaccine is administered on days 5, with boosters on days 12 and 19.

[0036] **Figure 10.** Prophylactic vaccination with a TEM1-pDOM DNA vaccine prevents tumor growth.

15 [0037] **Figure 11.** Therapeutic vaccination with a TEM1-pDOM DNA vaccine results in 50% tumor rejection and tumor delay.

[0038] **Figure 12.** TEM1-pDOM immunization results in a higher number of CD8 T cells secreting IFN-gamma.

[0039] **Figure 13.** TEM1-pDOM immunization results in higher T cell infiltration in the tumor

20 [0040] **Figure 14.** Cells and serum from immunized TEM1-pDOM mice were used for adoptive transfer of irradiated mice with containing TC-1 cells.

[0041] **Figure 15.** CD4+ and CD8+ T cell isolation from splenocytes.

[0042] **Figure 16.** Both CD4+ and CD8+ T cells are involved in tumor rejection.

[0043] **Figure 17.** TEM1-pDOM immunization results in E7 HPV cross priming.

25 [0044] **Figure 18.** Therapeutic administration of TEM-Dom DNA vaccine results in a significant Lewis lung carcinoma tumor growth impairment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0045] The invention relates to compositions and methods for treating cancer. Specifically, the invention relates to a vaccine comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) and methods of use thereof.

5 [0046] In one embodiment, provided herein is a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine can abrogate the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[0047] In another embodiment, provided herein is a vaccine comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or
10 immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine can abrogate growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[0048] In one embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37. In one embodiment, the tumor is an ovarian tumor.
15 In one embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35. In one embodiment, the tumor is a renal tumor. In one embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth
20 in SEQ ID NO: 36. In one embodiment, the tumor is a breast tumor. In one embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37. In an exemplary embodiment, the tumor is a solid tumor.

[0049] In one embodiment, the TVM of the present invention is ADAM12. In another
25 embodiment, the TVM is Adlcan. In another embodiment, the TVM is BLAME/SLAMF8. In another embodiment, the TVM is COL11A1. In another embodiment, the TVM is c14orf100. In another embodiment, the TVM is C14orf28. In another embodiment, the TVM is C2orf6. In another embodiment, the TVM is c6orf55. In another embodiment, the TVM is C6orf69. In another embodiment, the TVM is CDCP1-CUB. In another embodiment, the TVM is
30 DKFZp762e1312. In another embodiment, the TVM is DR6. In another embodiment, the TVM is DSG2. In another embodiment, the TVM is EGFL6. In another embodiment, the TVM is

EPSTI1. In another embodiment, the TVM is ESM1. In another embodiment, the TVM is FLJ46072. In another embodiment, the TVM is FZD10. In another embodiment, the TVM is GPR105. In another embodiment, the TVM is IVNS1ABP. In another embodiment, the TVM is KCNE3. In another embodiment, the TVM is KCNE4. In another embodiment, the TVM is KCNK5. In another embodiment, the TVM is KIAA1892. In another embodiment, the TVM is KIBRA. In another embodiment, the TVM is LOC51136. In another embodiment, the TVM is MS4A6A. In another embodiment, the TVM is OLFML2B. In another embodiment, the TVM is PCDHB2. In another embodiment, the TVM is SCGB2A1. In another embodiment, the TVM is SDC1. In another embodiment, the TVM is SEC23B. In another embodiment, the TVM is SLC11A1-NRAMP. In another embodiment, the TVM is SPP1. In another embodiment, the TVM is ST14. In another embodiment, the TVM is TNFAIP6. In another embodiment, the TVM is WFDC2.

[0050] In another embodiment, the TVM is tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1, which in one embodiment, is endosialin. In one embodiment, the TVM is TEM-5, TEM-7, or TEM-8. In another embodiment, the TVM is TEM-9 or TEM-17.

[0051] As used herein, the term "tumor endothelial marker (TEM)" refers to a molecule preferentially expressed on tumor endothelial cells. TEM expression is absent or significantly lower on normal (non-tumor) vasculature.

[0052] In one embodiment, the target molecule is TEM 1. In one embodiment, TEM1, or endosialin, is a 165 kDa glycoprotein. In one embodiment, TEM 1 is a C-type lectin-like, type I membrane protein with a signal leader peptide, five globular extracellular domains, followed by a mucin-like region, a transmembrane segment and a short cytoplasmic tail. In one embodiment, the N-terminal shows homology to thrombomodulin, a receptor involved in regulating blood coagulation and to complement receptor C1qR. In one embodiment, murine and human TEM 1 share 77.5% amino acid identity with 100% identity in the transmembrane region. In one embodiment, TEM 1 has a signal sequence at amino acids 1-17, its transmembrane domain is at amino acids 686-708, and its extracellular domain is at residues 1-685. In one embodiment, TEM 1 expression varies with cell density (or cell cycle). In one embodiment, TEM 1 is maximally expressed in confluent (Go) cells, the most relevant phase of the cell cycle in vivo. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence of TEM 1 is

tcgcgatgctgctgcgcctgttgcctggcgccgcagggccacactgggccaggaccctgggctgctgagccccgtgccgc

ctgcggccccagcagctgctacgctctcttccacggcgccgcaccttctggaggcctggcgggcctgccgcgagctggggggcgac
 ctggccactcctcgacccccgaggaggcccagcgtgtggacagcctgggtgggtgcggggccagccagccggctgtgtgatcggg
 ctgcagcggcagggcccgaatgccagctgcagcggccactgcgcggcttcacgtggaccacaggggaccaggacacggctttcacc
 aactggggccagccagcctctggaggccccctgccggcccagcgtgtgtggccctggaggcaagtggcgagcaccgctggctggag
 5 ggctcgtgcacgctggctgtcagcgctacctgtgccagtttggcttcgaggcgccctgccggcgctgcaagataggcggggccaggc
 cggcccagccgtgtataccacgcccctccacctggctccacagagtttagtggtgcccttcggctctgtggccgctgtgcagtccag
 gctggcaggggagcctctctgctctcgtgaagcagcctgagggaggtgtgggctgtgtcacgggctgggcccctgtgcctggggactg
 gctgcagccctgacaacgggggctgcgaacacgaatgtgtggaggaggtggatgtgtcacgtgtctgccgctgcactgagggtctccgg
 ctggcagcagacggggcgagttgcgaggacctgtgccaggtccgtgcgagcagcagtgtagcccggtgggccacaaggctac
 10 agctgccactgtgcctgggtttccggccagcggaggatgatccgcaccgctgtgtggacacagatgagtccagattgccggtgtgtgc
 cagcagatgtgtgtaactacgttggtggcttcgagtgattattgtagcgaggacatgagctggaggctgatggcatcagctgcagccctgc
 aggggcatgggtgccaggttccaggacctcggagatgagttgctggatgacggggaggatgaggaagatgaagacgaggcctg
 gaaggccttaacgggtggctggacggagatgcctgggatcctgtggatggagcctacgcagccgctgactttgcctggcctatagacc
 gagcttccagaggacagagagccacagataccctacccggagcccacctggccacccccgctcagtccccccagggtcccctaccac
 15 tcctcagtgtctccgtcaccggcctgtggtggtctctgccacgcacccacactgccttctgccaccagcctcctgtgatccctgccaca
 caccagctttgtccgtgaccaccagatccccgtgatcgagccaactatccagatctgccttctgcctaccaaccgggtattctctgtct
 ctattcagcacagcctcctgccaccagccccctatgatctcaacaaaatccggagcttctccctgccaccagctcccccatgtttccag
 acaccgggtcgtgtgcaccagaccaccactcatttgcctggaatcccacctaaccatgccctctgtgtcaccacctcggtgccagct
 acccctcaagcccagatgccctgtcctcagaaccaggccaccagcttccattatcccaactgccagccctctgtgaccaccacc
 20 tccaggtcccctgtgtctcctgcccatcaaactctgtgcctgtgccaccagccccgcagccctccccacctcctgcctctcagagccc
 cactaaccagacctcaccatcagccctacacatccccattccaaagccccccaaatcccaagggaagatggccccagtcccaagtggc
 cctgtggtgccctcaccagctcccacagcagcccaacagccctgggggaggctggtcttgcgagcacagccagaggatgaccgg
 tggctgtggtggcactcctggtgccaacgtgtgtcttttgggtgctcctgtcactgggcatcgtgtactgcaccgctgtgtgcccccatg
 cacccaacaagcgcacactgactgctatcgtgggtcatccatgctgggagcaagagcccaacagaacccatgccccccaggggcag
 25 cctcacagggggtgcagacctgcagaaccagcgtgtgatgggtgcagacccccctatggagtatggggcgctggacacatggccggg
 gctgcaccaggggacctatgggggtgccagctggacagatggttctcctgctccccaggcccagccagggtcctctctcaaccactaga
 cttggctctcaggaactctgcttctggcccagcgtcgtgaccaaggatacaccaaaagcccttaagacctcagggggcgggtgctgggg
 tcttctccaataaatggggtgtcaaccttaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa (SEQ ID NO: 38). In one
 embodiment, the amino acid sequence of TEM 1 is
 30 MLLRLLLAWAAAGPTLGQDPWAAEPRAACGPSSCYALFPRRRTFLEAWRACRELGG
 DLATPRTPEEAQRVDSL VGAGPASRLWIGLQRQARQCQLQRPLRGFTWTTGDQDTA
 FTNWAQPASGGPCPAQRCVALEASGEHRWLEGSTLAVDGYLCQFGFEGACPALQD

EAGQAGPAVYTTTPFHLVSTEFEWLPFGSVAAVQCQAGRGASLLCVKQPEGGVGWSR
 AGPLCLGTGCSPDNGGCEHECVVEVDGHVSCRC'EGFRLAADGRSCEDPCAQAPCEQ
 QCEPGGPQGYSCHCRLGFRPAEDDPHRCVDTDECQIAGVCQQMCVNYVGGFECYCS
 EGHELEADGISCSPAGAMGAQASQDLGDELLDDGEDEEDEDEAWKAFNGGWTEMPG
 5 ILWMEPTQPPDFALAYRPSFPEDREPQIPYPEPTWPPPLSAPRVPYHSSVLSVTRPVVVS
 ATHPTLPSAHQPPVIPATHPALSRDHQIPVIAANYPDLP SAYQPGILSVSHSAQPPAHQP
 PMISTKYPELFPAHQSPMFPDTRVAGTQTTTHLPGIPPNHAPLVTTLGAQLPPQAPDAL
 VLRTQATQLPIIPTAQPSLTTTSRSPVSPA HQISVPAATQPAALPTLLPSQSPTNQTSISP
 THPHSKAPQIPREDGSPK LALWLPSPAPTAAPTALGEAGLAEHSQRDDRWLLVALLV
 10 PTCVFLVLLALGIVYCTRCGPHAPNKRITDCYRWVIHAGSKSPTEPMPPRGSLTGVQT
 CRTSV (SEQ ID NO: 39).

[0053] Any biologically active fragment of a TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM, can be used in the present methods and compositions. As used herein, the term "biologically active fragment" refers to any portion of the TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM protein, and its
 15 corresponding encoding DNA sequence, that retains one or more of the biological activities of the full-length protein. Such fragments can include only a part of the full-length sequence and yet possess the same function, possibly to a greater or lesser extent. Such fragments can be evaluated for biological activities using the methods provided herein, in one embodiment, to assess immunogenicity.

20 [0054] Any analog or derivative of the TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM protein can be used in the methods herein. As used herein, the term "analog or derivative" refers to substituted proteins. Such mutations and substitutions can be designed and expressed by well-known laboratory methods and include conservative mutations and substitutions known to the skilled artisan. For example, deletion mutants of a TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM can be designed
 25 and expressed by well known laboratory methods. Such analogs and derivatives can be evaluated for maintaining their properties routinely using the assays provided herein as an indicator of biological activity.

[0055] The TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM protein or polypeptide can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including ammonium sulfate or
 30 ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography,

phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography.

[0056] Typically, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is employed for purification. Polypeptides useful in the methods provided herein include: products purified from natural sources, including bodily fluids, tissues and cells, whether directly isolated or cultured; products of chemical synthetic procedures; and products produced by recombinant techniques from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host, including, but not limited to bacterial, yeast, higher plant, insect and mammalian cells. Depending upon the host employed in a recombinant production procedure, the polypeptides useful in the present methods may be glycosylated or may be non-glycosylated. In addition, TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM polypeptides may also include an initial modified methionine residue, in some cases as a result of host-mediated processes. Thus, it is well known in the art that the N-terminal methionine encoded by the translation initiation codon generally is removed with high efficiency from any protein after translation in all eukaryotic cells. While the N-terminal methionine on most proteins also is efficiently removed in most prokaryotes, for some proteins this prokaryotic removal process is inefficient, depending on the nature of the amino acid to which the N-terminal methionine is covalently linked.

[0057] It also will be recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art that some amino acid sequences of the TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM polypeptide can be varied without significant effect of the structure or function of the protein. Typically, conservative substitutions include the replacement of, one for another, among the aliphatic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu and Ile ; interchange of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr, exchange of the acidic residues Asp and Glu, substitution between the amide residues Asn and Gln, exchange of the basic residues Lys and Arg and replacements among the aromatic residues Phe, Tyr.

[0058] To improve or alter the characteristics of TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM polypeptides, protein engineering may be employed. Recombinant DNA technology known to those skilled in the art can be used to create novel mutant proteins or muteins including single or multiple amino acid substitutions, deletions, additions or fusion proteins. Such modified polypeptides can show, e. g., enhanced activity or increased stability. In addition, they may be purified in higher yields and show better solubility than the corresponding natural polypeptide, at least under certain purification and storage conditions.

[0059] The DNA sequences useful in the present methods and compositions include any sequence that encodes a biologically active full length TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM, fragment, analog, or derivative thereof. The sequence may comprise a genomic sequence or a non-genomic sequence. Typically, the sequences will be a cDNA sequence. Exemplary
5 sequences are found in U. S. Patent No. 7358351 or U.S. Publication No. 20030017157, which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0060] Exogenous expression of the TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM protein can be transient, stable, or some combination thereof. Exogenous expression can be enhanced or maximized by co-expression with one or more additional proteins that increase its
10 immunogenic activity.

[0061] In another embodiment, the TVM is FAD104; in another embodiment, the TVM is WARP; in another embodiment, the TVM is BCAP29; in another embodiment, the TVM is CDH1; in another embodiment, the TVM is FLJ10826; in another embodiment, the TVM is OPN3; in another embodiment, the TVM is HIATL2; in another embodiment, the TVM is
15 IL28RA; in another embodiment, the TVM is TMEM19; in another embodiment, the TVM is C10orf69; in another embodiment, the TVM is FRAP1; in another embodiment, the TVM is CKLFSP6; in another embodiment, the TVM is MPHOSPH9; in another embodiment, the TVM is CLST11240; in another embodiment, the TVM is MS4A6A; in another embodiment, the TVM is SGPP2; in another embodiment, the TVM is SLC11A1; in another embodiment,
20 the TVM is SLCO3A1; in another embodiment, the TVM is LOC51136; in another embodiment, the TVM is DKFZp564I1922; in another embodiment, the TVM is KCNE3; in another embodiment, the TVM is CALM3; in another embodiment, the TVM is KCNE4; in another embodiment, the TVM is MGC34647; in another embodiment, the TVM is MUC1; in another embodiment, the TVM is SDC1; in another embodiment, the TVM is SLC30A6; in
25 another embodiment, the TVM is ST14; in another embodiment, the TVM is CDCP1; in another embodiment, the TVM is TLCD1; in another embodiment, the TVM is SPTB; in another embodiment, the TVM is FNDC3; in another embodiment, the TVM is SPRY1; in another embodiment, the TVM is MME; in another embodiment, the TVM is INSR; in another embodiment, the TVM is LPPR4; in another embodiment, the TVM is C14orf100; in another
30 embodiment, the TVM is SLC9A5; in another embodiment, the TVM is SCGB2A1; in another embodiment, the TVM is FLT1; in another embodiment, the TVM is MOBK1B; in another embodiment, the TVM is TMEM2; in another embodiment, the TVM is TMEM8; in another

embodiment, the TVM is SLC5A4; in another embodiment, the TVM is MEST; in another embodiment, the TVM is CHODL; in another embodiment, the TVM is TRIO; in another embodiment, the TVM is IL10RA; in another embodiment, the TVM is LGALS3BP; in another embodiment, the TVM is STK4; in another embodiment, the TVM is ERBB3; in another embodiment, the TVM is C14orf28; in another embodiment, the TVM is KIAA1024; in another embodiment, the TVM is KIAA1906; in another embodiment, the TVM is F3; in another embodiment, the TVM is PCDHB2; in another embodiment, the TVM is KIAA0703; in another embodiment, the TVM is C1orf10; in another embodiment, the TVM is POLYDOM; in another embodiment, the TVM is TUBAL3; in another embodiment, the TVM is GPR105; in another embodiment, the TVM is IL7R; in another embodiment, the TVM is ARHGAP18; in another embodiment, the TVM is GRM1; in another embodiment, the TVM is PREX1; in another embodiment, the TVM is MUC3A; in another embodiment, the TVM is EPSTI1; in another embodiment, the TVM is and UBE2J1.

[0062] In another embodiment, the TVM is DEFB1; in another embodiment, the TVM is EPB41L3; in another embodiment, the TVM is F2RL1; in another embodiment, the TVM is GPM6B; in another embodiment, the TVM is SPON1; in another embodiment, the TVM is d STC2.

[0063] In another embodiment, the TVM is AML-1; in another embodiment, the TVM is LZTS1.

[0064] In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM of the present invention is SEQ ID NO: 1. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 2. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 3. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 4. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 5. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 6. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 7. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 8. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 9. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 10. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 11. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 12. In another

embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 13. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 14. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 15. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 16. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 17. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 18. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 19. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 20. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 21. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 22. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 23. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 24. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 25. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 26. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 27. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 28. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 29. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 30. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 31. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 32. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 33. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 34. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 35. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 36. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is SEQ ID NO: 37.

[0065] In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM is any sequence described in Table 1.

Table 1. Embodiments of TVM sequences

[illegible]

	aaaaaaaaaaaa
2	atgcccaagcgcgcgactggggggccctctccgtggtgctgactcgtttggggccatccgcgagtgccgctggcctgcccgatccttgctgctgta cgtccccagcaggtccactgcacgttccgatccctggcttccgtgcccgtggcattgctagacacgtggaaagaatcaatttgggtttaatagcatacag gccctgtcagaaacctcatttgcagactgaccaagtggagctacttatgattcacggcaatgagatcccaagcatccccgatggagctttaagagacctca gctcttccaggttttcaagttcagctacaacaagctgagagtgatcacaggacagacctccaggggtctcttaacttaatgaggtgctgacattgaccacaac aagatcgagtttatccaccctcaagctttcaacggcttaacgtctctgaggtactcatttggaaaggaaatctctccaccagctgcaccccgacaccttctcc acgttcacatttttgattatttgcacttccaccataaggcaccttacttagcagagaacatggttagaacttcttccgacgatgcttggaaatgcccgc ttctggagaatcttacttgcagggaaatccgtggacctgcgattgtgagatgagatggttttggaaatgggatgcaaaatccagaggaaatttgaaatgtaaaa aggacaaagcttatgaagcggcgtcagttgtgtcaatgtgcttcagtcacaaagaatgtgtacaacatgagatcacaaagctgaaggacatgacttctgtgaa gcttcaatagagctcccctctgagacagaacaggacgaggtattgaggaggagcaagaacaggagaggtggtggcagccagctcatcctggaga aatccaactgccccagtgagcatctcttgaatatgaccgacgacgggaacatggtaacttggctgtgacatcaagaaaccaatgtgtgtacaaa gattcacttgaaccaaacggatcctccagatattgacataaatgcaacagttgcttggacttggatgtccaatgacccgagaaaactatgaaaagctatgga aattgatagcatactacagtgaagttccgtgaagctacacagagagctcatgctcagcaaaagacccagagtcagctaccagtacaggcagatgctgat gaggaaagcttcttactacacaggtgtgagagcccagatttgcagaaccagaatgggtcatgcagccatccatagatatccagctgaaccgacgtcagagt acggccaagaaggtgctacttctactacaccagatttctcaaacataatccaccaagatacaaggcaggtcggggcagaagctgggtaagtattgag cctagtggagctgtgcaagagatcagactgtcctggaaggggtccatgcagctgagctgcaacgtgaaagcttctgagagtcctatcttctgggtgc ttccagatggctccatctgaaagcgccccatggatgaccagacagcaagttctccattctcagcagtggtgctgagatcaagctcatggagccatctg actcaggtctgtaccagtgatgctcaagtggagggatgaaatggaccgcatgtatataaggttctgtgacgttccctccactcagccagccgagaaag acacagtgacaattggcaagaacccaggggagtgctgacattgcttgcgaatgctttgacaaatcccgaaagccaccttagctggattctcaaacagaa ggataaataatgatttggtaacacatcacatgtatacatgttgcgaatggaacttctccatccaaaggtccaaagtcagtgatagtggttactacagatgtg ggctgtcaaccagcaagggggcagaccattttacgggtggaaatcacagtaccacaaaggggtctggcttggccatccaaagaggcagacgccaggtgc aaaggctcttccagagtcagagaagacatcgtggagatgaagggggctcgggcatgggagatgaagagaacacttcaaggagacttctgcattcaaaa ggaccaagaggtgttctcaaaacaaggtgatgccatcaatggagacaaagaaagccaaaggggagaaaggtgaaactctggaagcattcggg aaaaagaaccagagaccaaattgagcagaaggtgcagaggtgttgaatctagacgaaggataaacatggcaaacaaacagattaatccggagcgtgggc tgataattttagccaaagtcctgtgggaaaaatctccaaaggcagagaagtaacccctgttgaataaacacaagtcctccatcttgagcctagaagtcaca ccaccttttctgctgttttccccctcagcatcctgtgcagacagtaaccagtgtgaaatctcagcagatgtacccttacttggtagaagagacac gttttgggtaccatttctcagccagatggggctagaacacaaccacaatggagttattcttggtaacctgaagtaaacagcacacctctgagggaagttgt tgatgaccttctgagaagactgaggagataatccactgaaggagacctgaaggggacagcagcccctacattatctgagccttatgaaccttctct actctgcacacattagacacagcttatgaaaagccccaccatgaagagacggcaacagaggggtgtgtgcagcagatgttgatcgtcaccagagccca catccagtgagtgatgagcctcattggatgctgtccttggctgagctgagccatgcaatctttagccagatttggagactaagtcacaaccagatgag 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[0066] In one embodiment, the TVM is an ovarian TVM, and in one embodiment, the TVM is ADAM12, Adican, BLAME/SLAMF8, c14orf100, C14orf28, C2orf6, c6orf55, C6orf69, CDCP1-CUB, DKFZp762e1312, DR6, DSG2, EGFL6, EPSTI1, FLJ46072, FZD10, GPR105, IVNS1ABP, KCNE3, KCNE4, KCNK5, KIAA1892, KIBRA, LOC51136, MS4A6A,

OLFML2B, PCDHB2, SCGB2A1, SDC1, SEC23B, SLC11A1-NRAMP, SPP1, ST14, TNFAIP6, WFDC2, and in one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence is SEQ ID NO: 1-35. In another embodiment, the TVM is a renal TVM, and in one embodiment, the TVM is ESM1, and in one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence is SEQ ID NO: 36. In another embodiment,
 5 the TVM is a breast TVM, and in one embodiment, the TVM is COL11A1, and in one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence is SEQ ID NO: 37.

[0067] In one embodiment, the tumor is an ovarian tumor, and in one embodiment, the TVM is ADAM12, Adlican, BLAME/SLAMF8, c14orf100, C14orf28, C2orf6, c6orf55, C6orf69, CDCP1-CUB, DKFZp762e1312, DR6, DSG2, EGFL6, EPSTI1, FLJ46072, FZD10, GPR105,
 10 IVNS1ABP, KCNE3, KCNE4, KCNK5, KIAA1892, KIBRA, LOC51136, MS4A6A, OLFML2B, PCDHB2, SCGB2A1, SDC1, SEC23B, SLC11A1-NRAMP, SPP1, ST14, TNFAIP6, or WFDC2, and in one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence is SEQ ID NO: 1-35. In another embodiment, the tumor is a renal tumor, and in one embodiment, the TVM is ESM1, and in one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence is SEQ ID NO: 36. In another embodiment,
 15 the tumor is a breast tumor, and in one embodiment, the TVM is COL11A1, and in one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence is SEQ ID NO: 37.

[0068] The nucleic acid molecule for the compositions and methods of the present invention, has, in another embodiment, a sequence selected from the sequences set forth in SEQ ID No: 2, 13-15, 37, 41, and 52-57. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule has a
 20 sequence selected from the sequences set forth in SEQ ID No: 2, 6, 8, 55, and 56. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule has the sequence set forth in SEQ ID No: 13. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[0069] In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence set forth in Table 6 of WO 2007/089513 of WO 2007/089513, which is incorporated by reference herein in its
 25 entirety. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence comprising a sequence set forth in Table 6 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence comprising a partial gene sequence set forth in Table 6 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence comprising a partial transcript sequence set forth in Table 6 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is
 30 encoded by a sequence set forth in a GenBank entry whose Accession Number appears in Table 6 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence comprising

a sequence set forth a GenBank entry whose Accession Number appears in Table 6 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence comprising a partial gene sequence set forth in a GenBank entry whose Accession Number appears in Table 6 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence comprising a partial transcript sequence set forth in a GenBank entry whose Accession Number appears in Table 6 of WO 2007/089513.

[0070] In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence set forth in Table 7 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence comprising a sequence set forth in Table 7 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence comprising a partial gene sequence set forth in Table 7 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence comprising a partial transcript sequence set forth in Table 7 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence set forth in a GenBank entry whose Accession Number appears in Table 7 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence comprising a sequence set forth a GenBank entry whose Accession Number appears in Table 7 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence comprising a partial gene sequence set forth in a GenBank entry whose Accession Number appears in Table 7 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a sequence comprising a partial transcript sequence set forth in a GenBank entry whose Accession Number appears in Table 7 of WO 2007/089513.

[0071] In another embodiment, a nucleic acid molecule of the present invention encodes a TVM. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule is a TVM. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[0072] The protein for the compositions and methods of the present invention, is, in another embodiment, encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from the sequences set forth in SEQ ID No: 2, 13-15, 37, 40, 44, and 52-57. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from the sequences set forth in SEQ ID No: 2, 6, 8, 55, and 56. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence set forth in SEQ ID No: 13. In another embodiment, the protein is a tumor vasculature marker. In another embodiment, the protein has one of the

sequences set forth below. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[0073] In another embodiment, the tumor vasculature marker (TVM) is an Adlican protein.

In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding an Adlican protein.

5 In another embodiment, the Adlican protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence set forth in SEQ ID No: 2. In another embodiment, the Adlican protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. AF245505. In another embodiment, the Adlican protein has an amino acid (AA) sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. AF245505. In another embodiment, the Adlican protein is an MXRA5
10 protein. In another embodiment, the Adlican protein is encoded by any other Adlican gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the Adlican protein is any other Adlican protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an Adlican protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of an Adlican protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of an Adlican protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a
15 fragment of an Adlican protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of an Adlican protein. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[0074] In another embodiment, the TVM is an AML1 protein. In another embodiment, the

marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AML1 protein. In another embodiment, the

20 AML1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence set forth in SEQ ID No: 40. In another embodiment, the AML1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. NM_001001890. In another embodiment, the AML1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No. NM_001754 and NM_001987. In
25 another embodiment, the AML1 protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the AML1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence set forth in DQ224380, DQ224379, DQ224378, DQ207762, DQ207763, DQ207764, DQ207765, DQ207766, DQ207767, DQ207768, DQ207769, DQ207770, DQ100455, DQ100456, DQ100457, AJ888032, AJ888033, AJ888034, AJ888035,
30 AJ888036, AJ888037, AJ888038, AJ888039, AJ888040, or AJ888041. In another embodiment, the AML1 protein has an AA sequence comprising an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the AML1 protein is encoded by any other

AML1 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the AML1 protein is any other AML1 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an AML1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of an AML1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of an AML1 protein. In another embodiment, a TEL/AML1 protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the TEL/AML1 protein is encoded by any TEL/AML1 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the TEL/AML1 protein is any TEL/AML1 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a TEL/AML1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a TEL/AML1 protein. In another embodiment, an ETV6/RUNX1 protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the ETV6/RUNX1 protein is encoded by any ETV6/RUNX1 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the ETV6/RUNX1 protein is any ETV6/RUNX1 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an ETV6/RUNX1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of an ETV6/RUNX1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an AML1, TEL/AML1, or ETV6/RUNX1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of an AML1, TEL/AML1, or ETV6/RUNX1 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0075] In another embodiment, the TVM is a COL11A1 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding a COL11A1 protein. In another embodiment, the COL11A1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 41. In another embodiment, the COL11A1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule with the following sequence:

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acacagtactctcagcttggtggaagccctcatctgccttcattctgaaggcagggcccgagaggaaggatcagagggtcgcg
ccggagggtcccgccggtggggccaactcagaggagaggaagggttagagacacgaagaacgcaaacatcaaattagaaga
aaaagcccttgacttttccccctctccctcccaatggctgtgtagcaaacatccctggcgataccttggaaggacgaagttggtctgca
gtcgcaatttcgtgggttgagttcacagttgtgagtcggggctcggagatggagccgtggtcctctaggtgaaaacgaacggtggctc
tggttaccgtaacaaccctcgattgaccttcttccaagctagagaggtcagaggagctgctccagttgatgtactaaaagcacta
gatttcacaattctccagagggaatatcaaaaacaacgggatttgcacaacagaaagaattctaaaggctcagatactgcttacagagttt
caaagcaagcacaactcagtgccccaacaaacagttattccaggtggaactttccagaagacttttaatactatttacagtaaaaccaa
aaaaaggaattcagttcttcttttatatataatgagcatggtattcagcaaatggtgtgaggtgggagatcacctgttttctgttgaa
gaccacactggaaaacctgccccagaagactatccccctctcagaactgttaacatcgctgacgggaagtggcatcgggtagcaatcagc
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gtggagaagaaaactgtgacaatgattgttgattgaagaagaaaaccacgaaccacttgatagaagtgaagagcaattgtgatacca
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5 gacaatagcacagacggaggcaaacatcggtgatgatttcaagaatacaactatggaacaatggaagtaccagacagaagctcctagg
catgtttctgggacaaatgagccaaatccagttgaagaatatattactgaagaatatctaacgggagaggattatgattccagaggaaaaat
tctgaggatacactatatgaaaacaaagaaatagacggcagggattctgatcttctgtagatggagatttaggcgaatatgattttatgaat
ataaagaatatgaagataaaccaacaagccccctaataagaagaatttggtccaggtgtaccagcagaactgatattacagaacaagcat
aaatggccatggtgcatatggagagaaaggacagaaggagaaccagcagtggtgagcctggtatgctgtcgaaggaccaccagga
10 ccagcaggacctgcaggtattatgggtcctccaggtctacaaggccccactggaccccctggtagccctggcgataggggccccccagg
acgtcctggcttaccaggggctgatggtctacctggtcctctggtactatgttgatgttaccgttccgttatggtggtgatggttccaaggac
caaccatctctgctcaggaagctcaggtcaagctattcttcagcaggtcggattgctctgagaggcccacctggcccaatgggtctaact
ggaagaccaggctctgtggggggcctggttcactctggggccaaaggtagagtggtgatccaggtcctcagggccctcagggcgtcc
agggtccccctggtccaacgggaaaacctggaaaaagggtcggtccaggtgcagatggaggaagggaatgccaggagaacctggg
15 gcaaaggagatcaggggttgatggacttccgggtctgccaggtgacaaaggtcacagggtgaacgaggtcctcaaggtcctccagg
tctcctggtgatgatggaatgaggggagaagatggagaaattggaccaagaggtcttccaggtgaagctggcccacagaggttctggtgg
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aggggagcctgggcctccaggtcaacaagggaatccaggacctcagggtcttctggtccacaagggtccaattggtcctcctggtgaaaa
aggaccacaaggaaaaccaggacttgcgtggacttctggtgctgatggcctcctggtcatcctgggaaagaaggccagctggagaaa
20 agggggctctgggtccccctggtccacaagggtcctatttgataccggggccccggggagtaaggagcagatggtgtcagaggtctc
aagggtatctaaagggtgaaaagggtgaagatggtttccaggattcaagggtgacatgggtctaaagggtgacagaggagaagttggtcaa
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ccaatggagagaaagggtgcacggggagtagctggcaaccaggccctcggggtcagcgtggtccaacgggtcctcaggttcaagag
25 gtgcaagaggtcccactgggaaacctgggccaagggcacttcaggtggcgatggccctcctggccctccaggtgaaagaggtcctcaa
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30 gcacctggactgaaaaggagggaagggtccccaggggccaccaggtccagttggctcaccaggagaacgtgggtcagcaggtacagct
ggcccaattggtttaccaggggcgccgggacctcaggtcctcctggtccagctggagagaaagggtgctcctggagaaaaagggtcccca
agggcctgcaggagagatggagttcaagggtcctggtgtctccaggggccagctggtcctgccggctccccctggggaagacggagac

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ccagttggtgcccctggaattgctggaggtgatggtgaaccaggctctagaggacagcaggggatgtttgggcaaaaagggtgatgagggt
gccagaggcttccctggacctcctggtccaataggctctcagggtctgccaggcccacctggtgaaaaagggtgaaaatggggatgttggtc
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5 tcagttggtggtgttgagaaaaagggtgaacctggagaagcagggaacccagggcctcctggggaagcaggtgtaggcggtcccaag
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ggagctgcaggtgcagagggaagacaagggtgaaaaagggtgtaagggggaagcaggtgcagaaggctcctcctgaaaaaccggccc
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15 cctttaccaatctgtcctccaaaaaacgagaagacatactgaaggcatgcaagcagatgcagatgataatattcttgattactcggatgga
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ttgtgccacatgcaagttttgaataaggatggtatagaaaacaacgctgcataacagggtaccatttaggaaataccgatgcctttgtggggg
25 cagaatcacatggcaaaagctttgaaaatcataaagataaagttggtgtggctaaagatggaaacagggtgattcttgattcccaattctcaa
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30 tggaaagacttttggaaacacactctgatcaactcttctcctccgacagtcattttgctgaatttcagccaaaaatattatgcattttgatgctttatt
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 ttgattctaagttgcatattataacagtctcgaaaatttttacttgcccaacaaatattactttttccttcaagataattttataatcatttgacct
 acctaattgctaaatgaataacatatggaggactgttattaagagtatttgtttaagtcattcaggaaaatctaaacttttttccactaaggatttt
 actttaaggtagcttgaaatagcaatacaatttaaaaaataaaaactgaattttgtatctattttaagtaatatatgaagacttgaaaataaatgttt
 5 tatttcttatataaagtgttaaattaattgataccagatttcactggaacagtttcaactgataatttatgacaaaagaacatacctgtaatttgaa
 attaaaaagtgaatttgcataaagaatttctttttttgaaatcgagtttgtaaattgccttttaagaaggagatatgaatccaataaataaa
 ctcaagttcttgctacctgga (SEQ ID NO: 41).

[0076] In another embodiment, the COL11A1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. NM_001854. In another embodiment,
 10 the COL11A1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No. NM_080629, NM_080630, J04177, AB208844, and AB208844. In another embodiment, the COL11A1 protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the COL11A1 protein has an AA sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. NP_542196, NP_542197, AAA51891, or
 15 BAD92081. In another embodiment, the COL11A1 protein is encoded by a COL11A transcript variant A. In another embodiment, the COL11A1 protein is encoded by a COL11A transcript variant B. In another embodiment, the COL11A1 protein is encoded by a COL11A transcript variant C. In another embodiment, the COL11A1 protein is a COL11A isoform A. In another embodiment, the COL11A1 protein is a COL11A isoform B. In another embodiment, the
 20 COL11A1 protein is a COL11A isoform C. In another embodiment, the COL11A1 protein is encoded by any other COL11A1 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the COL11A1 protein is any other COL11A1 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a COL11A1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a COL11A1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a COL11A1 protein. In
 25 another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a COL11A1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a COL11A1 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0077] In another embodiment, the TVM is a DEFB1 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding a DEFB1 protein. In another embodiment, the
 30 DEFB1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC033298. In another embodiment, the DEFB1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No.

BC047677, NM_005218, U73945, Z50788, and X92744. In another embodiment, the DEFB1 protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the DEFB1 protein has an AA sequence selected from the sequences set forth in GenBank Accession No. NP_005209, AAH33298, AAH47677, CAA63405, and CAA90650.

5 In another embodiment, the DEFB1 protein is encoded by any other DEFB1 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the DEFB1 protein is any other DEFB1 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a DEFB1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a DEFB1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a DEFB1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a
10 DEFB1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a DEFB1 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0078] In another embodiment, the TVM is an EPB41L3 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding an EPB41L3 protein. In another embodiment,
15 the TVM is a homologue of an EPB41L3 precursor protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of an EPB41L3 precursor protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an EPB41L3 precursor protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an EPB41L3 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of an EPB41L3 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present
20 invention.

[0079] In another embodiment, the TVM is an F2RL1 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding an F2RL1 protein. In another embodiment, the F2RL1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC012453. In another embodiment, the F2RL1 protein is encoded by a nucleic
25 acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC018130, U34038, BC012453, BC018130, BT009856, AY336105, and NM_005242. In another embodiment, the F2RL1 protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the F2RL1 protein has an AA sequence selected from the sequences set forth in GenBank Accession No. NP_005233, AAB47871, AAH12453,
30 AAH18130, AAP88858, and AAP97012. In another embodiment, the F2RL1 protein is encoded by any other F2RL1 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the F2RL1 protein is any other F2RL1 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM

is an isoform of an F2RL1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of an F2RL1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of an F2RL1 protein. In another embodiment, a coagulation factor II (thrombin) receptor-like 1 (F2RL1) precursor protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the F2RL1 precursor protein is encoded by a gene having a sequence set forth in GenBank
5 Accession No. NP_005233. In another embodiment, the F2RL1 precursor protein is encoded by any F2RL1 precursor gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the F2RL1 precursor protein is any F2RL1 precursor protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a F2RL1 precursor protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a
10 fragment of an F2RL1 protein or precursor thereof. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of an F2RL1 protein or precursor thereof. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0080] In another embodiment, the TVM is a GPM6B protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GPM6B protein. In another embodiment, the
15 GPM6B protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC008151. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC047295, NM_005278, NM_001001994, NM_001001995, NM_001001996, AK095657, AB209525, and U45955. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein has an AA sequence set
20 forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein has an AA sequence selected from the sequences set forth in GenBank Accession No. NP_005269, AAH08151, BAC04600, BAD92762, and AAB16888. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein is encoded by a transcript variant 1 of a GPM6B-encoding RNA. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein is encoded by a transcript variant 2 of a GPM6B-encoding
25 RNA. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein is encoded by a transcript variant 3 of a GPM6B-encoding RNA. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein is encoded by a transcript variant 4 of a GPM6B-encoding RNA. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein is encoded by any other GPM6B gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein is a GPM6B isoform 1. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein is a GPM6B
30 isoform 2. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein is an M6b-2. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein is a GPM6B isoform 3. In another embodiment, the TVM is another isoform of a GPM6B protein. In another embodiment, the GPM6B protein is any other GPM6B

protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a GPM6B protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a GPM6B protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a GPM6B protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a GPM6B protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0081] In another embodiment, the TVM is an LZTS1 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding a LZTS1 protein. In another embodiment, the LZTS1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. NM_021020. In another embodiment, the LZTS1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No. AF123659, BC075006, AF123654, AF123655, AF123656, AF123657, AF123658, BC075006, BC075007, and BC075007. In another embodiment, the LZTS1 protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the LZTS1 protein has an AA sequence selected from the sequences set forth in NP_066300, AAD23833, AAD23835, AAD23836, AAD23837, AAD23838, AAD23839, AAD23840, AAH75006 and AAH75007. In another embodiment, the LZTS1 protein is encoded by any other LZTS1 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the LZTS1 protein is any other LZTS1 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a LZTS1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a LZTS1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a LZTS1 protein. In another embodiment, an E16T8 FEZ1 or a fasciculation and elongation protein zeta 1 (FEZ1) protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the FEZ1 protein is encoded by any FEZ1 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the FEZ1 protein is any FEZ1 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a FEZ1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a FEZ1 protein. In another embodiment, a zygin I protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the zygin I protein is encoded by any zygin I gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the zygin I protein is any zygin I protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a zygin I protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a zygin I protein. In another embodiment, a LAPSER1 protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the LAPSER1 protein is encoded by any LAPSER1 gene sequence known in the art. In another

embodiment, the LAPSER1 protein is any LAPSER1 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a LAPSER1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a LAPSER1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a LZTS1, FEZ1, zygin I, or LAPSER1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a LZTS1, FEZ1, zygin I, or LAPSER1 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0082] In another embodiment, the TVM is a BLAME protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BLAME protein. In another embodiment, the BLAME protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. AK074669. In another embodiment, the BLAME protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC109194, NM_020125, AF144235, or AF146761. In another embodiment, the BLAME protein is encoded by a FLJ90188 cDNA. In another embodiment, the BLAME protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the BLAME protein has an AA sequence selected from the sequences set forth in GenBank Accession No. NP_064510, AAD33923, AAF67470, AAI09195, and BAC11123. In another embodiment, the BLAME protein is referred to as "SLAMF8." In another embodiment, the BLAME protein is encoded by any other BLAME gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the BLAME protein is any other BLAME protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a BLAME protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a BLAME protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a BLAME protein. In another embodiment, a BCM-like membrane protein precursor or IgSF protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by any BCM-like membrane protein precursor or IgSF protein gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the protein is any BCM-like membrane protein precursor or IgSF protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a BCM-like membrane protein precursor or IgSF protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a BCM-like membrane protein precursor or IgSF protein. In another embodiment, an FLJ20442 protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the FLJ20442 protein is encoded by any FLJ20442 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the FLJ20442 protein is any FLJ20442 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an FLJ20442

protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of an FLJ20442 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a BLAME, IgSF, or FLJ20442 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a BLAME, IgSF, or FLJ20442 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

5 [0083] In another embodiment, the TVM is a SPON1 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding a SPON1 protein. In another embodiment, the SPON1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. NM_006108. In another embodiment, the SPON1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession
10 No. NM_006108, AB051390, AK074803, AK074803, NP_006099, and BC041974. In another embodiment, the SPON1 protein is encoded by a FLJ90322 cDNA. In another embodiment, the SPON1 protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the SPON1 protein has an AA sequence selected from the sequences set forth in GenBank Accession No. BAA34482, BAB18461, BAC11217, AAH19825, and AAH41974. In
15 another embodiment, the SPON1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence set forth in BC019825, BC041974, and AB018305. In another embodiment, the SPON1 protein has an AA sequence comprising an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the SPON1 protein is encoded by any other SPON1 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the SPON1 protein is any other
20 SPON1 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a SPON1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a SPON1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a SPON1 protein. In another embodiment, a VSGP/F-spondin protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by any VSGP/F-spondin gene sequence known in the art. In
25 another embodiment, the protein is any VSGP/F-spondin protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a VSGP/F-spondin protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a VSGP/F-spondin protein. In another embodiment, a KIAA0762 protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by any KIAA0762 gene sequence known in the art. In
30 another embodiment, the protein is any KIAA0762 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a KIAA0762 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a KIAA0762 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a

SPON1, VSGP/F-spondin, or KIAA0762 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a SPON1, VSGP/F-spondin, or KIAA0762 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0084] In another embodiment, the TVM is an STC2 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding an STC2 protein. In another embodiment, the STC2 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC000658. In another embodiment, the STC2 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC006352, BC013958, AF055460, AB012664, AK027390, AK075406, AF098462, AF031036, BT019591, CR541825, NP_003705, and AK095891. In another embodiment, the STC2 protein is encoded by a cDNA selected from FLJ14484 fis, PSEC0097 fis, and FLJ38572 fis. In another embodiment, the STC2 protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the STC2 protein has an AA sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. AAC27036, AAC97948, AAD01922, AAH00658, AAH06352, AAH13958, AAV38398, BAA33489, and CAG46624. In another embodiment, the STC2 protein is encoded by any other STC2 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the STC2 protein is any other STC2 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an STC2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of an STC2 protein. In another embodiment, a STC2 precursor protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by any STC2 precursor gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the protein is any STC2 precursor protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an STC2 precursor protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of an STC2 precursor protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of an STC2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a STC2 protein or precursor thereof. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a STC2 protein or precursor thereof. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0085] In another embodiment, the TVM is a TNFAIP6 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding a TNFAIP6 protein. In another embodiment, the TNFAIP6 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC030205. In another embodiment, the TNFAIP6 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank

Accession No. NM_007115, M31165, AJ421518, and AJ419936. In another embodiment, the TNFAIP6 protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the TNFAIP6 protein has an AA sequence selected from the sequences set forth in GenBank entries NP_009046, AAB00792, AAH30205, CAD12353, and CAD13434. In another embodiment, the TNFAIP6 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence set forth in GenBank entry BC039384. In another embodiment, the TNFAIP6 protein has an AA sequence comprising an AA sequence set forth in GenBank entry BC039384. In another embodiment, the TNFAIP6 protein is encoded by any other TNFAIP6 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the TNFAIP6 protein is any other TNFAIP6 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a TNFAIP6 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a TNFAIP6 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a TNFAIP6 protein. In another embodiment, a TNFAIP6 precursor protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by any TNFAIP6 precursor gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the protein is any TNFAIP6 precursor protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a TNFAIP6 precursor protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a TNFAIP6 precursor protein. In another embodiment, a tumor necrosis factor-stimulated gene 6 (TSG-6) protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by any TSG-6 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the protein is any TSG-6 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a TSG-6 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a TSG-6 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a TNFAIP6 or TSG-6 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a TNFAIP6 or TSG-6 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0086] In another embodiment, the TVM is a TNFRSF21 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding a TNFRSF21 protein. In another embodiment, the TNFRSF21 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC010241. In another embodiment, the TNFRSF21 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC017730, NM_014452, AY358304, BC005192, BC015466, AB209394, AJ420531, AF068868, AF208860, BC010241, BT007420, NP_055267, or CR457190. In

another embodiment, the TNFRSF21 protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the TNFRSF21 protein is encoded by any other TNFRSF21 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the TNFRSF21 protein is any other TNFRSF21 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a TNFRSF21 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a TNFRSF21 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a TNFRSF21 protein. In another embodiment, a TNFR-related death receptor-6 (DR6) protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by any DR6 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the protein is any DR6 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a DR6 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a DR6 protein. In another embodiment, a TNFRSF21 precursor protein is utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by any TNFRSF21 precursor gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the protein is any TNFRSF21 precursor protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a TNFRSF21 precursor protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a TNFRSF21 precursor protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a TNFRSF21 protein, DR6 protein, or precursor thereof. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a TNFRSF21 protein, DR6 protein, or precursor thereof. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0087] In another embodiment, the TVM is an FZD10 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding an FZD10 protein. In another embodiment, the FZD10 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. AB027464. In another embodiment, the FZD10 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC070037, BC074997, BC074998, NP_009128, and NM_007197. In another embodiment, the FZD10 protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the FZD10 protein is encoded by any other FZD10 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the FZD10 protein is any other FZD10 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an FZD10 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of an FZD10 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of an FZD10 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an FZD10 protein. In another

embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of an FZD10 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0088] In another embodiment, the TVM is an HOXA9 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding an HOXA9 protein. In another embodiment, the HOXA9 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence:

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agtttcataatttccgtgggtcgggcccggggccaggcgtgggcacgggtgatggccaccactggggccctgggcaactactacgtg
gactcgttctgctgggcccgcacggcgccgatgagctgagcgttggccgctatgcgcggggaccctggggcagcctccccggcagg
cggcgacgctggccgagcaccggcacttcagcccgctgcagcttcagccaaggcgacgggtttggcgccctgctggaacccagtgcac
gcggcggggcgccaacgctgtaccgctgcgggtgtaccaccaccatcaccaccaccctacgtgcacccccaggcgcccggtggcgcg
gcggcgccggacggcaggtacatgcgctcctggctggagccacgcccgggtgcgctctccttcggggcttgcctccagccggcctta
tggcattaaacctgaaccgctgtcggccagaaggggtgactgtcccacgcttgacactcacactttgtccctgactgactatgcttgggttct
cctccagttgatagagaaaaacaaccagcgaaggcgcttctctgaaaacaatgctgagaatgagagcggcgaggacaagccccccat
cgatcccaataaccagcagccaactggcttcacgcgcgtccactcgaaaaagcgggtgccctatacaaaacaccagaccctggaact
ggagaagagagtttctgttcaacatgtacctaccaggacggcaggtacgaggtggctcgactgctcaacctaccgagaggcaggtcaa
gatctggttcagaaccgcaggatgaaaatgaagaaaaacaacaaagaccgagcaaaagacgagtgatccatttgggcttatttagaaa
aaagggtagctagagagaaaaaagaagaactgtccgtcccccttcgccttctcccttttctcacccccacctagcctccaccatccccg
caciaagcggctctaaacctcagccacatctttccaaggcaaacctgttcaggctggctcgtagggcttgcgctttagtgaggagggt
attgtaagctttccattttctataagaaaaaggaaaagttgaggggggggcattagtgtgatagctgtgtgttagctgtatatatatatttaa
aaatctacctgttctgacttaaaacaaaaggaaagaaactaccttttataatgcacaactgttgatgtaggctgtatagtttttagtctgtgta
gttaatttaatttgcagtttgcggcagattgctctccaagatactgaacactgtgttttattgttgtaattatgtttgtgattcaacttctgtgt
actgggtgatgcaccattgtgattgtggaagatagaattcaattgaactcaggtgtttatgaggggaaaaaacagttgcatagagtatag
ctctgtagtggaatatgtctctgtataactaggtgttaacctatgattgtaaaagtagctgtaagaatttccagtgaaataaaaaaaaaatttaa
gtgttctcggggatgcatagattcatcattttccaccttaaaaatgcgggcatttaagtctgtccattatctatatagtcctgtctgtctattgtat
atataatctatatgattaaagaaaatatgcataatcagacaagcttgaatattgttttgcaccagacgaacagtgaggaaattcggagctatac
atatgtgcagaagggttactacctagggtttatgcttaattttaatcgagggaatgaatgctgattgtaacggagttattttatgataataaatta
tacactatgaacccgcatgtgggctactgtagattgtatccttgatgaatctgggggttccatcagactgaacttacactgtatatttgaatag
ttacctcaaggcctactgaccaaattgtgtgttgagatgatatttaacttttgcacaaataaataattgattcttttctaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaa (SEQ ID No: 42). In another embodiment, the HOXA9 protein is encoded by a nucleic

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acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC006537. In another embodiment, the HOXA9 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC010023, NM_152739, U41813, NM_002142, U82759, and BT006990. In another embodiment, the HOXA9 protein has an AA

sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the HOXA9 protein is encoded by any other HOXA9 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the HOXA9 protein is any other HOXA9 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an HOXA9 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of an HOXA9 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of an HOXA9 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an HOXA9 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of an HOXA9 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0089] In another embodiment, the TVM is an SLPI protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding an SLPI protein. In another embodiment, the SLPI protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence:

agagtcactcctgccttcaccatgaagtcagcgccctctcccctcctggtgctgcttgcctgggaactctggcaccttgggctgtggaa
ggctctggaaagtccctcaaagctggagctgtcctcctaagaaatctgccagtgcccttagatacaagaaacctgagtgccagagtactg
gcagtgctccagggaagaagagatgtgtcctgacacttggtgcatcaaatgcctggatcctgttgacaccccaaaccaacaaggaggaa
gcctgggaagtgccagtgacttatggccaatgttgatgcttaaccccccaatttctgtgagatggatggccagtgcaagcgtgacttgaa
gtgtgcatgggcatgtgtgggaaatcctgcgtttcccctgtgaaagcttgattcctgccatattggaggaggctctggagtcctgctctgtgtg
gtccaggtcctttccacctgagacttggtccaccactgatactccttggggaaaggcttggcacacagcaggtttcaagaagtgcc
agttgatcaatgaataataaacgagcctatttctctttgcaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa (SEQ ID No: 43). In

another embodiment, the SLPI protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC020708. In another embodiment, the SLPI protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No. NM_003064, X04470, X04503, and AF114471. In another embodiment, the SLPI protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the SLPI protein is encoded by any other SLPI gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the SLPI protein is any other SLPI protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an SLPI protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of an SLPI protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of an SLPI protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an SLPI protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of an SLPI protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0090] In another embodiment, the TVM is a KIBRA protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding a KIBRA protein. In another embodiment, the KIBRA protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence:

caacctctcagctacaaatacttgaagaaacagagcagggagctcaagccagtgggagtcattggcccctgcctcagggcctgccagca
 5 cggacgctgtgtctgctctgttgaacagacagcagtgaggctggagaagaggcaggaggcaggagcagcacacagacactggaag
 acagctggaggtatgaggagaccagtgagaatgaggcagtagccgaggaagaggaggaggaggaggaggaggaggaggaggagaag
 aggatgtttcaccgagaaagcctcacctgatatggatgggtaccagcattaaaggtggacaaagagaccaacacggagacccccggcc
 ccatccccacagtgtgtgcgacctaggaccggagagtgggcaccccgctccaggggccatttctcgaggagcaccatcatccgctc
 taagacctctccccaggacccagagccagctacgtgtgccggctgaatcggagtatgtgacagctccactgttccaaaaagccacct
 10 tttgttcgaaactccctggagcgacgcagcgtccggatgaagcggccttctcggtcaagtcgctgcgctccgagcgtctgatccgtacctc
 gctggacctggagtagacctgcaggcgacaagaacctggcacagccaattgaccagggagatctcggtgctgaaggagctcaaggag
 cagctggaacaagccaagagccacggggagaaggagctgccacagtgttgcgtgaggacgagcgtttccgcctgctgtaggatgc
 tggagaagcggcagatggaccgagcggagcacaagggtagcttcagacagacaagatgatgagggcagctgccaaggatgtgcaca
 ggctccgaggccagagctgtaaggaacccccagaagttcagctcttcaggagagaagatggcattttcaccggcctcggtatgaatccc
 15 agctctctctgcagatgacgtctaatacgcagaaaagtatttcttctgtccactgaccaggctgtgaacattgactgtggctaaagtatttatg
 tgggttatatgaaggtactgagtcacaagtcctctagtgtcttctgttgggttgaagatgaaccgacttttagtttgggtcctactgtgttattaa
 aaaaaaaaaaaaaacaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa (SEQ ID No: 44). In another embodiment, the

KIBRA protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank
 Accession No. BC004394. In another embodiment, the KIBRA protein is encoded by a nucleic
 20 acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No.
 AK001727, NM_015238, BC017746, AF506799, AY189820, AF530058, AB020676, and
 BX640827. In another embodiment, the KIBRA protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of
 the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the KIBRA protein is encoded by any other
 KIBRA gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the KIBRA protein is any
 25 other KIBRA protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a
 KIBRA protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a KIBRA protein. In
 another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a KIBRA protein. In another embodiment, the
 TVM is a fragment of a KIBRA protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an
 isoform, homologue, or variant of a KIBRA protein. Each possibility represents another
 30 embodiment of the present invention.

[0091] In another embodiment, the TVM is an IL10RA protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding an IL10RA protein. In another embodiment, the IL10RA protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence:

tggaggcgcgagggccggtccgctccggccccggacgatgcggcgcgcccaggatgctgccgtgccctgtagtgctgctggcgcg
 5 ctctcagcctccgtcttggtcagacgctcatgggacagagctgccagccctccgtctgtgtggttgaagcagaattttccaccacatc
 ctccactggacacccatccaaatcagctgaaagtacgtgctatgaagtggactcctgaggtatggaatagagtctggaactccatctc
 caactgtagccagaccctgtctatgacctaccgcagtgaccttgacctgtaccacagcaatggctaccgggcccagagtgcgggctgtg
 gacggcagccggcactccaactggaccgtcaccaacacccgcttctgtgtgatgaagtactctgacagttggcagtgtaacctagag
 atccacaatggcttcctcctgggaagattcagctaccaggcccaagatggccccgcaatgacacatatgaaagcatcttcagtcactt
 10 ccgagagtatgagattgccattcgcaaggtgccgggaaacttcacgttcacacacaagaaagtaaaacatgaaaacttcagcctcctaacc
 tctggagaagtgggagagttctgtgtccaggtgaacctatctgtcgttcccgaagtaacaaggggatgtggtctaaaggagtgcatct
 ccctcaccaggcagttttaccgtgaccaacgtcatctcttctgtccttgcctgctctcggagccctcgcctactgctggccctc
 cagctgtatgtgcgcgccgaaagaagctacccagtgctcttcaagaagcccagccccttcattcagccagcgtccctcccc
 agagaccaagacacatccacccgcttgataggaggccttttgaaggtgtcccagagctgaagaacttgacctgcacggcagcac
 15 agacagtggcttggcagcaccaagccatccctgcagactgaagagccccagttcctcctcctgacctcacccccaggctgacagaac
 gctgggaaacggggagccccctgtgtgtggggacagctgcagtagtgccagcagcaatagcacagacagcgggatctgcctgcagga
 gccagcctgagccccagcacagggccacctgggagcaacaggtggggagcaacagcagggggccaggatgacagtggcattgact
 tagttcaaaactctgagggccgggtggggacacaggggtggctcggccttggggccaccacagtccccggagcctgaggtgcctgg
 ggaagaagaccagctgctgtggcattccagggttacctgaggcagaccagatgtgtgaagagaaggcaaccaagacaggtgcctg
 20 gaggaagaatcgccctgacagatggccttggcccaaatcgggagatgcctggtgataggcaggctgcatccaccagccctggcc
 aagggtatttgaacaggatcctctagaatgactctggcttcctcaggggccccaacgggacagtgaaccagcccactgaggaatgg
 tcaactcctggccttgagcagctgcagtgacctgggaatatctgactggagctttgccatgaccttgcctctaggtgtgtggcagcccc
 aggtggtctcctgggcagcttaactcagacctggcacctgccctcatctctagcctgcagtcaagtagtactcgggctgagaggct
 gcttttgatttagccatgcctgctcctctgcctggaccaggaggaggccccctggggcagaagttaggcacgaggcagctctgggcactttt
 25 ctgcaagtccactggggctggccccagccagccctgcagggtgtgtcagggtgtctggggcaggaggaggccaactcactgaactag
 tgcagggtatgtgggtggcactgacctgttctgttactggggccctgcagactctggcagagctgagaagggcagggaccttccctcc
 taggaactcttctgtatcataaaggattatttctcaggggaaccatggggcttctggagttgtgtgaggccaccaggctgaagtcagct
 cagaccagacctcctgcttaggccaactcgagcatcagagcttcagcaggaggaagggtgtaggaatggaagcttcagggccttgct
 gctggggctcatttttaggggaaaaaggaggatatgatgtcacatggggaaacctccctcatcgggcctctggggcaggaagcttgcact
 30 ggaagatcttaaggtatataatttctggacactcaaacatcataatggaattcactgaggggagacaaaaggagccgagacctggatgg
 ggcttcagctcagaacccatccctctggtgggtacctctggcacccatctgcaaatatctccctctctcaacaaatggagtagcatcccc
 tggggcacttgctgaggccaagccactcacatcctcactttgctgccccaccatctgctgacaacttcagagaagccatggtttttgtatt

ggtcataactcagccctttgggcggcctctgggcttgggcaccagctcatgccagccccagagggtcaggggtggaggcctgtgcttgtgt
 ttgctgctaattgtccagctacagaccagaggataagccactgggcactgggctgggtccctgccttgttgggttcagctgtgtattttg
 gactagccactgtcagagggcctcaatctccatctgtgaataaggactccaccttaggggacctccatgtttgctgggtattagccaa
 gctggctcctgggagaatgcagatactgtccgtggactaccaagctggcttgtttcttatgccagaggctaacagatccaatgggagtcctatg
 5 gtgtcatgccaaagacagtatcagacacagccccagaagggggcattatgggcctgcctccccataggccatttggactctgccttcaaac
 aaaggcagttcagtcacaggcatggaagctgtgaggggacaggcctgtgcgtgccatccagagtcactcagccctgcctttctctggag
 cattctgaaaacagatattctggcccagggaatccagccatgacccccacctctgccaaagtactcttaggtgccagctctggtaactgaa
 ctccctctggaggcaggcttgagggaggattcctcagggtccctgaaagctttattattttttgttcattattttattggagaggcagcattg
 cacagtgaagaattctggatatctcaggagccccgaaattctagctctgactttgctgtttccagtggtagaccttgagaagtcacttatcc
 10 tcttgagcctcagtttctcatctgcagaataatgactgacttgcataattcgtagggatgtgaggttctgctgaggaaatgggtatgaatgtg
 ccttgaacacaaaagctctgtcaataagtatacatgtttttattccaataaattgtcaagaccacaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
 aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa (SEQ ID No: 45). In another embodiment, the IL10RA

protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank
 Accession No. BC028082. In another embodiment, the IL10RA protein is encoded by a nucleic
 acid molecule having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No.
 15 NM_001558, AB209626, U00672, and BC028082. In another embodiment, the IL10RA
 protein has an AA sequence set forth in one of the above GenBank entries. In another
 embodiment, the IL10RA protein is encoded by any other IL10RA gene sequence known in the
 art. In another embodiment, the IL10RA protein is any other IL10RA protein known in the art.
 20 In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an IL10RA protein. In another embodiment,
 the TVM is a homologue of an IL10RA protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant
 of an IL10RA protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an IL10RA protein. In
 another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of an
 IL10RA protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

25 [0092] In another embodiment, the TVM is an ADAM12 protein. In another embodiment,
 the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding an ADAM12 protein. In another embodiment,
 the ADAM12 nucleotide is a long isoform of ADAM12. In another embodiment, the ADAM12
 nucleotide is a short isoform of ADAM12. In another embodiment, the ADAM12 protein is
 encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence:

30 cactaacgctcttctagtcctccggggccaactcggacagtttctcattattgcaacgggtcaaggctggcttgtgccagaacggcgcgcg
 gcgacgcacgcacacacacgggggaaacttttttaaaatgaaaggctagaagagctcagcgggcgcgggccgtgcgcgagggc
 tccggagctgactcgccgaggcaggaaatccctccggctcgcgacgcccggccccgctcgcgccccgctgggatggtgcagcgctcg

ccgccgggccccgagagctgctgactgaaggccggcgacgatggcagcgccccgctgcccggtgtccccgccccgcgcctcctgct
 cgccctggccggtgtctctgctcgccctgcgagggccgaggggtgagcttatggaaccaaggaagagctgatgaagttgtcagtgcct
 ctgttcggagtggggacctctggatcccagtgaaagcttcgactccaagaatcatccagaagtgtgaatttcgactacaacgggaaag
 caaagaactgatcataaatctggaagaaatgaaggctcattgccagcagttcacggaaccactatctgcaagacgggtactgatgtct
 5 ccctcgctcgaaattacacggtaattctgggtcactgttactaccatggacatgtacggggatattctgattcagcagtcagtcacagctg
 ttctggtctcaggggacttattgtgttgaaaatgaaagctatgtcttagaaccaatgaaaagtgaaccaacagatacaaaactcttcccagcg
 aagaagctgaaaagcgtccggggatcatgtggatcacatcacacaccaaactcgtgcaaagaatgtgtttccaccacctctcaga
 catgggcaagaaggcataaaagagagacctcaaggcaactaagtatgtggagctggtgatcgtggcagacaaccgagagtttcagagg
 caaggaaaagatctgaaaaagttaagcagcgattaatagagattgctaatacagttgacaagttttacagaccactgaacattcgatcgt
 10 gttggtaggcgtggaagtgtggaatgacatggacaatgctctgtaagtcaggaccattcaccagcctccatgaatttctggactggagga
 agatgaagcttctacctcgcaaatcccatgacaatgcgcagctgtcagtggggtttatttccaagggaccaccatcggtatggcccaatc
 atgagcatgtgcacggcagaccagctctgggggaattgtcatggaccattcagacaatcccccttggtgcagccgtgacctggcacatgag
 ctgggccacaatttcgggatgaatcatgacacactggacaggggctgtagctgtcaaatggcgggtgagaagaggagctgcatcatgaac
 gcttccaccgggtaccttctccatggtgttcagcagttgcagcaggaaggacttgagaccagcctggagaaggaatgggggtgtgc
 15 ctgtttaacctgccggaagtcagggagctttcggggccagaagtgtgggaacagattgtggaagaaggagaggagtgactgtggg
 gagccagagggaatgtatgaatcgtgctgcaatgccaccacctgtacctgaagccggacgctgtgtgcacatgggctgtgtgtgaa
 gactgccagctgaagcctgcaggaacagcgtgcagggactccagcaactcctgtgacctcccagagttctgcagagggccagccctca
 ctgccagccaacgtgtacctgcacgatgggcactcatgtcaggatgtggacggctactgtacaatggcatctgcagactcacgagca
 gcagtggtgcacactctggggaccaggtgctaaacctgcccctgggatctgctttgagagagtcattctgcaggtgatccttatggcaactg
 20 tggcaaatgtcgaagagttccttgccaaatgcgagatgagagatgtaaatgtggaaaaatccagtgtaaggaggtgccagccggcc
 agtcattggtaccaatgccgttccatagaacaacatccccctgcagcaaggaggccggattctgtgccgggggaccacgtgtacttg
 ggcatgacatgccggaccagggtgtgtgtgcaggcacaaagtgtgcagatggaaaaatctgcctgaatcgtcaatgtcaaatatta
 gtgtctttgggttcacagtggtgcaatgcagtgccacggcagaggggtgtgcaacaacaggaagaactgccactgcgagggccactgg
 gcacctcccttctgtgacaagtttgctttggaggaagcacagacagcgccccatccggcaagcagataaccaaggtttaaccatagga
 25 attctggtgaccatcctgtgtcttctgtgctccggtttgtgtttatctcaaaagggaagaccttgatacagactgctgtttacaataagaagacc
 accattgaaaaactaaggtgtgtgcgccctcccgccacccctgtggttccaaacctgtcaggctcacctcggccaccttggaaggcc
 tgatgaggaagccgcagattcctaccaccgaaggacaatcccaggagattgctgcagtgatcagaatgttgacatcagcagaccctca
 acggcctgaatgtccctcagcccgtaactcagcgagtgcttccctccctccaccgggccccacgtgcacctagcgtccctgccagac
 ccctgccagccaagcctgcacttaggcaggccaggggacctgtaagccaacccccctcagaagcctctgcctgcagatcctctggcc
 30 agaacaactcggctcactcatgccttgccaggaccccaggacaatgggagactgggctccgctggcaccctcagacctgtccaca
 atatccacaccaagtgccagatccaccacaccgcctatattaagtgaagaagccgacacctttttcaacagtgaagacagaagtttgac
 tatcttcagctccagttggagttttgtaccaacttttaggatttttttaattgttaaaacatcattactataagaactttgagctactgccgtcagt

gctgtgctgtgctatggtgctctgtctacttgcacaggtacttgtaaattattaatttatgcagaatgttgattacagtgcagtgcgctgtagtagg
 cattttaccatcactgagtttccatggcaggaaggcttggtgtgcttttagtatttttagtgaacttgaaatcctgcttgatgggattctggaca
 ggatgtgttgccttctgatcaaggccttattgaaagcagtcccccaactacccccagctgtgcttatggtaccagatgcagctcaagagat
 cccaagtagaatctcagttgatttctggattccccatctcaggccagagccaaggggcttcaggtccaggtgtgttggcttccaggagg
 5 ccctgtgccccttgacaactggcaggcaggctcccaggacacctgggagaaatctggcttctggccaggaagcttgggtgagaacctgg
 gttgcagacaggaatcttaagggtgtagccacaccaggatagagactggaactagacaagccagaactgacctgagctgaccagcc
 gtgagcatgttggaaaggggtctgtagtgtcactcaaggcgggtgctgtagaaaatgccaagcacttcttttctcgctgtccttctagagcac
 tggcaccagtaggtatttagctgggaaaggtggtgttctgtaaaaactactgcccaggcactgcaaaccgccacctccctatactgctt
 ggagctgagcaaatcaccacaaactgtaatacaatgatcctgtattcagacagatgaggactttccatgggaccacaactatttccagatgtg
 10 aaccattaaccagatctagtcataatcaagtctgttactgcaaggttcaacttattaacaattaggcagactctttatgcttgcaaaaactacaacc
 aatggaatgtgatgttcatgggtatagttcatgtctgctatcattattcgtagatattggacaaaagaaacttctctatggggcatcctcttttccaa
 ctggctgcaggaatctttaaagatgctttaaagagctgaacctatttctaaacacttgcaacctacctgttgagcatcacagaatgtgat
 aaggaaatcaacttgcttataacttccataatattatgagatgtggcttggcagcatcccttgaacttctacttctcaaatgcctgactagg
 gagccatgtttcacaaggctttaaagtgactaatggcatgagaaatacaaaaatactcagataaggtaaaatgccatgatgcctctgtcttct
 15 ggactggtttcacattagaagacaattgacaacagttacataattcactctgagtggtttatgagaaagccttcttttgggtcaacagtttctt
 atgctttgaaacagaaaaatgtaccaagaatcttggtttgccttccagaaaaacaaaactgcatttctacttccccggtgttccccactgtatcta
 ggcaacatagattcatgactatggataaactaaacagtgacacaaacacacaaaaagggaaccagctctaatacttcaactcgtat
 agcatgcactctgttattctatagttattaagttctttaaagtgtaaagccatgctggaaaataatactgctgagatacatagaaactgttaact
 gattacacttggttaattgtactaaagccaaacatatatactattaaaaagggtttacagaattttatggtgcattacgtgggcattgtcttttagat
 20 gccc aaatccttagatctggcatgttagcccttctccaattataagaggatgaacacaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa (SEQ ID No:
 1). In another embodiment, the ADAM12 protein is a long isoform of ADAM12. In another
 embodiment, the ADAM12 protein is a short isoform of ADAM12. In another embodiment, the
 ADAM12 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in
 GenBank Accession No. AF023476. In another embodiment, the ADAM12 protein is encoded
 25 by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. AF023477.
 In another embodiment, the ADAM12 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a
 sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. NM_003474. In another embodiment, the
 ADAM12 protein has an AA sequence set forth in 1 of the above GenBank entries. In another
 embodiment, the ADAM12 protein is encoded by any other ADAM12 gene sequence known in
 30 the art. In another embodiment, the ADAM12 protein is any other ADAM12 protein known in
 the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an ADAM12 protein. In another
 embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of an ADAM12 protein. In another embodiment, the

TVM is a variant of an ADAM12 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an ADAM12 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of an ADAM12 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

5 [0093] In another embodiment, the TVM is a PCDH17 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding a PCDH17 protein. In another embodiment, the PCDH17 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. AL137505. In another embodiment, the PCDH17 protein has an AA sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. AL137505. In another embodiment, the PCDH17 protein
10 is encoded by any other PCDH17 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the PCDH17 protein is any other PCDH17 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a PCDH17 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a PCDH17 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a PCDH17 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a PCDH17 protein. In another embodiment, the
15 TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a PCDH17 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0094] In another embodiment, the TVM is an AML-1 protein. In another embodiment, the marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AML-1 protein. In another embodiment, the AML-1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence:

20 catagagccagcgggacgaggcgaggcgagggcgccccgaggcgaccagccaggcgaccacgctgccccggcctgcgcccgca
ggcacttcttccgggctcctagggacgccagaaggaagtcaacctctgctgcttctcctggcctgcgttgaccttctttttgtgtttt
ttttgttttcccttcttcttgaattaactggcttcttgctggatgtttcaacttcttctgctggaactttcccaattgtttctttac
aacagggggagaaagtgtctgtggtccgagggcgagccgtgaagtgtcgtgtgcgtggcagtgctgcgtggcaggatgtgcgtgcgtgtg
taaccgagccgcccgatctgtttgatctgcgcccggagccctccctcaaggcccgctccacctgctgcggttacgcgccgctcgtgg
25 gtgtcgtgcctcggagcagtaaccggcggtgctggcgacggtggaggagtatcgtctcgtgctgcccagtcagggtgagtc
cccagctgatgtagacagtggctgccttccgaagagtgcgtgtttgcatgtgtgactctcgggctgctcaactcccaacaaaccagagga
ccagccacaaacttaaccaacatcccaaacccgagttcacagatgtgggagagctgtagaaccctgagtgtcatcgactgggccttctat
gattgtgtttaagattagctgaagatctctgaaacgctgaattttctgactgagcgtttgacagaattcattgagagaacagagaacatga
caagtacttctagctcagcactgtccaactactgaagctgattttcaaggctacttaaaaaatctgcagcgtacattaatggatttctgtgtg
30 tttaaattctccacagattgattgtaaatattttatgaagtagagcatatgtatatatttatatacgtgcacatacattagtagcactacctttgga
agtctcagctcttgccttccgggactgaagccagtttgcatgataaaagtggcctgttacgggagataattgtgtctgttgggactttagaca

aaactcacctgcaaaaaactgacaggcattaactactggaactccaataatgtgttgctgatcgtttactcttcgcataaatatttaggaa
 gtgtatgagaattttgccttcaggaacttttctaacagccaagacagaacttaacctctgcaagcaagattcgtggaagatagctccactttt
 taatgactaagcaatcggttgctaggagcccatcctgggtcagaggccgatccgcagaaccagaacgttttccccctcctggactgttagta
 acttagtctccccctcccccaaccacccccgcccccccccccccccgagtaataaaggccccctgaacgtgtatgttggtctcccgga
 5 gctgcttgctgaagatccgcgccccctgtcgcctgtgtaggagctgtttgcagggtcctaactcaatcggtgtgtgatgcgtatccccgt
 agatgccagcacgagccgcccgttcacggcgcttccaccgcgtgagcccaggcaagatgagcgaggcggtgcccgtggcgcccc
 ggacggcggtgctgcccggcgcaagctgaggagcgggcaccgcagcatggtggaggtgctggccgaccacccggcgagctg
 gtgcgcaccgacagcccaacttctctgtcctgtgctgctacgcactggcgctgcaacaagacctgccccatcgcttcaaggtggtgg
 ccctaggggagtgtccagatggcactctggtcactgtgatggctggcaatgatgaaaactactcggtgagctgagaaatgctaccgcagc
 10 catgaagaaccaggttgcaagatttaacacccaggtttgtcggctgaagtggagagggaagagcttactctgacctactgtcttcac
 aaaccaccgcaagtgcacacccacacagagccatcaaaatcacagtggatggccccgagaacctgaagacatcggcagaaacta
 gatgatcagaccaagccccgggagctgtccttttccgagcggtcagtgaactggagcagctgcggcgacagccatgagggtcagccc
 acaccaccagccccacgcccacccctcgtgctcctgaaccactccactgcctttaaccctcagcctcagatcagatgcaggatac
 aaggcagatccaaccatccccaccgtggtcctacgatcgtcctaccaatacctgggatccattgcctctccttctgtgacccagcaacgc
 15 ccatttcacctggacgtgccagcgcatgacaacctctctgcagaactttccagtcgactctcaacggcacccgacctgacagcgttcag
 cgacccgcccagttccccgcgtgccccctatctcgacccccgatgactatccaggcgcttccactactccccgacgcccgtcac
 ctgggcatcgccatcggtcggccatgggctcggccacgcgtaccacacccacccgcccgtgcccgtcctaccagttctccatggtggcg
 cgcagggaggccccgtccaagccagctgcctcctaccactgtactacggcgctcggccggtcctaccagttctccatggtggcg
 gcgagcgctcggccgcgcacccctgcaccaacgcctccaccggctccgctgctcaacccagcctccgaaccagag
 20 cgacgtggtggaggccgagggcagccacagcaactccccaccaacatggcgccctccgcgcctggaggagccgtgtggaggc
 cctactgaggcgccaggcctggccccggtggccccgcggcgccgccttcgctcggcgcgcgggcctcctgttcgcgacaag
 cccgcccggatccccggccctgggccccggccaccgtcctggggccgagggcgcccacggccaggatcgcgtgtaggtcaggccc
 gcgcagcctcctgcgccagaagcccacggccgcccgtctgctggcgccccgcccctcgcgaggtgtccgagggcagcacctcg
 aggtgtccgcccggccccagcaccaggggacgcgtggaagcaaacagggaagattcccggagggaactgtgaatgcttctgattta
 25 gcaatgctgtgaataaaaagaaagattttatacccttgacttaacttttaaccaagtgtttatccaaagagtgtggaattttggtgggtggg
 gggagaggaggatgcaactcgcctgtttggcatctaattctatttttaattttccgcaccttatcaattgcaaatgcgtatttgcatttgggt
 ggtttttattttatatacgtttatataatataataaattgagcttgcttcttctgctttgacctggaaagaaatgattccctttttaaagttt
 atttaacttttcttggactttgggtagttgtttttttgtttttgtttttgagaaacagctacagctttgggtcatttttaactactgtattcca
 caaggaaatccccagatatttatgtatcttgatgttcagacattatgtgttgataatttttaattatttaaatgtacttatattaagaaaaatcaagt
 30 actacattttcttcttctgatagtagccaaagttaaatgtatcacattgaagaaggctagaaaaaagaatgagtaatgtatcgcttggtat
 ccagaagtattgtttacattaaactcctttcatgttaatacaacaagttagtagctcacgcagcaacgttttaataagatttttagacactgag
 ggtactccaaggatcagaagtatggaattttctgccaggctcaacaagggtctcatacttaactcctccttaaacagagaaggtaactca

61

gccaccagagccttctctcttgtaccacagtttcttctgtaaatccagtgttacaatcagtgatggcaaataaacagtttgacaagtacat
 acaccataaaaaaaaaaaaaa (SEQ ID No: 40). In another embodiment, the AML-1 protein is
 encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No.
 NM_001001890. In another embodiment, the AML-1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid
 5 molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. NM_001754. In another
 embodiment, the AML-1 protein has an AA sequence set forth in 1 of the above GenBank
 entries. In another embodiment, the AML-1 protein is encoded by any other AML-1 gene
 sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the AML-1 protein is any other AML-1
 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of an AML-1 protein.
 10 In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of an AML-1 protein. In another
 embodiment, the TVM is a variant of an AML-1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a
 fragment of an AML-1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform,
 homologue, or variant of an AML-1 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of
 the present invention.

15 [0095] In another embodiment, the TVM is a SLIT2 protein. In another embodiment, the
 marker is a nucleic acid molecule encoding a SLIT2 protein. In another embodiment, the SLIT2
 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence:

cagagcagggtggagagggcggtgggagggcgtgtgcctgagtggtgcttactgcctgttccatattttgtgcacatttccctggcact
 ctgggttgctagccccccgggactgggcctcagacactgcgcgggtccctcggagcagcaagctaaagaaagccccagtgccggc
 20 gaggaaggagggcggggaaagatgcgcggcgttggtggcagatgctgtccctgtcgtgggttagtgctggcgatcctgaacaa
 ggtggcaccgcaggcgtgcccggcgagtgctcttgcctgggcagcacagtggactgtcacgggctggcgctgcgcagcgtgccag
 gaatatcccccgcaacaccgagagactggatttaaatggaaataacatcacaagaattacgaagacagattttgctggtcttagacatctaa
 gagtcttcagcttatggagaataagattagcaccattgaaagaggagcattccaggatcttaagaactagagagactgcgtttaacaga
 aatcaccttcagctgttctcgtgtgttcttgggactgcgaagctatacaggcttgatctcagtgaacacaaattcaggcaatcccaa
 25 ggaaagcttccgtggggcagttgacataaaaaattgcaactggattacaaccagatcagctgtattgaagatggggcattcagggtctc
 cgggacctggaagtgtcactctcaacaataacaacattactagactttctgtggcaagttcaacatagcctaaacttaggacttttcgact
 gcattcaacaacctgtattgtgactgccacctggcctggctctccgactggcttcgcaaaggcctcgggttggtctgtacactcagtgtat
 gggccccctccacctgagagggccataatgtagccgaggttcaaaaacgagaatttctgtcagtggtcaccagtcatttatggctccttctg
 tagtgttttgactgcctgcccgtgtacctgtagcaacaatatcgtagactgtcgtgggaaagtctcactgagatccccacaaatcttcca
 30 gagaccatcacagaaatacgtttggaacagaaacacaatcaaagtcacccctcctggagctttctaccatataaaaagcttagacgaattga
 cctgagcaataatcagatctctgaactgcaccagatgcttccaaggactacgctctctgaattcactgtcctctatggaaataaaatcacag
 aactccccaaaagtattttgaaggactgtttccttacagctcctattattgaatgccaacaagataaactgccttcgggtagatgctttcagg

atctccacaacttgaaccttctctccctatatgacaacaagcttcagaccatcgccaaggggacctttcacctcttcgggccattcaactatg
 catttggcccagaacccctttatttggactgacctctcaagtggctagcggattatctccataccaacccgattgagaccagtggcgccgtt
 gcaccagccccgcgcctggcaacaaaagaattggacagatcaaaagcaagaattccgttgttcagctaaagaacagtatttcattcc
 aggtacagaagattatcgatcaaaattaagtggagactgcttgcggatctggcttgcctgaaaagtgtcgctgtgaagggaaccacagtag
 5 attgctctaatacaaaagctcaacaaaatcccgagcacattccccagtagactgcagagtgcgtctcaataataatgaattaccgtgttggga
 agccacaggaatctttaagaaacttctcaattacgtaaaataaacttttagcaacaataagatcacagatattgaggagggagcatttgaagg
 agcatctgggtgaaatgaataacttcttacgagtaatcgtttggaaaatgtgcagcataagatgttcaagggaattggaaagcctcaaaactttg
 atgttgagaagcaatgaataacctgtgtgggaatgacagttcataggactcagttctgtgcgtttgcttcttctgtatgataatcaaaactacta
 cagttgcaccaggggcatttgatactctccattcttctactctaaacctcttggccaatcctttaactgtaactgtacctggcttgggtggg
 10 agagtggctgagaaagaagagaattgtcacgggaatcctagatgtcaaaaaccatacttctgaaagaaatacctatccaggatgtggc
 cattcaggacttcacttgtgatgacggaaatgatgacaatagttgctccccactttctcgtgtcctactgaatgtacttggatagcagtcgt
 ccgatgtagcaacaagggtttgaaggcttgcggaagggtattccaagagatgtcacagagtgtatctggatggaaaccaatttacactggt
 tcccaagggaactctcaactacaaacatttaacacttatagacttaagtaacaacagaataagcacgctttctaatacagagcttcagcaacatg
 accagctctcacttaattcttagttacaaccgctctgagatgtattcctcctcgcacctttgatggattaaagtctcttcgattactttctctacat
 15 ggaaatgacatttctgttgcctgaagggtcttcaatgatcttctgcattatcacatctagcaattggagccaacccctcttactgtgattgtaa
 catgcagtgggtatccgactgggtgaagtcggaatataaggagcctggaaattgtcgttgcgtgctcctggagaaatggcagataaaactttt
 actcacaactccctccaaaaaattacctgtcaaggtcctgtggatgtcaatattctagctaagtgtaacccctgcctatcaaatccgtgtaaaa
 atgatggcacatgtaatagtgatccagttgactttaccgatgcacctgtccataggtttcaaggggcaggactgtgatgtcccaattcatgc
 ctgcatcagtaacccatgtaaacatggaggaacttggcacttaaaagggaaggagaagaagatggattctggtgtatttgcgtgatggatttga
 20 aggagaaaattgtgaagtcaacgttgatgattgtgaagataatgactgtgaaaataattctacatgtgtcgtatggcattaataactacacatgc
 ctttggccacctgagtatacaggtgagttgtgtgaggagaagctggacttctgtgccaggacctgaacccctgccagcacgattcaaaagt
 catcctaactccaaagggaattcaaatgtgactgcacaccagggtagctgaggtgaacactgcgacatcgattttgacgactgccaagacaac
 aagtgtaaaaacggagcccactgcacagatgcagtgaaacggctatagtcacatgccccgaagggttacagtggcttgtgtgagtttct
 ccacccatggtcctcctcgtaccagcccctgtgataattttgattgtcagaatggagctcagtgatcgtcagaataaatgagccaatatgtc
 25 agtgtttgcctggctatcaggagaaaaagtgtgaaaaattggtagtgtaattttataaacaagaagtcttatcttcagattccttcagccaag
 gttcggcctcagacgaacataacacttcagattgccacagatgaagacagcgggaatcctcctgtataagggtgacaaagaccatatcgcg
 gtagaactctatcgggggcggttctgtccagctatgacacggctctcatccagcttctgccatttacagtgtggagacaatcaatgatgga
 aacttccacattgtggaactacttgccttggatcagagtcctcttctgtccgtggatgggtgggaaccccaaatcatcactaacttgtcaaagca
 gtccactctgaattttgactctccactctatgtaggaggcatgccagggaagagtaacgtggcatctctgcgccaggcccctgggcagaac
 30 ggaaccagcttccacggctgcacccggaacctttacatcaacagtgcagctgcaggacttccagaagggtgccgatgcaaacaggcattttgc
 ctggctgtgagccatgccacaagaaggtgtgtgcccatggcacatgccagcccagcagccaggcaggcttcacctgcgagtgccagga
 aggatggatggggccccctctgtgaccaacggaccaatgaccttgccttggaaataaatgcgtacatggcacctgcttggccatcaatgcg

ttctctacagctgtaagtgccttgaggggccatggaggtgcctctgtgatgaagaggaggatctgtttaacccatgccaggcgatcaagtg
 caagcacgggaagtgcaggccttcaggctctggggcagccctactgtgaatgcagcagtgatacacgggggacagctgtgatcgagaaa
 tctcttgcgaggggaaaggataagagattattacaaaaagcagcagggctatgctgcttgccaaacaaccaagaagggtgtcccgattaga
 gtgcagaggtgggtgtgcaggagggcagtgctgtggaccgctgaggagcaagcggcggaatactcttcgaatgcactgacggctcct
 5 cctttgtggacgaggttgagaaagtgggaagtgcggctgtacgaggtgtgtgcctaaacacactcccgagctctgtctttggaaaagg
 ttgtatactcttgaccatgtgggactaatgaatgcttcatagtggaatatattgaaatatattgaaaatacagaacagactattttattatgaga
 ataaagactttttctgcatttg (SEQ ID No: 46). In another embodiment, the SLIT2 protein is encoded

by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. NM_004787. In another embodiment, the SLIT2 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule
 10 having a sequence selected from those set forth in GenBank Accession No. AB017168 and AK027326. In another embodiment, the SLIT2 protein has an AA sequence set forth in 1 of the
 above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the SLIT2 protein is encoded by any other
 SLIT2 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the SLIT2 protein is any other
 SLIT2 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a SLIT2
 15 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a SLIT2 protein. In another
 embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a SLIT2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a
 fragment of a SLIT2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform,
 homologue, or variant of a SLIT2 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of
 the present invention.

20 [0096] In another embodiment, the TVM is SLC11A1 (Solute carrier family 11; proton-
 coupled divalent metal ion transporters, member 1; NRAMP). In another embodiment, the
 TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding SLCA1. In another embodiment, the TVM is an
 isoform of a SLC11A1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a
 SLC11A1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a SLC11A1 protein. In
 25 another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a SLC11A1 protein. In another embodiment,
 the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a SLC11A1 protein. Each
 possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0097] In another embodiment, the TVM is SEC23B. In another embodiment, the TVM is a
 nucleotide molecule encoding SEC23B. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a
 30 SEC23B protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a SEC23B protein. In
 another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a SEC23B protein. In another embodiment, the
 TVM is a fragment of a SEC23B protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an

isoform, homologue, or variant of a SEC23B protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0098] In another embodiment, the TVM is DKFZp762E1312. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding DKFZp762E1312. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a DKFZp762E1312 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a DKFZp762E1312 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a DKFZp762E1312 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a DKFZp762E1312 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a DKFZp762E1312 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[0099] In another embodiment, the TVM is KIAA1892. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding KIAA1892. In another embodiment, the TVM is a protein encoded by KIAA1892. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a KIAA1892 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a KIAA1892 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a KIAA1892 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a KIAA1892 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a KIAA1892 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00100] In another embodiment, the TVM is MS4A6A (Membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A, member 6A). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding MS4A6A. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a MS4A6A protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a MS4A6A protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a MS4A6A protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a MS4A6A protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a MS4A6A protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00101] In another embodiment, the TVM is KCNE3 (Potassium voltage-gated channel, Isk-related family, member 3). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding KCNE3. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a KCNE3 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a KCNE3 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a KCNE3 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a KCNE3

protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a KCNE3 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00102] In another embodiment, the TVM is KCNE4 (Potassium voltage-gated channel, Isk-related family, member 4). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding KCNE4. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a KCNE4 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a KCNE4 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a KCNE4 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a KCNE4 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a KCNE4 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00103] In another embodiment, the TVM is SDC1 (Syndecan 1). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding SDC1. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a SDC1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a SDC1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a SDC1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a SDC1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a SDC1 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00104] In another embodiment, the TVM is ST14 (Suppression of tumorigenicity 14 (colon carcinoma)). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding ST14. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a ST14 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a ST14 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a ST14 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a ST14 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a ST14 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00105] In another embodiment, the TVM is CDCP1 (CUB domain containing protein 1). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding CDCP1. In another embodiment, the CDCP1 nucleotide is a short isoform of CDCP1. In another embodiment, the CDCP1 nucleotide is a long isoform of CDCP1. In another embodiment, the CDCP1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence:

ggggggggctcgggccggtccgccgcgcaggtgagtgagccagggcggagcgcagctgcgccgggcttgggcgcctggggcc
gcccgtccccaccgtcggtttccccaccgagggcggagcgtcccgagtcattggccggcctgaactcgggggtctctatcgactgctag
gggttctgctgctgggtgcggcgcgcctgccgcgcggggcagaagctttgagattgctctgccacgagaagcaacattacagttctcat

aaagctggggaccccgactctgctggcaaacctgttacatcgtcatttctaaaagacatataacatgttgccatcaagtctggagaaag
 aatagtctttaccttttagctgccagagtcctgagaatcactttgtcatagagatccagaaaaatattgactgtatgcaggcccatgtcctttgg
 ggaggttcagcttcagccctcgacatcggttgcttacctcaacagaactttcatctgggatgtcaaagctcataagagcatcggttaga
 gctgcagttttccatccctcgctgaggcagatcggtccgggtgagagctgccagacggagtcactcactccatcagcggccgaatcga
 5 tgcaccgtggtcaggatcggaaccttctgcagcaatggcactgtgtcccgatcaagatgcaagaaggagtgaatggccttacacctc
 ccattggttccacccagaaatgtctccggttcagcattgcaaaccgtcatctataaaacgtctgtgcatcatcgagtctgtttgagggtg
 aaggctcagcaacctgatgtctgccaactaccagaaggcttccctgaggatgagctcatgacgtggcagttgtcgttctgcacacctg
 cgggccagcgtctcctcctcaactcaaccttccaactgtgagaggaaggaggagcgggtgaatactacatcccggtccaccacc
 aaccccgaggtgtcaagctggaggacaagcagcctgggaacatggcggggaactcaacctctctctgaaggctgtgaccaagatgc
 10 ccaaagtccaggatcctccggctgcagttccaagtttggccaacatccacaaaatgaagcagtgagtgagccccactttcttttcttc
 ctctccagcaccttcgttgttctcggtagtctgctgggtgaggtcccttctctgttctcatctgtggcttctgaacacttagactctgga
 ccagcaagagttcaggaagtgggtgctaggcagttagacaggctgttggtgaacacccggatgtagtccatttcagcacaataaaa
 agaaatcttcattcaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa (SEQ ID No: 47). In another embodiment, the CDCP1
 protein is a short isoform of CDCP1. In another embodiment, the CDCP1 protein is a long
 15 isoform of CDCP1. In another embodiment, the CDCP1 protein is encoded by a nucleic acid
 molecule having a sequence set forth in GenBank Accession No. AK026329. In another
 embodiment, the sequence of the CDCP1-encoding nucleotide is set forth in GenBank
 Accession No. NM_178181. In another embodiment, the sequence of the CDCP1-encoding
 nucleotide is set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC021099. In another embodiment, the
 20 sequence of the CDCP1-encoding nucleotide is set forth in GenBank Accession No. BC069254.
 In another embodiment, the sequence of the CDCP1-encoding nucleotide is set forth in
 GenBank Accession No. AY026461. In another embodiment, the sequence of the CDCP1-
 encoding nucleotide is set forth in GenBank Accession No. AF468010. In another embodiment,
 the sequence of the CDCP1-encoding nucleotide is set forth in GenBank Accession No.
 25 AY167484. In another embodiment, the CDCP1 protein has an AA sequence set forth in 1 of
 the above GenBank entries. In another embodiment, the CDCP1 protein is encoded by any other
 CDCP1 gene sequence known in the art. In another embodiment, the CDCP1 protein is any
 other CDCP1 protein known in the art. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a
 CDCP1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a CDCP1 protein. In
 30 another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a CDCP1 protein. In another embodiment, the
 TVM is a fragment of a CDCP1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an

isoform, homologue, or variant of a CDCP1 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00106] In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a CDCP1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a CDCP1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a
5 fragment of a CDCP1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a CDCP1 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00107] In another embodiment, the TVM is MOBK1B (C2orf6; MOB1, Mps One Binder kinase activator-like 1B). In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a MOBK1B
10 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a MOBK1B protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a MOBK1B protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a MOBK1B protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a MOBK1B protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00108] In another embodiment, the TVM is a protein encoded by C14orf28. In another
15 embodiment, the TVM is C14orf28. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding a protein encoded by C14orf28. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a C14orf28 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a C14orf28 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a C14orf28 protein. In another embodiment, the
20 TVM is a fragment of a C14orf28 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a C14orf28 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00109] In another embodiment, the TVM is PCDHB2 (Protocadherin beta 2). In another
25 embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding PCDHB2. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a PCDHB2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a PCDHB2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a PCDHB2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a PCDHB2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a PCDHB2 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00110] In another embodiment, the TVM is GPR105 (Purinergic receptor P2Y, G-protein
30 coupled, 14). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding GPR105. In

another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a GPR105 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a GPR105 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a GPR105 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a GPR105 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a GPR105 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00111] In another embodiment, the TVM is CSPG2 (chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan 2). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding CSPG2. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a CSPG2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a CSPG2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a CSPG2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a CSPG2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a CSPG2 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00112] In another embodiment, the TVM is ESM1 (Endothelial cell-specific molecule 1). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding ESM1. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a ESM1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a ESM1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a ESM1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a ESM1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a ESM1 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00113] In another embodiment, the TVM is WFDC2 (WAP four-disulfide core domain 2). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding WFDC2. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a WFDC2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a WFDC2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a WFDC2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of a WFDC2 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a WFDC2 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00114] In another embodiment, the TVM is SPP1 (Secreted phosphoprotein 1 (osteopontin, bone sialoprotein I, early T-lymphocyte activation 1)). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding SPP1. In another embodiment, the TVM is an isoform of a SPP1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a homologue of a SPP1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a variant of a SPP1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a

fragment of a SPP1 protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a fragment of an isoform, homologue, or variant of a SPP1 protein. Each possibility represents another embodiment of the present invention.

[00115] In another embodiment, the TVM is a TM protein listed in Figure 11. In another
5 embodiment, the TVM is MGAT4A. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide
molecule encoding MGAT4A. In another embodiment, the TVM is AFAP. In another
embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding AFAP. In another embodiment, the
TVM is CXCR4. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding CXCR4.
In another embodiment, the TVM is UCP2. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide
10 molecule encoding UCP2. In another embodiment, the TVM is TWIST. In another
embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding TWIST. In another embodiment, the
TVM is SLC2A3. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding
SLC2A3. In another embodiment, the TVM is MYO1B. In another embodiment, the TVM is a
nucleotide molecule encoding MYO1B. In another embodiment, the TVM is COL4A2. In
15 another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding COL4A2. In another
embodiment, the TVM is MGC4677. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide
molecule encoding MGC4677. In another embodiment, the TVM is G1P2. In another
embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding G1P2. In another embodiment, the
TVM is BHLHB3. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding
20 BHLHB3. In another embodiment, the TVM is NEDL2. In another embodiment, the TVM is a
nucleotide molecule encoding NEDL2. In another embodiment, the TVM is ITGA1. In another
embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding ITGA1. Each possibility represents a
separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00116] In another embodiment, the TVM is a TM protein listed in Figure 12. In another
25 embodiment, the TVM is MUC16. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule
encoding MUC16. In another embodiment, the TVM is FLJ20171. In another embodiment, the
TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FLJ20171. In another embodiment, the TVM is TAP1.
In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding TAP1. In another
embodiment, the TVM is C11orf5. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule
30 encoding C11orf5. In another embodiment, the TVM is SLC30A5. In another embodiment, the
TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding SLC30A5. In another embodiment, the TVM is CST5.
In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding CST5. In another

embodiment, the TVM is TNFAIP1. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding TNFAIP1. In another embodiment, the TVM is AKAP8. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding AKAP8. In another embodiment, the TVM is PSAT1. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding PSAT1. In another embodiment, the TVM is FLJ20171. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FLJ20171. In another embodiment, the TVM is RP2. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding RP2. In another embodiment, the TVM is LOC132671. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LOC132671. In another embodiment, the TVM is HES2. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding HES2. In another embodiment, the TVM is APCDD1. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding APCDD1. In another embodiment, the TVM is LOC286334. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LOC286334. In another embodiment, the TVM is FLJ11526. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FLJ11526. In another embodiment, the TVM is KIAA2022. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding KIAA2022. In another embodiment, the TVM is MGC3032. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding MGC3032. In another embodiment, the TVM is FLJ22795. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FLJ22795. In another embodiment, the TVM is KIAA1909. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding KIAA1909. In another embodiment, the TVM is FLJ30277. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FLJ30277. In another embodiment, the TVM is LOC284801. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LOC284801. In another embodiment, the TVM is LOC158135. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LOC158135. In another embodiment, the TVM is LOC254531. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LOC254531. In another embodiment, the TVM is OR7E47P. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding OR7E47P. In another embodiment, the TVM is UBPH. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding UBPH. In another embodiment, the TVM is FLJ35801. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FLJ35801. In another embodiment, the TVM is LOC150271. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LOC150271. In another embodiment, the TVM is SIPA1L3. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding SIPA1L3. In another embodiment,

the TVM is LOC158563. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LOC158563. In another embodiment, the TVM is NAV1. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding NAV1. In another embodiment, the TVM is LOC401022. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LOC401022. In another embodiment, the TVM is C9orf113. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding C9orf113. In another embodiment, the TVM is GPT2. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding GPT2. In another embodiment, the TVM is PHLDB1. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding PHLDB1. In another embodiment, the TVM is FLJ12748. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FLJ12748. In another embodiment, the TVM is LOC130355. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LOC130355. In another embodiment, the TVM is BECN1. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding BECN1. In another embodiment, the TVM is LOC283713. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LOC283713. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00117] In another embodiment, the TVM is a TM protein listed in Table 6 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is a TM protein listed in Table 7 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is a plasma-membrane-associated (PM) protein listed in Table 6 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM is a PM protein listed in Table 7 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, a PM protein of the present invention is a TM protein. In another embodiment, the PM protein is associated with the intracellular face of the PM. In another embodiment, the PM protein is associated with the extracellular face of the PM. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00118] In another embodiment, the TVM is FAD104 (FNDC3B; Fibronectin type III domain containing 3B). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FAD104. In another embodiment, the TVM is WARP (Von Willebrand factor A domain containing 1). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding WARP. In another embodiment, the TVM is B-cell receptor-associated protein 29 (BCAP29). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding BCAP29. In another embodiment, the TVM is CDH1 (Cadherin 1, type 1, E-cadherin (epithelial)). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding CDH1. In another embodiment, the TVM is FLJ10826 (OGFOD1; 2-oxoglutarate and iron-dependent oxygenase domain containing 1). In another

embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FLJ10826. In another embodiment, the TVM is OPN3 (Opsin 3; encephalopsin, panopsin). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding OPN3. In another embodiment, the TVM is HIATL2 (Hippocampus abundant gene transcript-like 2). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding HIATL2. In another embodiment, the TVM is IL28RA (Interleukin 28 receptor, alpha; interferon, lambda receptor). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding IL28RA. In another embodiment, the TVM is TMEM19 (Transmembrane protein 19). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding TMEM19. In another embodiment, the TVM is C10orf69 (SPFH domain family, member 1). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding C10orf69. In another embodiment, the TVM is FRAP1 (FK506 binding protein 12-rapamycin associated protein 1). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FRAP1. In another embodiment, the TVM is CKLFSF6 (CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain containing 6). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding CKLFSF6. In another embodiment, the TVM is MPHOSPH9 (M-phase phosphoprotein 9). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding MPOHSPH9. In another embodiment, the TVM is CLST11240 (HIGD1B; HIG1 domain family, member 1B). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding CLST11240. In another embodiment, the TVM is SGPP2 (Sphingosine-1-phosphate phosphatase 2). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding SGPP2. In another embodiment, the TVM is SLCO3A1 (Solute carrier organic anion transporter family, member 3A1). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding SLCO3A1. In another embodiment, the TVM is LOC51136 (PTD016 protein). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LOC51136. In another embodiment, the TVM is DKFZp564I1922 (MXRA5 (Matrix-remodelling associated 5). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding DKFZp564I1922. In another embodiment, the TVM is CALM3 (Calmodulin 3; phosphorylase kinase, delta). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding CALM3. In another embodiment, the TVM is MGC34647. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding MGC34647. In another embodiment, the TVM is MUC1 (Mucin 1, transmembrane). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding MUC1. In another embodiment, the TVM is SLC30A6 (Solute carrier family 30 (zinc transporter), member 6). In another embodiment, the TVM is a

nucleotide molecule encoding SLC30A6. In another embodiment, the TVM is TLCD1 (LOC116238). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding TLCD1. In another embodiment, the TVM is SPTB (Spectrin, beta, erythrocytic (includes spherocytosis, clinical type I)). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding SPTB. In another embodiment, the TVM is FNDC3 (Fibronectin type III domain containing 3A). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FNDC3. In another embodiment, the TVM is SPRY1 (Sprouty homolog 1, antagonist of FGF signaling (Drosophila)). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding SPRY1. In another embodiment, the TVM is MME (Membrane metallo-endopeptidase; neutral endopeptidase, enkephalinase, CALLA, CD10). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding MME. In another embodiment, the TVM is INSR (Insulin receptor). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding INSR. In another embodiment, the TVM is LPPR4 (Plasticity related gene 1). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LPPR1. In another embodiment, the TVM is a C14orf100-encoded protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding a C14orf100-encoded protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a C14orf100 nucleotide molecule. In another embodiment, the TVM is SLC9A5 (Solute carrier family 9 (sodium/hydrogen exchanger), member 5). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding SLC9A5. In another embodiment, the TVM is SCGB2A1 (Secretoglobin, family 2A, member 1). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding SCGB2A1. In another embodiment, the TVM is FLT1 (Fms-related tyrosine kinase 1 (vascular endothelial growth factor/vascular permeability factor receptor). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FLT1. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding MOBK1B. In another embodiment, the TVM is TMEM2 (Transmembrane protein 2). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding TMEM2. In another embodiment, the TVM is TMEM8 (Transmembrane protein 8; five membrane-spanning domains). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding TMEM8. In another embodiment, the TVM is SLC5A4 (Solute carrier family 5 (low affinity glucose cotransporter), member 4). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding SLC5A4. In another embodiment, the TVM is MEST (Mesoderm specific transcript homolog (mouse)). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding MEST. In another embodiment, the TVM is CHODL (Chondrolectin). In another

embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding CHODL. In another embodiment, the TVM is TRIO (Triple functional domain (PTPRF interacting)). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding TRIO. In another embodiment, the TVM is IL10RA (Interleukin 10 receptor, alpha). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding IL10RA. In another embodiment, the TVM is LGALS3BP (Lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LGALS3BP. In another embodiment, the TVM is STK4 (Serine/threonine kinase 4). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding STK4. In another embodiment, the TVM is ERBB3 (V-erb-b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 3 (avian)). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding ERBB3. In another embodiment, the TVM is KIAA1024. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding KIAA1024. In another embodiment, the TVM is KIAA1906. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding KIAA1906. In another embodiment, the TVM is F3 (Coagulation factor III (thromboplastin, tissue factor)). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding F3. In another embodiment, the TVM is KIAA0703. In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding KIAA0703. In another embodiment, the TVM is C1orf10 (CRNN; Cornulin). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding C1orf10. In another embodiment, the TVM is POLYDOM (SVEP1 (Sushi, von Willebrand factor type A, EGF and pentraxin domain containing 1)). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding POLYDOM. In another embodiment, the TVM is TUBAL3 (Tubulin, alpha-like 3). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding TUBAL3. In another embodiment, the TVM is IL7R (Interleukin 7 receptor). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding IL7R. In another embodiment, the TVM is ARHGAP18 (Rho GTPase activating protein 18). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding ARHGAP18. In another embodiment, the TVM is GRM1 (Glutamate receptor, metabotropic 1). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding GRM1. In another embodiment, the TVM is PREX1 (Phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate-dependent RAC exchanger 1). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding PREX1. In another embodiment, the TVM is MUC3A (Mucin 3A, intestinal). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding MUC3A. In another embodiment, the TVM is EPSTI1 (Epithelial stromal interaction 1 (breast)). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide

molecule encoding EPSTI1. In another embodiment, the TVM is UBE2J1 (Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2, J1 (UBC6 homolog, yeast). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding UBE2J1. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

5 [00119] As provided herein, the long isoform of ADAM12 was particularly efficacious, under the conditions utilized, in distinguishing between tumor vasculature and healthy tissue (Example 20). In another embodiment, the ADAM12 nucleotide of methods and compositions of the present invention is a long isoform thereof. In another embodiment, the ADAM12 nucleotide is a short isoform. In another embodiment, the ADAM12 nucleotide is any other
10 ADAM12 nucleotide known in the art. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00120] An ADAM12 protein of methods and compositions of the present invention is, in another embodiment, a long isoform thereof. In another embodiment, the ADAM12 protein is a short isoform. In another embodiment, the ADAM12 protein is any other ADAM12 protein
15 known in the art. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00121] As provided herein, the short isoform of CDCP1-CUB was particularly efficacious, under the conditions utilized, in distinguishing between tumor vasculature and healthy tissue (Example 20). In another embodiment, the CDCP1-CUB nucleotide of methods and compositions of the present invention is a short isoform thereof. In another embodiment, the
20 CDCP1-CUB nucleotide is a long isoform. In another embodiment, the CDCP1-CUB nucleotide is any other CDCP1-CUB nucleotide known in the art. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00122] A CDCP1-CUB protein of methods and compositions of the present invention is, in another embodiment, a short isoform thereof. In another embodiment, the CDCP1-CUB protein
25 is a long isoform. In another embodiment, the CDCP1-CUB protein is any other CDCP1-CUB protein known in the art. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00123] In another embodiment, a TVM for the compositions and methods of the present invention is encoded by a sequence selected from the sequences set forth in SEQ ID No: 1-16,
30 18-23, 25-26, 28-32, 34-46, 48-58, 60-66, 68-70, and 85-211 of WO 2007/089513. In another embodiment, the TVM has an AA sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence set forth in

Table 6 of WO 2007/089513, or in a GenBank entry which Accession Number appears therein. In another embodiment, the TVM has an AA sequence comprising an AA sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence set forth in Table 6 of WO 2007/089513, or in a GenBank entry which Accession Number appears therein. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00124] In another embodiment of compositions and methods of the present invention, the TVM is expressed at detectable levels only in the tumor vasculature cells (TVC), but not in the surrounding tissue. In another embodiment, the TVC is expressed at significantly higher levels in the TVC, relative to the surrounding tissue. In another embodiment, the TVM is expressed at detectable levels only in the TVC, but not in other body tissues. In another embodiment, the TVC is expressed at significantly higher levels in the TVC, relative to other body tissues. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00125] In one embodiment, a transmembrane (TM) protein of the present invention is accessible to antibodies and/or non-cell membrane-permeable agents and ligands and thus is useful for the vaccines and methods of the present invention. In another embodiment, a plasma membrane-associated protein of the present invention is accessible to antibodies and/or non-cell membrane-permeable agents and ligands. In another embodiment, a plasma membrane-associated protein of the present invention is a TM protein. In another embodiment, the plasma membrane-associated protein is an extracellular peripheral membrane protein. In another embodiment, the plasma membrane-associated protein is an intracellular peripheral membrane protein. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00126] In another embodiment, a TVM of the present invention is specific for vasculogenesis. In another embodiment, a TVM is associated with vasculogenesis. "Vasculogenesis" refers, in another embodiment, to recruitment of endothelial progenitors of hematopoietic origin. In another embodiment, the term refers to *de novo* formation of tumor vasculature. In another embodiment, a method of present invention is capable to detecting or localizing vasculogenesis. In another embodiment, a method of present invention is capable to inhibiting vasculogenesis. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00127] In another embodiment, the TVM is a secreted protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is an extracellular matrix (ECM) protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a protein

associated with the plasma membrane of the TVC, on the extracellular side. In another embodiment, the TVM is capable of shedding from the shed into a bodily fluid. In another embodiment, the TVM can be detected in a bodily fluid. In another embodiment, the bodily fluid is blood. In another embodiment, the bodily fluid is lymph. In another embodiment, the bodily fluid is saliva. In another embodiment, the bodily fluid is sperm. In another embodiment, the bodily fluid is cerebro-spinal fluid. In another embodiment, the bodily fluid is cervico-vaginal fluid. In another embodiment, the bodily fluid is any other bodily fluid known in the art. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00128] In another embodiment, the TVM is IBSP (Integrin-binding sialoprotein). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding IBSP. In another embodiment, the TVM is CKLFSF6 (CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain containing 6). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding CKLFSF6. In another embodiment, the TVM is HAPLN1 (Hyaluronan and proteoglycan link protein 1). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding HAPLN1. In another embodiment, the TVM is FLT1 (Fms-related tyrosine kinase 1 (vascular endothelial growth factor/vascular permeability factor receptor). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding FLT1. In another embodiment, the TVM is LGALS3BP (Lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LGALS3BP. In another embodiment, the TVM is CCL15 (chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 15). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding CCL15. In another embodiment, the TVM is PLA2G2D (Phospholipase A2, group IID). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding PLA2G2D. In another embodiment, the TVM is MUC3A (Mucin 3A, intestinal). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding MUC3A. In another embodiment, the TVM is LTBP2 (Latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 2). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding LTBP2. In another embodiment, the TVM is CELSR2 (Cadherin, EGF LAG seven-pass G-type receptor 2). In another embodiment, the TVM is a nucleotide molecule encoding CELSR2. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00129] In another embodiment, the TVM is another nucleotide molecule listed in Figure 8. In another embodiment, the TVM is a protein encoded by a nucleotide molecule listed in Figure 8. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00130] In another embodiment, the TVM is a solute carrier (SLC) family protein. As provided herein, several SLC proteins (SLC9A5, SLC30A6, SLC11A1) were identified as TVM, showing that proteins belonging to this family are efficacious TVM.

[00131] In another embodiment, the TVM is a TMEM protein. In another embodiment, the TVM is a protein containing a TMEM region of homology. In another embodiment, the TVM is a protein containing a TMEM domain. As provided herein, several TMEM proteins (TMEM8, TMEM2, TMEM19) were identified as TVM.

[00132] In another embodiment, the TVM is a KCN family protein. As provided herein, several KCN proteins (KCNE3, KCNE4) were identified as TVM, indicating that proteins belonging to this family are TVM.

[00133] In another embodiment, the TVM is a CD74 protein. As provided herein, CD74 is a marker of tumor vasculature.

[00134] In another embodiment, the TVM is an SYCP1 (Synaptonemal complex protein 1).

[00135] In another embodiment, the TVM is a CTD (carboxy-terminal domain, RNA polymerase II, polypeptide A) small phosphatase 1.

[00136] Each of TVM disclosed herein, refers, in one embodiment, to a human TVM. In another embodiment, TVMs of the present invention are homologues of proteins known by a different name in another species, as indicated herein.

[00137] Each TVM, nucleic acid molecule, and protein represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00138] The cancer treated by a method of present invention is, in another embodiment, a cervical cancer tumor. In another embodiment, the cancer is a head and neck cancer tumor. In another embodiment, the cancer is a breast cancer tumor. In another embodiment, the cancer is an ano-genital cancer tumor. In another embodiment, the cancer is a melanoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is a sarcoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is a carcinoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is a lymphoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is a leukemia. In another embodiment, the cancer is mesothelioma. In another embodiment, the cancer is a glioma. In another embodiment, the cancer is a germ cell tumor. In another embodiment, the cancer is a choriocarcinoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is pancreatic cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is ovarian cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer

is gastric cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a carcinomatous lesion of the pancreas. In another embodiment, the cancer is pulmonary adenocarcinoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is colorectal adenocarcinoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is pulmonary squamous adenocarcinoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is gastric adenocarcinoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is an ovarian surface epithelial neoplasm (e.g. a benign, proliferative or malignant variety thereof). In another embodiment, the cancer is an oral squamous cell carcinoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is non small-cell lung carcinoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is an endometrial carcinoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is a bladder cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a head and neck cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a prostate carcinoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is an acute myelogenous leukemia (AML). In another embodiment, the cancer is a myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). In another embodiment, the cancer is a non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). In another embodiment, the cancer is a Wilms' tumor. In another embodiment, the cancer is a leukemia. In another embodiment, the cancer is a lymphoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is a desmoplastic small round cell tumor. In another embodiment, the cancer is a mesothelioma (e.g. malignant mesothelioma). In another embodiment, the cancer is a gastric cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a colon cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a lung cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a breast cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a germ cell tumor. In another embodiment, the cancer is an ovarian cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a uterine cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a thyroid cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a hepatocellular carcinoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is a thyroid cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a liver cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a renal cancer. In another embodiment, the cancer is a kaposi sarcoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is a sarcoma. In another embodiment, the cancer is another carcinoma or sarcoma. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00139] In another embodiment, the cancer is an ovarian cancer. In one embodiment, symptoms of ovarian cancer alleviated by the compositions and methods of the present invention include: abdominal pressure, fullness, swelling or bloating; urinary urgency; pelvic discomfort or pain; persistent indigestion, gas or nausea; unexplained changes in bowel habits, including diarrhea or constipation; changes in bladder habits, including a frequent need to urinate; loss of appetite; unexplained weight loss or gain; increased abdominal girth or clothes

fitting tighter around your waist; pain during intercourse (dyspareunia); a persistent lack of energy; low back pain.

[00140] In another embodiment, the cancer is a renal cancer. In one embodiment, symptoms of renal cancer alleviated by the compositions and methods of the present invention include:
5 blood in the urine; rapid, unexplained weight loss; low back pain (not caused by an injury); loss of appetite; swelling of ankles and legs; mass or lump in the belly; fatigue; recurrent fever (not caused by a cold or the flu); high blood pressure (less frequently); anemia (less frequently); unrelieved pain in the side.

[00141] In another embodiment, the cancer is a breast cancer. In one embodiment, symptoms
10 of breast cancer alleviated by the compositions and methods of the present invention include: lumps in breast; nipple changes; cysts in breast; breast pain.

[00142] In another embodiment, a TVM of the present invention is particularly efficacious for treating, localizing, or diagnosing a particular tumor type. In another embodiment, a TVM of the present invention is efficacious for treating, localizing, or diagnosing multiple tumor types.
15 In another embodiment, collagen 11 α 1 is particularly useful for breast tumors. In another embodiment, collagen 11 α 1 is particularly useful for lung tumors. In another embodiment, LZTS1 is particularly useful for melanoma. In another embodiment, LZTS1 is particularly useful for ovarian cancer. In another embodiment, FZD10 is particularly useful for ovarian tumors. In another embodiment, EMBPL1 is particularly useful for ovarian tumors. In another
20 embodiment, BLAME is particularly useful for a tumor selected from ovarian, adrenal, and testis tumors. In another embodiment, ESM1 is particularly useful for a tumor selected from ovarian, adrenal, and renal tumors. In another embodiment, DSG2 is particularly useful for a tumor selected from colon and recto-sigmoid. In another embodiment, EPSTI1 is particularly useful for a tumor selected from adrenal and testes. In another embodiment, MS4A6A is
25 particularly useful for a tumor selected from adrenal and testes. In another embodiment, LOC51136 is particularly useful for a tumor selected from adrenal, breast, and liver. In another embodiment, EGFL6 is particularly useful for a tumor selected from uterine corpus, lung and omentum. In another embodiment, KCNE3 is particularly useful for a tumor selected from recto-sigmoid, stomach, kidney, and adrenal. In another embodiment, KCNE4 is particularly
30 useful for a tumor selected from breast, pancreas, and adrenal. In another embodiment, c14orf100 is particularly useful for adrenal tumors. In another embodiment, BLAME is

particularly useful for a tumor selected from recto-sigmoid and adrenal. In another embodiment, FZD10 is particularly useful for a corpus uteri malignancy. In another embodiment, ST14 is particularly useful for a tumor selected from colon, liver, recto-sigmoid, and adrenal. In another embodiment, PCDHB2 is particularly useful for a tumor selected from adrenal, brain, renal, lung, pancreas, and stomach. In another embodiment, OLFML2B is particularly useful for a tumor selected from adrenal and corpus uteri. In another embodiment, GPR105 is particularly useful for a tumor selected from stomach and testes. In another embodiment, IVNS1ABP is particularly useful for a tumor selected from adrenal, kidney, and testes. In another embodiment, SPP1 is particularly useful for a tumor selected from adrenal, kidney, and liver. In another embodiment, KIAA1892 is particularly useful for a testicular tumor. In another embodiment, C6orf69 is particularly useful for an adrenal malignancy. In another embodiment, KIBRA is particularly useful for a tumor selected from kidney and prostate. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00143] In another embodiment, a nucleic acid molecule or peptide of the present invention is homologous to a nucleic acid molecule or peptide disclosed herein. The terms “homology,” “homologous,” etc, when in reference to any protein or peptide, refer, in one embodiment, to a percentage of amino acid residues in the candidate sequence that are identical with the residues of a corresponding native polypeptide, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent homology, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity. Methods and computer programs for the alignment are well known in the art.

[00144] Homology is, in another embodiment, determined by computer algorithm for sequence alignment, by methods well described in the art. For example, computer algorithm analysis of nucleic acid sequence homology may include the utilization of any number of software packages available, such as, for example, the BLAST, DOMAIN, BEAUTY (BLAST Enhanced Alignment Utility), GENPEPT and TREMBL packages.

[00145] In another embodiment, “homology” refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 70%. In another embodiment, “homology” refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 72%. In another embodiment, “homology” refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 75%. In another embodiment, “homology” refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 78%. In another embodiment, “homology” refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 80%. In

another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 82%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 83%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 85%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 87%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 88%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 90%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 92%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 93%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 95%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 96%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 97%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 98%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of greater than 99%. In another embodiment, "homology" refers to identity to a sequence of 100%. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00146] In another embodiment, homology is determined via determination of candidate sequence hybridization, methods of which are well described in the art (See, for example, "Nucleic Acid Hybridization" Hames, B. D., and Higgins S. J., Eds. (1985); Sambrook et al., 2001, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, N.Y.; and Ausubel et al., 1989, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Green Publishing Associates and Wiley Interscience, N.Y). For example methods of hybridization may be carried out under moderate to stringent conditions, to the complement of a DNA encoding a native caspase peptide. Hybridization conditions being, for example, overnight incubation at 42 °C in a solution comprising: 10-20 % formamide, 5 X SSC (150 mM NaCl, 15 mM trisodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7. 6), 5 X Denhardt's solution, 10 % dextran sulfate, and 20 µg/ml denatured, sheared salmon sperm DNA.

[00147] As used herein, the terms "complementary" or "complementarity" are used in reference to "polynucleotides" and "oligonucleotides" (which are interchangeable terms that refer to a sequence of nucleotides) related by the base-pairing rules. For example, for the sequence 5'-AGT-3' is complementary to the sequence 5'-ACT-3'. Complementarity can be "partial" or "total." "Partial" complementarity is where one or more nucleic acid bases is not matched according to the base pairing rules. "Total" or "complete" complementarity between

nucleic acids is where each and every nucleic acid base is matched with another base under the base pairing rules. The degree of complementarity between nucleic acid strands has significant effects on the efficiency and strength of hybridization between nucleic acid strands.

[00148] Protein and/or peptide homology for any amino acid sequence listed herein is determined, in another embodiment, by methods well described in the art, including immunoblot analysis, or via computer algorithm analysis of amino acid sequences, utilizing any of a number of software packages available, via established methods. Some of these packages may include the FASTA, BLAST, MPsrch or Scanps packages, and may employ the use of the Smith and Waterman algorithms, and/or global/local or BLOCKS alignments for analysis, for example. Each method of determining homology represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00149] In one embodiment, "variant" refers to an amino acid or nucleic acid sequence (or in other embodiments, an organism or tissue) that is different from the majority of the population but is still sufficiently similar to the common mode to be considered to be one of them, for example splice variants. In one embodiment, the variant may a sequence conservative variant, while in another embodiment, the variant may be a functional conservative variant. In one embodiment, a variant may comprise an addition, deletion or substitution of 1 amino acid. In one embodiment, a variant may comprise an addition, deletion, substitution, or combination thereof of 2 amino acids. In one embodiment, a variant may comprise an addition, deletion or substitution, or combination thereof of 3 amino acids. In one embodiment, a variant may comprise an addition, deletion or substitution, or combination thereof of 4 amino acids. In one embodiment, a variant may comprise an addition, deletion or substitution, or combination thereof of 5 amino acids. In one embodiment, a variant may comprise an addition, deletion or substitution, or combination thereof of 7 amino acids. In one embodiment, a variant may comprise an addition, deletion or substitution, or combination thereof of 10 amino acids. In one embodiment, a variant may comprise an addition, deletion or substitution, or combination thereof of 2-15 amino acids. In one embodiment, a variant may comprise an addition, deletion or substitution, or combination thereof of 3-20 amino acids. In one embodiment, a variant may comprise an addition, deletion or substitution, or combination thereof of 4-25 amino acids.

[00150] In one embodiment, the term "fragment" is used herein to refer to a protein or polypeptide that is shorter or comprises fewer amino acids than the full length protein or

polypeptide. In another embodiment, fragment refers to a nucleic acid that is shorter or comprises fewer nucleotides than the full length nucleic acid. In another embodiment, the fragment is an N-terminal fragment. In another embodiment, the fragment is a C-terminal fragment. In one embodiment, the fragment is an intrasequential section of the protein, peptide, or nucleic acid. In another embodiment, the fragment is an immunogenic intrasequential section of the protein, peptide or nucleic acid. In another embodiment, the fragment is a functional intrasequential section within the protein, peptide or nucleic acid. In another embodiment, the fragment is an N-terminal immunogenic fragment. In one embodiment, the fragment is a C-terminal immunogenic fragment. In another embodiment, the fragment is an N-terminal functional fragment. In another embodiment, the fragment is a C-terminal functional fragment.

[00151] Thus, in one embodiment, an “immunogenic fragment” of a protein as described in the present invention refers to a portion of the protein that is immunogenic, in one embodiment and in another embodiment, elicits a protective immune response when administered to a subject.

[00152] In one embodiment, “isoform” refers to a version of a molecule, for example, a protein, with only slight differences to another isoform of the same protein. In one embodiment, isoforms may be produced from different but related genes, or in another embodiment, may arise from the same gene by alternative splicing. In another embodiment, isoforms are caused by single nucleotide polymorphisms.

[00153] In one embodiment, the present invention provides vaccines for inducing an immune response against a tumor vasculature, while in another embodiment, the present invention provides compositions for inducing an immune response against a tumor vasculature.

[00154] In one embodiment, the term “vaccine” refers to an immunological composition given to a subject to elicit an immune response against a specific antigen, which in one embodiment, is a tumor vasculature marker.

[00155] In one embodiment, the vaccine is a DNA vaccine. In another embodiment, the vaccine is a plasmid vector. In another embodiment, the vaccine is a mini-circle DNA vaccine. In one embodiment, the vaccine is a recombinant viral vaccine. In one embodiment, the recombinant viral vaccine is a recombinant adenoviral vaccine. In another embodiment, the vaccine is a live whole virus vaccine. In another embodiment, the vaccine is killed whole virus vaccine. In another embodiment, the vaccine is a subunit vaccine, which in one embodiment is

a peptide vaccine in which the peptide encodes an antigen, which in one embodiment, is purified or recombinant. In another embodiment, the vaccine is an anti-idiotypic antibody.

[00156] In one embodiment, the recombinant viral vaccine is an adenovirus, alphavirus or simian virus, or vaccinia virus –based vaccine. In another embodiment, viruses contemplated as useful vectors in the present methods and compositions include, but are not limited to lentiviruses, retroviruses, coxsackie viruses, herpes viruses (see, e. g. , Geller, A. I. et al., ProcNatl. Acad. Sci. : U. S. A. 90: 7603 (1993); Geller, A. I., et al., ProcNatl. Acad. Sci USA 87 : 1149 (1990), adenoviruses (see, e. g. , LaSalle et al., Science, 259: 988 (1993); Davidson, et al., Nat. Genet 3: 219 (1993); Yang, et al., J. Virol. 69: 2004 (1995), adeno-associated viruses (see, e. g., Kaplitt, M. G., et al., Nat. Genet. 8: 148 (1994)) and the like, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

[00157] In accordance with this invention, the TVM fusion expression cassette is inserted into a vector. The vector is preferably an adenoviral or plasmid vector, although linear DNA linked to a promoter, or other vectors, such as adeno-associated virus or a modified vaccinia virus, retroviral or lentiviral vector may also be used. In one embodiment, the adenovirus vector is a first-generation adenoviral vector, which in one embodiment, is characterized by having a non functional E1 gene region, and preferably a deleted adenoviral E1 gene region. In some embodiments, the expression cassette is inserted in the position where the adenoviral E1 gene is normally located. In addition, in one embodiment, these vectors optionally have a non-functional or deleted E3 region.

[00158] In one embodiment, the vector is a replication-defective adenovirus. Techniques for preparing replication defective adenoviruses are well known in the art, as exemplified by Quantin, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 89: 2581-2584 (1992); Stratford-Perricadet, et al., J. Clin. Invest., 90: 626-630 (1992); and Rosenfeld, et al., Cell, 68: 143-155 (1992). In such an adenovirus, a viral gene essential for replication and/or packaging is deleted from the adenoviral vector construct, allowing the TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM expression region to be introduced in its place. Any gene, whether essential (e. g., E1A, E1B, E2 and E4) or non-essential (e. g., E3) for replication, may be deleted and replaced with the TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM DNA sequence.

[00159] In one embodiment, vectors and virions in which the E1A and E1B regions of the adenovirus vector have been deleted and the TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM DNA sequence introduced in their place.

[00160] It is also well known that various cell lines may be used to propagate recombinant adenoviruses, so long as they complement any replication defect that may be present. One exemplary cell line is the human 293 cell line, but any other cell line that is permissive for replication, e. g., in the preferred case, which expresses E1A and E1B may be employed. Further, the cells can be propagated either on plastic dishes or in suspension culture, in order to obtain virus stocks thereof. In one embodiment of the invention, a replication-defective, helper-independent adenovirus is created that expresses the TVM, or in one embodiment, TEM protein under the control of the human cytomegalovirus promoter.

[00161] The adenoviruses can be multiplied in known cell lines which express the viral E1 gene, such as 293 cells, or PERC.6 cells, or in cell lines derived from 293 or PE1IC.6 cell. For example, when using constructs that have a controlled gene expression, such as a tetracycline regulatable promoter system, the cell line may express components involved in the regulatory system. One example of such a cell line is TRex-293, others are known in the art.

[00162] For convenience in manipulating the adenoviral vector, the adenovirus may be in a shuttle plasmid form. This invention is also directed to a shuttle plasmid vector which comprises a plasmid portion and an adenovirus portion, the adenovirus portion comprising an adenoviral genome which has a deleted E1 and optional E3 deletion, and has an inserted expression cassette comprising a TVM fusion protein encoding nucleotide sequence. In preferred embodiments, there is a restriction site flanking the adenoviral portion of the plasmid so that the adenoviral vector can easily be removed. The shuffle plasmid may be replicated in prokaryotic cells or eukaryotic cells.

[00163] In another embodiment, the adenovirus used in the methods and compositions of the present invention is a helper-dependent Ad (hdAd), or in another embodiment, a gutless adenovirus, which is well-known in the art.

[00164] Standard techniques of molecular biology for preparing and purifying DNA constructs enable the preparation of the adenoviruses, shuttle plasmids, and DNA immunogens of this invention.

[00165] In one of the invention, the adenovirus vector is an Ad 5 vector. In another embodiment of the invention, the adenovirus vector is an Ad 6 vector. In yet another preferred embodiment, the adenovirus vector is an Ad 24 vector. In another embodiment, the adenovirus is derived from Ad5, Ad11, Ad26, Ad34, Ad35, Ad48, Ad49 or Ad50 serotype. In another
5 embodiment, the adenovirus may be of any of the 42 different known serotypes or subgroups A-F.

[00166] Also contemplated for use in the present invention is an adenovirus vaccine vector comprising an adenovirus genome that naturally infects a species other than human, including, but not limited to, chimpanzee adenoviral vectors. In one embodiment, the adenovirus vector is
10 a chimp Ad 3 vaccine vector.

[00167] "Nucleic acid molecule" and "nucleotide" refer, in another embodiment, to an RNA molecule. In another embodiment, the terms refer to a DNA molecule. In another embodiment, the terms refer to any other type of nucleic acid molecule enumerated herein. In another embodiment, the terms refer to any other type of nucleic acid molecule known in the art. Each
15 possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00168] The terms "amino acid sequence" and "polypeptide sequence" are used interchangeably herein to refer to a sequence of amino acids.

[00169] An oligonucleotide, as used herein, is a nucleic acid molecule of less than about 100 nucleotides, and a polynucleotide is a nucleic acid molecule of more than about 100
20 nucleotides. Also included herein are nucleic acids which incorporate unusual nucleotides, as well as nucleic acid analogs, such as peptide nucleic acids (PNAs), locked nucleic acids, and synthetic nucleic acid binding molecules, such as N-methylimidazole and N-methylpyrrole amino acid sequences that bind in the minor groove of DNA. These analogs are well known in the art. See, e.g., Larsen et al. (1999) Biochem. Biophys. Acta 1489, 159; Wengel et al. (1999)
25 Nucleosides Nucleotides 18, 1365; Braasch et al. (2000) Chem. Biol. 55, 1; Trauger, J. W. et al. (1996) Nature, 382, 559; Nielsen et al. (1991) Science 254, 1497; Wittung et al. (1997) Nucleosid. Nucleotid. 16, 559; U.S. Pat. No. 6,201,103; U.S. Pat. No. 6,204,326. Also included are molecules comprising a nucleotide moiety along with other components, such as saccharides, dyes, haptens, etc.

[00170] A nucleic acid of the present invention will generally contain phosphodiester bonds, although in some cases, as outlined below, nucleic acid analogs are included that may have

alternate backbones, comprising, for example, phosphoramidate (Beaucage et al., Tetrahedron 49(10):1925 (1993) and references therein; Letsinger, J. Org. Chem. 35:3800 (1970); Sprinzl et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 81:579 (1977); Letsinger et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 14:3487 (1986); Sawai et al., Chem. Lett. 805 (1984), Letsinger et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 110:4470 (1988); and Pauwels et al., Chemica Scripta 26:141 (1986)), phosphorothioate (Mag et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 19:1437 (1991); and U.S. Pat. No. 5,644,048), phosphorodithioate (Briu et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 111:2321 (1989), O-methylphosphoroamidite linkages (see Eckstein, Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach, Oxford University Press), and peptide nucleic acid backbones and linkages (see Egholm, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 114:1895 (1992); Meier et al., Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 31:1008 (1992); Nielsen, Nature, 365:566 (1993); Carlsson et al., Nature 380:207 (1996), all of which are incorporated by reference). Other analog nucleic acids include those with positive backbones (Denpcey et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92:6097 (1995); non-ionic backbones (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,386,023, 5,637,684, 5,602,240, 5,216,141 and 4,469,863; Kiedrowski et al., Angew. Chem. Intl. Ed. English 30:423 (1991); Letsinger et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 110:4470 (1988); Letsinger et al., Nucleoside & Nucleotide 13:1597 (1994); Chapters 2 and 3, ASC Symposium Series 580, "Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research", Ed. Y. S. Sanghui and P. Dan Cook; Mesmaeker et al., Bioorganic & Medicinal Chem. Lett. 4:395 (1994); Jeffs et al., J. Biomolecular NMR 34:17 (1994); Tetrahedron Lett. 37:743 (1996)) and non-ribose backbones, including those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,235,033 and 5,034,506, and Chapters 6 and 7, ASC Symposium Series 580, "Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research", Ed. Y. S. Sanghui and P. Dan Cook. Nucleic acids containing one or more carbocyclic sugars are also included within the definition of nucleic acids (see Jenkins et al., Chem. Soc. Rev. (1995) pp 169-176). Several nucleic acid analogs are described in Rawls, C & E News Jun. 2, 1997 page 35. Nucleic acid analogs also include "locked nucleic acids". All of these references are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. These modifications of the ribose-phosphate backbone may be done to facilitate the addition of electron transfer moieties, or to increase the stability and half-life of such molecules in physiological environments

[00171] As used herein in the specification and in the examples section which follows the term "peptide" includes native peptides (either degradation products, synthetically synthesized peptides or recombinant peptides) and peptidomimetics (typically, synthetically synthesized peptides), such as peptoids and semipeptoids which are peptide analogs, which may have, for

example, modifications rendering the peptides more stable while in a body or more capable of penetrating into bacterial cells. Such modifications include, but are not limited to N terminus modification, C terminus modification, peptide bond modification, including, but not limited to, CH₂-NH, CH₂-S, CH₂-S=O, O=C-NH, CH₂-O, CH₂-CH₂, S=C-NH, CH=CH or CF=CH, backbone modifications, and residue modification. Methods for preparing peptidomimetic compounds are well known in the art and are specified, for example, in Quantitative Drug Design, C.A. Ramsden Gd., Chapter 17.2, F. Choplin Pergamon Press (1992), which is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. Further details in this respect are provided hereinunder.

[00172] Peptide bonds (-CO-NH-) within the peptide may be substituted, for example, by N-methylated bonds (-N(CH₃)-CO-), ester bonds (-C(R)H-C-O-O-C(R)-N-), ketomethylen bonds (-CO-CH₂-), α -aza bonds (-NH-N(R)-CO-), wherein R is any alkyl, e.g., methyl, carba bonds (-CH₂-NH-), hydroxyethylene bonds (-CH(OH)-CH₂-), thioamide bonds (-CS-NH-), olefinic double bonds (-CH=CH-), retro amide bonds (-NH-CO-), peptide derivatives (-N(R)-CH₂-CO-), wherein R is the "normal" side chain, naturally presented on the carbon atom.

[00173] These modifications can occur at any of the bonds along the peptide chain and even at several (2-3) at the same time.

[00174] Natural aromatic amino acids, Trp, Tyr and Phe, may be substituted for synthetic non-natural acid such as TIC, naphthylelanine (Nol), ring-methylated derivatives of Phe, halogenated derivatives of Phe or o-methyl-Tyr.

[00175] In addition to the above, the peptides of the present invention may also include one or more modified amino acids or one or more non-amino acid monomers (e.g. fatty acids, complex carbohydrates etc).

[00176] As used herein in the specification and in the claims section below the term "amino acid" or "amino acids" is understood to include the 20 naturally occurring amino acids; those amino acids often modified post-translationally in vivo, including, for example, hydroxyproline, phosphoserine and phosphothreonine; and other unusual amino acids including, but not limited to, 2-aminoadipic acid, hydroxylysine, isodesmosine, nor-valine, nor-leucine and ornithine. Furthermore, the term "amino acid" includes both D- and L-amino acids.

[00177] Tables 2 and 3 below list naturally occurring amino acids (Table 2) and non-conventional or modified amino acids (Table 3) which can be used with the present invention.

Table 2

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

above

Table 3

Non-conventional amino acid	Code	Non-conventional amino acid	Code
α -aminobutyric acid	Abu	L-N-methylalanine	Nmala
α -amino- α -methylbutyrate	Mgab	L-N-methylarginine	Nmarg
aminocyclopropane-Carboxylate	Cpro	L-N-methylasparagine	Nmasn
aminoisobutyric acid	Aib	L-N-methylaspartic acid	Nmasp
aminonorbonyl-Carboxylate	Norb	L-N-methylcysteine	Nmcys
Cyclohexylalanine	Chexa	L-N-methylglutamine	Nmgin
cyclopentylalanine	Cpen	L-N-methylglutamic acid	Nmglu
D-alanine	Dal	L-N-methylhistidine	Nmhis
D-arginine	Darg	L-N-methylisoleucine	Nmile
D-aspartic acid	Das	L-N-methylleucine	Nmleu
D-cysteine	Dcys	L-N-methyllysine	Nmlys
D-glutamine	Dgln	L-N-methylmethionine	Nmmet
D-glutamic acid	Dglu	L-N-methylnorleucine	Nmnle
D-histidine	Dhis	L-N-methylnorvaline	Nmnva
D-isoleucine	Dile	L-N-methylornithine	Nmorn
D-leucine	Dleu	L-N-methylphenylalanine	Nmphe
D-lysine	Dlys	L-N-methylproline	Nmpro
		L-N-methylserine	Nmser
		L-N-methylthreonine	Nmthr

D-methionine	Dmet	L-N-methyltryptophan	Nmtrp
D-ornithine	Dorn	L-N-methyltyrosine	Nmtyr
D-phenylalanine	Dphe	L-N-methylvaline	Nmval
D-proline	Dpro	L-N-methylethylglycine	Nmetg
D-serine	Dser	L-N-methyl-t-butylglycine	Nmtbug
D-threonine	Dthr	L-norleucine	Nle
D-tryptophan	Dtrp	L-norvaline	Nva
D-tyrosine	Dtyr	α -methyl-aminoisobutyrate	Maib
D-valine	Dval	α -methyl- γ -aminobutyrate	Mgabu
D- α -methylalanine	Dmala	α -methylcyclohexylalanine	Mchexa
D- α -methylarginine	Dmarg	α -methylcyclopentylalanine	Mcpen
D- α -methylasparagine	Dmasn	α -methyl- α -naphthylalanine	Manap
D- α -methylaspartate	Dmasp	α -methylpenicillamine	Mpen
D- α -methylcysteine	Dmcys	N-(4-aminobutyl)glycine	Nglu
D- α -methylglutamine	Dmgln	N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine	Naeg
D- α -methylhistidine	Dmhis	N-(3-aminopropyl)glycine	Norn
D- α -methylisoleucine	Dmile	N- amino- α -methylbutyrate	Nmaabu
D- α -methylleucine	Dmleu	α -naphthylalanine	Anap
D- α -methyllysine	Dmlys	N-benzylglycine	Nphe
D- α -methylmethionine	Dmmet	N-(2-carbamylethyl)glycine	Ngln
D- α -methylornithine	Dmorn	N-(carbamylmethyl)glycine	Nasn
D- α -methylphenylalanine	Dmphe	N-(2-carboxyethyl)glycine	Nglu
D- α -methylproline	Dmpro	N-(carboxymethyl)glycine	Nasp

D- α -methylserine	Dmser	N-cyclobutylglycine	Ncbut
D- α -methylthreonine	Dmthr	N-cycloheptylglycine	Nchep
D- α -methyltryptophan	Dmtrp	N-cyclohexylglycine	Nchex
D- α -methyltyrosine	Dmtty	N-cyclodecylglycine	Ncdec
D- α -methylvaline	Dmval	N-cyclododecylglycine	Ncdod
D- α -methylalanine	Dnmala	N-cyclooctylglycine	Ncoct
D- α -methylarginine	Dnmarg	N-cyclopropylglycine	Ncpro
D- α -methylasparagine	Dnmasn	N-cycloundecylglycine	Ncund
D- α -methylaspartate	Dnmasp	N-(2,2-diphenylethyl)glycine	Nbhm
D- α -methylcysteine	Dnmcys	N-(3,3-diphenylpropyl)glycine	Nbhe
D-N-methylleucine	Dnmleu	N-(3-indolylyethyl) glycine	Nhtrp
D-N-methyllysine	Dnmlys	N-methyl- γ -aminobutyrate	Nmgabu
N-methylcyclohexylalanine	Nmchexa	D-N-methylmethionine	Dnmmt
D-N-methylornithine	Dnmorn	N-methylcyclopentylalanine	Nmcpen
N-methylglycine	Nala	D-N-methylphenylalanine	Dnmphe
N-methylaminoisobutyrate	Nmaib	D-N-methylproline	Dnmpro
N-(1-methylpropyl)glycine	Nile	D-N-methylserine	Dnmser
N-(2-methylpropyl)glycine	Nile	D-N-methylserine	Dnmser
N-(2-methylbutyl)glycine	Nleu	D-N-methylthreonine	Dnmthr

methylpropyl)glycine			
D-N-methyltryptophan	Dnmtrp	N-(1-methylethyl)glycine	Nva
D-N-methyltyrosine	Dnmtyr	N-methyl- α -naphthylalanine	Nmanap
D-N-methylvaline	Dnmval	N-methylpenicillamine	Nmpen
γ -aminobutyric acid	Gabu	N-(<i>p</i> -hydroxyphenyl)glycine	Nhtyr
L- <i>t</i> -butylglycine	Tbug	N-(thiomethyl)glycine	Ncys
L-ethylglycine	Etg	penicillamine	Pen
L-homophenylalanine	Hphe	L- α -methylalanine	Mala
L- α -methylarginine	Marg	L- α -methyiasparagine	Masn
L- α -methyiaspartate	Masp	L- α -methyl- <i>t</i> -butylglycine	Mtbug
L- α -methylcysteine	Mcys	L-methylethylglycine	Metg
L- α -methylglutamine	Mgln	L- α -methylglutamate	Mglu
L- α -methylhistidine	Mhis	L- α -methylhomo-phenylalanine	Mhphe
L- α -methylisoleucine	Mile	N-(2-methylthioethyl)glycine	Nmet
D-N-methylglutamine	Dnmgln	N-(3-guanidinopropyl)glycine	Narg
D-N-methylglutamate	Dnmglu	N-(1-hydroxyethyl)glycine	Nthr
D-N-methylhistidine	Dnmhis	N-(hydroxyethyl)glycine	Nser
D-N-methylisoleucine	Dnmile	N-(imidazolyethyl)glycine	Nhis
D-N-methylleucine	Dnmleu	N-(3-indolylyethyl)glycine	Nhtrp
D-N-methyllysine	Dnmlys	N-methyl- γ -aminobutyrate	Nmgabu
N-methylcyclohexylalanine	Nmchexa	D-N-methylmethionine	Dnmmt

D-N-methylornithine	Dnmorn	N-methylcyclopentylalanine	Nmcpen
N-methylglycine	Nala	D-N-methylphenylalanine	Dnmphe
N-methylaminoisobutyrate	Nmaib	D-N-methylproline	Dnmpro
N-(1-methylpropyl)glycine	Nile	D-N-methylserine	Dnmser
N-(2-methylpropyl)glycine	Nleu	D-N-methylthreonine	Dnmthr
D-N-methyltryptophan	Dnmtrp	N-(1-methylethyl)glycine	Nval
D-N-methyltyrosine	Dnmtyr	N-methyl- α -naphthylalanine	Nmanap
D-N-methylvaline	Dnmval	N-methylpenicillamine	Nmpen
γ -aminobutyric acid	Gabu	N-(<i>p</i> -hydroxyphenyl)glycine	Nhtyr
L- <i>t</i> -butylglycine	Tbug	N-(thiomethyl)glycine	Ncys
L-ethylglycine	Etg	penicillamine	Pen
L-homophenylalanine	Hphe	L- α -methylalanine	Mala
L- α -methylarginine	Marg	L- α -methylasparagine	Masn
L- α -methylaspartate	Masp	L- α -methyl- <i>t</i> -butylglycine	Mtbug
L- α -methylcysteine	Mcys	L-methylethylglycine	Metg
L- α -methylglutamine	Mgln	L- α -methylglutamate	Mglu
L- α -methylhistidine	Mhis	L- α -methylhomophenylalanine	Mhphe
L- α -methylisoleucine	Mile	N-(2-methylthioethyl)glycine	Nmet
L- α -methylleucine	Mleu	L- α -methyllysine	Mlys

L- α -methylmethionine	Mmet	L- α -methylnorleucine	Mnle
L- α -methylnorvaline	Mnva	L- α -methylornithine	Morn
L- α -methylphenylalanine	Mphe	L- α -methylproline	Mpro
L- α -methylserine	mser	L- α -methylthreonine	Mthr
L- α -methylvaline	Mtrp	L- α -methyltyrosine	Mtyr
L- α -methylleucine	Mval	L-N-	Nmhpe
	Nnbhm	methylhomophenylalanine	
N-(N-(2,2-diphenylethyl)		N-(N-(3,3-diphenylpropyl)	
carbamylmethyl-glycine	Nnbhm	carbamylmethyl(1)glycine	Nnbhe
1-carboxy-1-(2,2-	Nmbc		
diphenyl			
ethylamino)cyclopropane			

[00178] In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence of TVM is wild-type, while in another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence of TVM comprises a modification. The term "wild-type" when made in reference to a nucleic acid sequence refers to a nucleic acid sequence which has the characteristics of that nucleic acid sequence when isolated from a naturally occurring source. A wild-type nucleic acid sequence is that which is most frequently observed in a population and is thus arbitrarily designed the "normal" or "wild-type" form of the nucleic acid sequence. In contrast, the term "modified nucleic acid sequence" or "mutant nucleic acid sequence" refers to a nucleic acid sequence which displays modifications in sequence and/or functional properties (i.e., altered characteristics) when compared to the wild-type nucleic acid sequence. For example, a mutant nucleic acid sequence refers to a nucleic acid sequence which contains a mutation. It is noted that naturally-occurring mutants can be isolated; these are identified by the fact that they have altered characteristics when compared to the wild-type nucleic acid sequence.

[00179] A "modification" as used herein in reference to a nucleic acid sequence refers to any change in the structure of the nucleic acid sequence. Changes in the structure of a nucleic acid sequence include changes in the covalent and non-covalent bonds in the nucleic acid sequence. Illustrative of these changes are point mutations, mismatches, strand breaks, as well as covalent

and non-covalent interactions between a nucleic acid sequence, which contains unmodified and/or modified nucleic acids, and other molecules. Illustrative of a covalent interaction between a nucleic acid sequence and another molecule are changes to a nucleotide base (e.g., formation of thymine glycol) and covalent cross-links between double-stranded DNA sequences which are introduced by ultraviolet radiation or by cis-platinum. Yet another example of a covalent interaction between a nucleic acid sequence and another molecule includes covalent binding of two nucleic acid sequences to psoralen following ultraviolet irradiation. Non-covalent interactions between a nucleic acid sequence and another molecule include non-covalent interactions of a nucleic acid sequence with a molecule other than a nucleic acid sequence and other than a polypeptide sequence. Non-covalent interactions between a nucleic acid sequence with a molecule other than a nucleic acid sequence and other than a polypeptide sequence are illustrated by non-covalent intercalation of ethidium bromide or of psoralen between the two strands of a double-stranded deoxyribonucleic acid sequence.

[00180] As used herein, the term "mutation" refers to a deletion, insertion, or substitution. A "deletion" is defined as a change in a nucleic acid sequence in which one or more nucleotides is absent. An "insertion" or "addition" is that change in a nucleic acid sequence which has resulted in the addition of one or more nucleotides. A "substitution" results from the replacement of one or more nucleotides by a molecule which is different molecule from the replaced one or more nucleotides. For example, a nucleic acid may be replaced by a different nucleic acid as exemplified by replacement of a thymine by a cytosine, adenine, guanine, or uridine. Alternatively, a nucleic acid may be replaced by a modified nucleic acid as exemplified by replacement of a thymine by thymine glycol.

[00181] In one embodiment, the vaccine further comprises an adjuvant. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid construct further comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding an adjuvant. In one embodiment, the adjuvant is DOM, pDOM FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof. In one embodiment, the adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM). In one embodiment, the adjuvant is fused to said polypeptide. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is fused to said nucleic acid sequence. In one embodiment, the polypeptide comprises a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused to the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM). In another embodiment, the nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused in frame to a nucleic acid sequence

encoding the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM). In another embodiment, provided herein is a nucleic acid encoding a TEM1-pDOM fusion (Figure 8), wherein in other embodiments, the TEM1-pDOM is murine TEM1-pDOM. In another embodiment, provided herein is a nucleic acid encoding a TEM-7R-DOM fusion.

5 [00182] In one embodiment, the vaccines of the present invention comprise an adjuvant, while in another embodiment, the vaccines do not comprise an adjuvant. "Adjuvant" refers, in another embodiment, to compounds that, when administered to an individual or tested in vitro, increase the immune response to an antigen in the individual or test system to which the antigen is administered. In another embodiment, an immune adjuvant enhances an immune response to
10 an antigen that is weakly immunogenic when administered alone, i.e., inducing no or weak antibody titers or cell-mediated immune response. In another embodiment, the adjuvant increases antibody titers to the antigen. In another embodiment, the adjuvant lowers the dose of the antigen effective to achieve an immune response in the individual.

[00183] In one embodiment, the adjuvant utilized in the methods and compositions of the
15 present inventions is DOM, pDOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof. In one embodiment, the abbreviation "DOM" refers generally to the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid.

[00184] In one embodiment, the abbreviation "LT" refers generally to the heat labile enterotoxin of E. coli. "LT" may refer to the complete enterotoxin, comprising subunits A and B
20 or a substantial portion of subunit A, or a substantial portion of subunit B. The abbreviation "LTA" refers to the A subunit of the heat labile enterotoxin of E. coli, or substantial portion thereof, including subunits which are truncated on the C-terminal or N-terminal end but maintain biological activity, as well as subunits that contain internal amino acid insertions, deletions, or substitutions but maintain biological activity. The abbreviation "LTB" refers to the
25 B subunit of the heat labile enterotoxin of E. coli, or substantial portion thereof, including subunits which are truncated on the C-terminal or N-terminal end but maintain biological activity, as well as subunits that contain internal amino acid insertions, deletions, or substitutions but maintain biological activity.

[00185] In one embodiment, an adjuvant of the present invention is heat shock protein (HSP)
30 70, lysosome-associated membrane protein (LAMP), fragment C of tetanus toxoid (FrC), the N-terminal domain of FrC (DOM), the heavy fragment of constant chain of immune globulin G1

(FcIgG), the vesicular stomatitis virus glycoprotein (VSV-G), cholera toxin (CT) from *Vibrio cholerae*, or heat labile enterotoxin of *E. coli* (LT).

[00186] The adjuvant utilized in methods and compositions of the present invention is, in another embodiment, a CpG-containing nucleotide sequence. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is a CpG-containing oligonucleotide. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is a CpG-containing oligodeoxynucleotide (CpG ODN). In another embodiment, the adjuvant is ODN 1826, which in one embodiment, is acquired from Coley Pharmaceutical Group.

[00187] “CpG-containing nucleotide,” “CpG-containing oligonucleotide,” “CpG oligonucleotide,” and similar terms refer, in another embodiment, to a nucleotide molecule of 8-50 nucleotides in length that contains an unmethylated CpG moiety. In another embodiment, any other art-accepted definition of the terms is intended.

[00188] In other embodiments, the adjuvant of the methods and compositions of the present invention is Montanide ISA 51. Montanide ISA 51 contains a natural metabolizable oil and a refined emulsifier. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is GM-CSF. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is KLH. Recombinant GM-CSF is a human protein grown, in another embodiment, in a yeast (*S. cerevisiae*) vector. GM-CSF promotes clonal expansion and differentiation of hematopoietic progenitor cells, APC, and dendritic cells and T cells.

[00189] In another embodiment, the adjuvant is a cytokine. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is a growth factor. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is a cell population. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is QS21. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is Freund's incomplete adjuvant. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is aluminum phosphate. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is aluminum hydroxide. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is BCG. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is alum, which in another embodiment, is potassium aluminum sulfate. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is an interleukin. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is an unmethylated CpG oligonucleotide. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is quill glycosides. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is monophosphoryl lipid A. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is liposomes. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is a bacterial mitogen. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is a bacterial toxin. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is a chemokine. In another embodiment, the adjuvant is any other type of adjuvant known in the art. In another embodiment, the vaccine of methods and compositions of the present invention comprises two of the above adjuvants. In another

embodiment, the vaccine comprises more than two of the above adjuvants. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00190] In one embodiment, the vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens. In one embodiment, the tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High
5 Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).

[00191] In one embodiment, said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor
10 associated antigens. In one embodiment, said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, a Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA), Prostate Stem Cell Antigen (PSCA), a Stratum Corneum Chymotryptic Enzyme (SCCE) antigen, Wilms tumor antigen 1 (WT-1), human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT), Proteinase 3, Tyrosinase Related Protein 2 (TRP2), High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), synovial sarcoma, X (SSX)-
15 2, carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), MAGE-A, interleukin-13 Receptor alpha (IL13-R alpha), Carbonic anhydrase IX (CAIX), survivin, GP100, or Testisin. In another embodiment, said tumor associated antigen is Human Papilloma Virus E6 or E7.

[00192] In another embodiment, said tumor associated antigen is Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 7; Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 5 (BIRC5); Kidney-associated
20 antigen 1; Carbonate dehydratase IX; Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE); Scm-like with four MBT domains protein 1 (SFMBT1); Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR); Met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor) (MET); RING finger protein 43 precursor (RNF43). In another embodiment, said tumor associated antigen is kinase anchor protein 13 (AKAP13); Ankyrin repeat domain-containing protein 30A (ANKRD30A); Adenomatosis polyposis coli
25 (APC); Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 5 (BIRC5); CAN protein; Calcium activated chloride channel family member 2 (CLCA2); Fibronectin 1 (FN1); Glycoprotein NMB (GPNMB); Melanoma-associated antigen 1 (MAGEA1); Melanoma-associated antigen 4 (MAGEA4); Milk fat globule-EGF factor 8 (MFG8); Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC1); Oculocutaneous albinism II (pink-eye dilution (murine) homolog) (OCA2); Peroxiredoxin-5
30 (PRDX5); Parathyroid hormone-like hormone (PTH1H); TGF-beta receptor type II (TGFB2); Tropomyosin 4 (TPM4); Zinc finger, UBR1 type 1-fragment (ZUBR1).

[00193] In another embodiment, the tumor associated antigen is ERBB2 (CD340 antigen; MLN 19; NEU proto-oncogene; Tyrosine kinase-type cell surface receptor HER2; c-erb B2; c-erbB2/neu protein; neuroblastoma/glioblastoma derived oncogene homolog; tyrosine kinase-type cell surface receptor; v-erb-b2 avian erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog; neuro/glioblastoma derived oncogene homolog; v-erb-b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog; neuo/glioblastoma derived oncogene homolog (avain); c-erbB-2; EC 2.7.10.1; HER-2; HER-2/neu; HER2; NEU; NGL; TKR1; erb-2; herstatin; p185erbB2); BIRC5 (Survivin; Apoptosis inhibitor 4; Apoptosis inhibitor survivin; apoptosis inhibitor 4 (survivin); baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 5; API4; EPR-1; IAP4; SVV5); CEACAM5 (CEA; 5CD66e antigen; Carcinoembryonic antigen; Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 5 precursor; Meconium antigen 100; CD66e; CEA; DKFZp781M239); WDR46 (WD repeat protein BING4; WDR46; BING4; C6Orf1; FP221); BAGE (antigen MZ2-BA; B melanoma antigen 1 precursor; BAGE1; BAGE); CSAG2 (CSAG family, member 2; Taxol-resistant-associated protein 3; taxol resistance associated gene 3; CSAG2; MGC149851; MGC149852; TRAG-3; TRAG3); DCT (dopachrome delta-isomerase; tyrosinase-related protein 2; L-dopachrome Delta-isomerase; L-dopachrome tautomerase precursor; Tyrosinase-related protein 2; dopachrome tautomerase; dopachrome delta-isomerase; tyrosine related proteins; DCT; EC5.3.3.12; TRP-2; TYRP2); GAGE1 (MZ2-F antigen; GAGE-1; MGC33825); GAGE2 (GAGE-2; MGC120097; MGC96883; MGC96930; MGC96942); GAGE3 (GAGE-3); GAGE4 (GAGE-4); GAGE5 (GAGE-5); GAGE6 (GAGE-6); GAGE7 (G antigen 7B; AL4; GAGE-7; GAGE-7B; GAGE-8; GAGE7; GAGE7B); GAGE8 (GAGE-8; CTD-2248C21.2); IL13RA2 (CD213a2 antigen; IL-13 receptor; Interleukin-13-binding protein; interleukin 13 binding protein; interleukin 13 receptor alpha 2 chain; interleukin 13 receptor; alpha 2; CD213A2; CD213a2; IL-13R; IL-13BP; IL13R; IL13RA2); MAGEA1 (Antigen MZ2-E; MAGE-1 antigen; melanoma antigen MAGE-1; melanoma antigen family A,1; melanoma antigen family A; 1 (direct expression of antigen MZ2-E; melanoma, antigen family A; 1 (direct expression of antigen MZ2-E; melanoma-associated antigen MZ2-E; MAGE1; MAGE1A; MGC9326; MAGEA1; MAGE-A1); MAGEA2 (MAGE-2 antigen; melanoma antigen 2; melanoma antigenfamily A, 2; melanoma antigen; family A, 2; MAGE2; MAGEA2A; MAGEA2B; MGC131923; MAGEA2; MAGE-A2); MAGEA3 (Antigen MZ2-D; MAGE-3 antigen; melanoma antigen family A, 3; Melanoma antigen, family A, 3; HIP8; HYPD; MAGE3; MGC14613; MAGEA3; MAGE-A3); MAGEA4 (MAGE-4 antigen; melanoma antigen family

A,4; melanoma antigen family A,4; MAGE-41; MAGE-X2; MAGE4; MAGE4A; MAGE4B;
 MGC21336; MAGEA4; MAGE-A4); MAGEA6 (MAGE-6 antigen; melanoma antigen family
 A, 6; MAGE-3B; MAGE3B; MAGE6; MGC52297; MAGEA6; MAGE-A6); MAGEA9
 (MAGE-9 antigen; melanoma associated family A, 9; melanoma antigen, family A, 9; MAGE9;
 5 MGC8421; MAGEA9; MAGE-A9); MAGEA10 (MAGE-10 antigen; melanoma associated
 family A, 10; melanoma antigen, family A, 10; MAGE10; MGC10599; MAGEA10; MAGE-
 A10); MAGEA12 (MAGE-12 antigen; melanoma associated family A, 12; melanoma antigen,
 family A, 12; MAGE12; MAGE12F; MAGEA12; MAGE-A12); MAGEB1 (DSS-AHC critical
 interval MAGE superfamily 10; DSS/AHC critical interval MAGE superfamily 10; MAGE-B1
 10 antigen; MAGE-XP; MAGE-like gene on Xp; melanoma antigen family B, 1; melanoma
 antigen, family B, 1; DAM10; MAGE-Xp; MAGE11; MAGEXP; MG9322); MAGEB2 (DSS-
 AHC critical interval MAGE superfamily 6; DSS/AHC critical interval MAGE superfamily 6;
 MAGE-B2 antigen; MAGE-XP2; MAGE-like gene on Xp; melanoma antigen family B, 2;
 melanoma antigen, family B, 2; DAM6; MAGE-XP-2; MGC26438); MAGEC2 (Cancer-testis
 15 antigen 10; Hepatocellular carcinoma-associated antigen 587; MAGE-C2 antigen; MAGE-E1
 antigen; cancer-testis antigen CT10; hepatocellular cancer antigen 587; melanoma antigen
 family C, 2; melanoma antigen, family E, 1 protein; melanoma antigen, family E, 1,
 cancer/testis specific; melanoma-associated antigen E1); TP53 (Antigen NY-CO-13; Cellular
 tumor antigen p53; Phosphoprotein p53; p53 tumor suppressor; tumor protein p53; tumor
 20 protein p53 (Li-Fraumeni syndrome); LFS1; P53; TRP53; P53); TYR (Monophenol
 monooxygenase; Tumor rejection antigen AB; Tyrosinase precursor; tyrosinase
 (oculocutaneous albinism IA); TYR; EC 1.14.18.1; LB24-AB; OCA1A; OCAIA; SK29-AB);
 TYRP1 (5,6-Dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid oxidase precursor; Catalase B; DHICA
 oxidase; Glycoprotein 75; associated with iris pigmentation; CAS2; CATB; EC1.14.18.-;
 25 GP75; TRP; TRP-1; TRP1; TYRP; TYRRP; b-PROTEIN); SAGE1 (Cancer/testis antigen 14;
 CT14; SAGE); SYCP1 (HOM-TES-14; MGC104417; SCP-1; SCP1; SYCP1); SSX2 (Protein
 SSX2; synovial sarcoma, X breakpoint 2; synovial sarcoma, X brakpoint 2 isoform b; synovial
 sarcoma, X breakpoint 2B; HD21; HOM-MEL-40; MGC119055; MGC15364; MGC3884;
 SSX2); SSX4 (Protein SSX4; MGC119056; MGC12411); KRAS (K-Ras 2; K-ras p21 protein;
 30 Kirsten rat sarcoma-2 viral (v-Ki-ras2) oncogene homolog; PR310 c-K-ras oncogene; c-K-ras2
 protein; c-Kirsten-ras protein; cellular c-Ki-ras2 proto-oncogene; oncogene KRAS; transforming
 protein p21; v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma 2 viral oncogene homolog;v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat

sarcoma viral oncogene homolog KRAS; C-K-RAS, K-RAS2A; K-RAS2B; K-RAS4A; K-RAS4B; KI-RAS; KRAS1; KRAS2; Ki-Ras; NS3; RASK2; c-K-RAS; C-Ki-RAS); PRAME (Melanoma antigen preferentially expressed in tumors; OPA-interacting protein 4; Opa-interacting protein OIP4; Preferentially expressed antigen of melanoma; preferentially expressed antigen in melanoma; PRMAE; MAPE; OIP4); NRAS (N-ras protein part 4; Transforming protein N-Ras; neuroblastoma RAS viral (v-ras) oncogene homolog; v-ras neuroblastoma RAS viral oncogene homolog; N-ras); ACTN4 (F-actin cross-linking protein; actinin, alpha4; ACTN4; DKFZp686k23158; FSGS; FSGS1); CTNNB1 (catenin; caherin-associated protein beta 1(88kD); Beta-catenin; CTNNB; CTNNB1; FLJ25606); CASP8 (Apototic cysteine protease; Apoptotic protease Mch-5; FADD-homologous ICE/CED-3-like protease; FADD-like YCE; H.sapeins mRNA for MACH-alpha-2 protein; ICE-like apoptotic protease 5; MACH-alpha1/2/3 protein; MACH-beta-1/2/3/4 protein MORT1-associated CED-3 homolog; Mch5 isoform alpha; caspase 8; apoptosis-related cysteine peptidase; apoptotic-related cysteine protease; CAP4; CASP8; CASP-8; EC 3.4.22.-; FLICE; MACH; MCH5; MGC78473; procaspase-8); CDC27 (Cell division cycle protein 27 homolog; anaphase-promoting complex; protein 3; cell division 27 homolog (*S. cerevisiae*); cell division cycle protein 27; nuc2 homolog; APC3; CDC27; CDC27Hs; D0S1430E; D17S978E; H-NUC; HNUC); CDK4 (cell division kinase 4; cyclin-dependent kinase 4; malnoma cutaneous malignant 3; CMM3; CDK4; EC2.7.11.22; MGC14458; PSK-J3); EEF2 (eukaryotic translation elongation factor 2; polypeptidyl-tRNA translocase; EEF-2; EEF2; EF2; EF2); FN1 (Cold-insoluble globulin; Fibronectin precursor; migration stimulating factor; migration-stimulating factor; CIG; DKFZp686F10164; DKFZp686H0342; DKFZp686I1370; DKFZp686O13149; FINC; FN; LETS; MSF); HSPA1B (Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1; heat shock 70kD protein 1; heat shock 70kDa protein 1B; HSP70-1/HSP70-2; HSP70-2; HSP70.1; HSPA1; HSPA1A); LPGAT1 (family with sequence similarity 34, member A; lysophosphatidylglyceraol, acyl transferase 1; EC 2.3.1.-; FAM34A; FAM34A1; KIAA0205; LPGAT1); ME1 (MALATE OXIDOREDUCTASE; Malic enzyme; cytoplasmic, NADP-dependent malic enzyme; malate dehydrogenase; malic enzyme 1; NADP(+)dependent, cytosolic, malic enzyme 1; soluble, pyruvic-malic carboxylase; M1; EC 1.1.1.40; HUMNDME; MES; NADP-ME); HHAT (Melanoma antigen recognized by T cells 2; Protein-cysteine N-palmitoyltransferase HHAT; Skinny hedgehog protein 1; melanoma antigen recognized by T cells; skinny hedgehog *Drosophila*, homolog of; EC 2.3.1.-, FLJ10724; FLJ34867; GUP2; MART-2; MART2; SKI1;

HHAT; Skn; rasp; sit; ski); TRAPPC1 (BET5 homolog; Multiple myeloma protein 2; Trafficking proteinparticle complex subunit1; BET5; MUM-2; MUM2); MUM3 (ASC-1 complex subunit p200; Helicase, ATP binding 1; TRIP4 complex subunit p200; activating signal cointegrator 1 complex subunit 3; ASC1p200; B630009I04Rik; DJ467N11.1; EC 3.6.1.-;

5 HELIC1; MGC26074; RNAH; dJ121G13.4; ASCC3); MYO1B (myosin IB; mysosin-I alpha; MMI-alpha, MMla; MYH-1c; Myosin-Ib; myr1); PAPOLG (Apolymerease gamma; neo-poly; PAP gamma; Polunucleotide adenyltransferase gamma; SRP RNA 3'adenylating enzyme; SRP RNA 3' adenylating enzyme/pap2; nuclear poly (A) polymerase gamma; EC 2.7.7.19; FLJ11805; FLJ13482; FLJ14187; MGC133307; MGC133308; Neo-PAP; PAP2; PAPG; Poly;

10 PAPOLG); OS9 (Amplified in osteosarcoma 9; amplified in osteosarcoma); PTPRK (H. sapiens mRNA for phosphotyrosine phosphatase kappa; Protein -tyrosine phosphatase kappa; Receptor-type tyrosine phosphase kappa precursor; dJ480J14.2.1 (protein tyrosine phosphatase kappa; protein tyrosine phosphatase kappa; protein tyrosine phosphatase; receptor type, K; protein-tyrosine phosphatase; receptor type, kappa; DKFZp686C2268; DKFZp779N1045; EC

15 3.1.3.48; OTTHUMP00000040306; PTPK; R_PTP-kappa; PTPRK); TPI1 (Triosephosphate isomerase; triosphosphaye isomerase1; EC 5.3.1.1; MGC88108; TIM; TPI1); ADFP (Adipophilin; AGC10598; adipophilin; ADFP; ADRP); AFP (Alpha-fetoprotein precursor; herdity persistence of alpha-fetoprotein AFP, Alpha-fetoglobulin; FETA; HPAFP; alpha-1-fetoprotein; alpha-fetoglobulin; alpha-fetoprotein); AIM2 (Interferon-inducible protein AIM2;

20 Weakly similar to interferon gamma-inducible protein IFI16 [H.sapeins]; AIM2-PEN; PHIN4; AIM2); ANXA2 (Annexin II; Calpactin heavy chain; Lipocirtin II; Placental anticoagulant protein IV; Protein I; annexin II (lipocortin II); sulfatase B; calpactin I heavy polypeptide; calpactin I heavy polypeptide (p36); chromobindin 8 ANXA2; ANX2; ANX2L4; CAL1H; Chromobidin-8; LIP2; LPC2; LPC2D; P36; PAP-IV; p36); ART4 (NIN1/RPN12 binding

25 protein 1 homolog (S. cerevisiae); PSMD8 binding protein 1; Phosphorylation regulatory protein HP-10; Protein ART-4; RNA-binding protein NOB1; nin one binding protein); CLCA2 (calcium actived chloride channel 2; chloride channel, calcium channel; calcium activated, 2, chloride channel; calcium activared family member 2; CaCC); CPSF1 (CPSF 160 kDa subunit; Cleavage and polyadenylation specificity factor 160 kDa subunit; Highly similar to cleavage

30 and polyadenylation specificity facotr; 160 KD SUBUNIT [H. sapiens]; cleavage and polyadenylation specific factor 1; 160kD subunit,cleavage and polyadenylation specific factor 1, 160kDa; cleavage and polyadenylation specificity factor; polyadenylation specificity factor;

CPSF160; HSU37012; P/c1.18); PPIB (Cyclophilin B; Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase B precursor; cyclophilin-like protein; peptidylprolyl isomerase B; peptidylprolyl isomerase B (cyclophilin B) CYP-S1; CYPB; EC 5.2.1.8; MGC14109; MGC2224; PPIase; Rotamase; S-cyclophilin; SCYLP; rotamase); EPHA2 (EPH receptor A2; Epithelial cell kinase; Tyrosine-
 5 protein kinase receptor ECK; ephrin receptor EPHA2; epithelial cell receptor protein tyrosine kinase; protein tyrosine kinase; protein tyrosine kinase; receptor protein tyrosine kinase regulated by p53 and E2F-1; EC2.7.10.1; ECK); EPHA3 (EPH receptor A3; TYRO4 protein tyrosine kinase; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ETK1; eph-like tyrosine kinase 1; eph-like tyrosine kinase (human embryo kinase 1); ephrin receptor EphA3 and human embryo kinase 1;
 10 EC 2.7.10.1; ETK; ETK1; EphA3; HEK; HEK4; TYRO4); FGF5 (fibroblast growth factor 5; heparin-binding growth factor 5; FGF5; HBGF-5; Smag-82); CA9 (Carbonic anhydrase 9 precursor; H. sapiens MaTu MN mRNA for p54/58N protein; Membrane antigen MN; renal cell carcinoma-associated antigen G250; renal cell carcinoma-associated protein G250; Renal cell carcinoma-associated antigen G250; carbonic anhydrase IX; carbonic dehydratase; CA9;
 15 CA-IX; CAIX; EC 4.2.1.1; G250; MN; P54/58N; pMW1); TERT (Telomerase catalytic subunit; Telomerase-associated protein 2; EC 2.7.7.49; EST2; HEST2; TCS1; TP2; TRT; TERT; hEST2; hTERT); MGAT5 (Alpha-mannoside beta-1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase; Alpha-1,6-mannosylglycoprotein 6-beta-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V; GlcNAc-T V; N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V; alpha-
 20 1,3(6)-mannosylglycoprotein; beta-mannoside beta-1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase; mannosyl (alpha-1,6)-glycoprotein; beta-1,6-N-acetyl-glucosaminyltransferase; mannosyl (alpha-1,6-)-glycoprotein; beta-1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase; EC 2.4.1.155; GGNT5; GNT-V); CEL (carboxylesterase 2; carboxylesterase 2(intestinal,liver); intestinal carboxylesterase; liver carboxylesterase CEL; CE-2; CES2A1; EC 3.1.1.1; ICE; PCE-2; hCE-2;
 25 iCE); F4.2 (); CAN (214 kDa nucleoporin; CAN protein; putative oncogene; Nuclear pore complex protein Nup214; Nucleoporin Nup214; nucleoporin Nup214; nucleoporin 214kD; nucleoporin 214 kD(CAIN); nucleoporin 214kDa; CAIN; CAN; DS46E; KIAA0023; MGC104525; N214; OTTHUMP00000064563; P250); ETV6 (ETS-related protein Tel1; TEL1 oncogene; Transcription factor ETV6; ets variant gene 6; ets variant gene 6 (TEL oncogene);
 30 ETV6; TEL; TEL/ABL; TEL1; Tel); BIRC7 (Kidney inhibitor of apoptosis protein; Kidney inhibitor of apoptosis protein; Melanoma inhibitor of apoptosis protein; RING finger protein 50; baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 7 (livin); Livin inhibitor of apoptosis; livin inhibitor-of-

apoptosis BIRC7; KIAP; LIVIN; Livin; ML-IAP; MLIAP; RNF50; mliap); CSF1 (M-CSF; colony stimulating factor 1; colony stimulating factor 1(macrophage); macrophage colony stimulating factor; CSF-1; Lanimostim; M-CSF; MCSF; MGC31930); OGT (O-GlcNAc transferase p110 subunit; O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) transferase; UDP-N-acetylglucosamine; polypeptide-N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase; UDP-N-acetylglucosamine-peptide N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 110 kDa subunit; uridinediphospho-N-acetylglucosamine; polypeptide beta-N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase; OGT; EC 2.4.1.-; FLJ23071; HRTNT1; MG22921; O-GLCNAC); MUC1 (Breast carcinoma-associated antigen DF3; CD227 antien; DF3 antigen; H23 antigen CD227; EMA; Epsialin; H23AG; MAM6; MUC-1; MUC1; MUC-1/SEC; MUC-1/X; MUC-1/Y; MUC-1/Z; MUC-1/ZD; PEM; PEMT; PUM; episialin); MUC2 (Mucin-2 precursor; mucin 2; mucin; intestinal/tracheal mucin 2; oligomeric mucus/gel-forming; mucin-like protein; MLP; SMUC); MUM1 (CDNA FLJ14868 fis; clone PLACE1002395; weakly similar to Mus musculus; UBE-1c1; UBE-1c2; UBE1c3; CDNA); CTAG1A (Autoimmunogenic cancer/testis antigen NY-ESO-1; L antigen family member 2; LAGE-2 protein; LAGE-2 protein; New York esophagous squamous cell carcinoma 1; cancer antigen 3; cancer/testis antigen 1B; CTAG; CTAG1; ESO1; LAGE-2; LAGE2; LAGE2A; LAGE2B; NY-ESO-1; CTAG1A); CTAG2 (ESO-2 protein; Human autoimmunogenic cancer/testis antigen NY-ESO-1 mRNA, complete cds; L antigen family member 1; LAGE-1 protein; LAGE-1a protein transcript variant 1; LAGE-1a protein transcript variant 2; cancer/testis antigen 2; CAMEL; ESO2; LAGE-1; LAGE-2b; LAGE1; MGC138724; MGC3803; CTAG2); CTAG (ESO-2 protein; Human autoimmunogenic cancer/testis antigen NY-ESO-1 mRNA, complete cds; L antigen family member 1; LAGE-1 protein; LAGE-1a protein transcript variant 1; LAGE-1a protein transcript variant 2; cancer/testis antigen 2; CAMEL; ESO2; LAGE-1; LAGE-2b; LAGE1; MGC138724; MGC3803; CTAG2); MRPL28 (39S ribosomal protein L28; mitochondrial precursor; Melanoma antigen p15; Melanoma-associated antigen recognized by T lymphocytes, melanoma-associated antigen recognised by cytotoxic T lymphocytes; L28mt; MAAT1; MGC8499; MRP-L28; MRPL28; p15); FOLH1 (Folylpoly-gamma- glutamate carboxypeptidase, Glutamate carboxypeptidase 2; Glutamate carboxypeptidase II; Membrane glutamate carboxypeptidase; N- acetylated-alpha-linked acidic dipeptidase I; N-acetylated alpha-linked acidic dipeptidase 1; NAALADase I; Prostate- specific membrane antigen; Pteroylpoly-gamma-glutamate carboxypeptidase; folate hydrolase (prostate-specific membrane antigen) 1; folate hydrolase 1 (prostate-specific membrane antigen);

folypoly-gamma-glutamate carboxypeptidase; glutamate carboxylase II; prostate-specific
 membrane antigen; EC 3.4.17.21; FGCP; FOLH1; GCP2; GCPII; NAALAD1, NAALAdase,
 PSM, PSMA, mGCP); RAGE (Human renal cell carcinoma antigen RAGE-2 mRNA; complete
 putative cds; LE-9211-A antigen; MAPK/MAK/MRK overlapping kinase; MOK protein
 5 kinase; antigen recognized by autologous cytolytic T lymphocytes; renal cell carcinoma antigen
 (MOK protein kinase); renal tumor antigen; EC 2.7.11.22; MOK; RAGE-1; RAGE); SFMBT1
 (Renal ubiquitous protein 1; Scm-like with four mbt domains 1; Scm-related gene containing
 four mbt domains 2; Scm-related gene product containing four mbt domains; DKFZp434L243;
 RU1); KAAG1 (RU2 antisense gene protein; kidney associated antigen 1; KAAG1; MGC78738;
 10 RU2; RU2AS); SART1 (IgE autoantigen; SART1(259) protein; SART1(800) protein;
 U4/U6.U5 tri-snRNP-associated 110 kDa protein; U4/U6.U5 tri-snRNP-associated protein 1;
 squamous cell carcinoma antigen recognised by T cells; squamous cell carcinoma antigen
 recognized by T cells; ARA1; Ara1; HOMS1; MGC2038; SART-1; SART1259; Snu66;
 hSART-1; hSnu66); TSPYL1 (DS epimerase; Dermatan-sulfate epimerase precursor;
 15 Squamous cell carcinoma antigen recognized by T-cells 2; dermatan sulfate epimerase;
 squamous cell carcinoma antigen recognized by T cells 2; DSEPI, EC 5.1.3.19;
 OTTHUMP00000040406; SART-2; SART2); SART3 (Similar to X. LAEVIS NUCLEOLIN;
 Tat-interacting protein of 110 kDa; squamous cell carcinoma antigen recognised by T cells 3;
 KIAA0156; MGC138188; RP11-13G14; SART-3; TIP110; Tip110; hSART-3; p110(nrb));
 20 SOX10 (SRY-related HMG-box gene 10; Transcription factor SOX-10; dominant megacolon,
 mouse, human homolog of; DOM; MGC15649; OTTHUMP00000028515; WS4; SOX10);
 TRG (); WT1 (Wilms' tumor protein; GUD; WAGR; WIT-2; WT33; WT1); TACSTD1
 (Adenocarcinoma- associated antigen; CD326 antigen; Cell surface glycoprotein Trop-1;
 Epithelial cell surface antigen; Epithelial glycoprotein; KS 1/4 antigen; MAJOR
 25 GASTROINTESTINAL TUMOR-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN GA733-2 PRECURSOR; MK-1
 antigen; Major gastrointestinal tumor-associated protein GA733-2; precursor, antigen identified
 by monoclonal antibody AUA1; human epithelial glycoprotein-2; membrane component,
 chromosome 4, surface marker (35kD glycoprotein); CD326; CO17-1A; EGP; EGP40; Ep-
 CAM; GA733-2; KSA; Ly74; M1S2; M4S1; MIC18; MK-1;TROP1; hEGP-2); SILV (95 kDa
 30 melanocyte-specific secreted glycoprotein; ME20- M/ME20-S; Melanocyte lineage-specific
 antigen GP100; Melanocyte protein Pmel 17 precursor; Melanocyte protein mel 17; Melanoma-
 associated ME20 antigen; PMEL 17 PROTEIN PRECURSOR 5 Pmel 17; Silver, mouse,

homolog of, melanosomal matrix protein17; silver (mouse homolog)-like; silver homolog (mouse); D12S53E; ME20; ME20M/ME20S; PMEL17; Pmel17; SI; SIL; gp100); SCGB2A2 (Mammaglobin-A precursor; mammaglobin 1; mammaglobin A; secretoglobin, family 2A, member 2; MGB1; Mammaglobin-1; UGB2); MC1R (Melanocyte-stimulating hormone receptor; Melanotropin receptor; melanocortin 1 receptor; melanocortin 1 receptor (alpha melanocyte stimulating hormone receptor); melanocyte stimulating hormone receptor; MC1-R; MGC14337; MSH-R; MSHR); MLANA (Antigen LB39-AA; Antigen SK29-AA; Melanoma antigen recognized by T-cells 1; MART-1; MART1; melan-A; MLANA); GPR143 (G-protein coupled receptor 143; Ocular albinism type 1 protein; ocular albinism 1 (Nettleship-Falls); ocular albinism-1; Nettleship-Falls type; OA1; GPR143); OCA2 (Melanocyte-specific transporter protein; P protein; Pink-eyed dilution protein homolog; oculocutaneous albinism II (pink-eye dilution homolog, mouse); BOCA, D15S12, EYCL3, P, PED, OCA2); KLK3 (P-30 antigen; Prostate-specific antigen precursor; antigen, prostate specific, kallikrein 3, (prostate specific antigen); kallikrein-related peptidase; prostate specific antigen; KLK3; APS; EC 3.4.21.77; Gamma-seminoprotein; KLK2A1; PSA; Semenogelase; Semin; gamma-seminoprotein; hK3; semenogelase; semin); SUPT7L (Adenocarcinoma antigen ART1; SPTF-associated factor 65 gamma; STAGA complex 65 gamma subunit; STAGA complex 65 subunit gamma; suppressor of Ty 7 (*S. cerevisiae*)-like; SUPTL; ART1; KIAA0764; MGC90306; SPT7L; STAF65; STAF65(gamma); STAF65gamma); BRAF (94 kDa B-raf protein; B-raf, Murine sarcoma viral (v-raf) oncogene homolog B1; v-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1; BRAF; B-Raf; B-raf-1; BRAF1; EC 2.7.11.1; MGC126806; MGC138284; RAFB1; p94); CASP5 (Caspase-5 precursor; H.sapiens mRNA for TY protease; ICH-3 protease; TY protease; caspase 5, apoptosis-related cysteine peptidase; CASP-5; EC 3.4.22.-; ICE; ICE(rel)III; ICEREL-III; ICErel-III; ICH-3 2; ICH3; MGC141966; relIII); CDKN2A (CDK4 inhibitor p16-INK4; isoform 4, Cyclin-dependent kinase 4 inhibitor A; Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A, isoforms 1/2/3; Multiple tumor suppressor 1; cell cycle negative regulator beta; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (melanoma, p16, inhibits CDK4); cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p16; ARF; CDK4I; CDKN2; CDKN2A; CMM2; INK4; INK4a; MLM; MTS1; P16; TP16; p14; p14ARF; p16; p16-INK4; p16-INK4a; p16INK4; p16INK4A; p16INK4a; p19; p19ARF); UBXD5 (Hypothetical protein DKFZp686F04228; UBXD5 protein; colorectal tumor-associated antigen-1; COA-1; DKFZp686F04228; PP2243; SOC; socius); EFTUD2 (116 kDa U5 small

nuclear ribonucleoprotein component; U5 snRNP specific protein; 116 kD; U5 snRNP- specific protein, 116 kDa; U5-116 kDa; elongation factor Tu GTP binding domain containing; DKFZp686E24196; FLJ44695; KIAA0031; SNRP116; Snrp116; Snu114; U5-116KD; hSNU114); GPNMB (Transmembrane glycoprotein HGFN; Transmembrane glycoprotein NMB precursor; glycoprotein (transmembrane) nmb; glycoprotein nmb-like protein; transmembrane glycoprotein; HGFN, GPNMB, NMB); NFYC (CAAT-box DNA-binding protein subunit C; CCAAT binding factor subunit C; CCAAT transcription binding factor subunit gamma; CCAAT-binding factor, C subunit; Nuclear transcription factor Y subunit gamma; Transactivator HSM-1/2; histone H1 transcription factor large subunit 2A; homologous to rat CCAAT binding factor subunit C (rCBF-C); nuclear transcription factor Y; gamma, transactivator HSM-1; transcription factor NF-Y; C subunit CBF-C; CBFC; DKFZp667G242; FLJ45775; H1TF2A; HAP5; HSM; NF-Y; hCBF-C; NFYC); PRDX5 (Alu co-repressor; Alu corepressor; Antioxidant enzyme B166; Liver tissue 2D-page spot 71B; mitochondrial precursor; Peroxisomal antioxidant enzyme; TPx type VI; Thioredoxin peroxidase PMP20; Thioredoxin reductase; peroxiredoxin 5; ACR1; AOEB166; B166; EC 1.11.1.15; MGC117264; MGC142283; MGC142285; PLP; PMP20; PRDX6; PRXV; Prx-V; SBB110; PRDX5); ZUBR1 (CDNA FLJ12260 fis; clone MAMMA1001551; ZUBR1 protein; ZUBR1 protein - Fragment; retinoblastoma-associated factor 600; retinoblastoma-associated factor 600-like protein; zinc finger, UBR1 type; FLJ41863; KIAA0462; KIAA1307; RBAF600; RP5-1126H10.1; p600; ZUBR1); SIRT2 (NAD-dependent deacetylase sirtuin-2; SIR2 (silent mating type information regulation 2, *S.cerevisiae*, homolog)-like; SIR2 (silent mating type information regulation 2, *S.cerevisiae*,homolog)-like SIR2- like protein 2; silencing information regulator 2-like 2; sir2-related protein type 2; sirtuin 2; sirtuin silent mating type information regulation 2 homolog 2 (*S. cerevisiae*); sirtuin type 2; EC 3.5.1.-; SIR2-like; SIR2L; SIR2L2); SNRPD1 (Sm-D autoantigen; Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein Sm D1; small nuclear ribonucleoprotein D1 polypeptide (16kD); snRNP core protein D1; HsT2456; SMD1; SNRPD; Sm-D1; SNRPD1); HERV-K-MEL (); CXorf61 (Kita-kyushu lung cancer antigen 1; KK-LC-1; LOC203413; RP3-452H17.2); CCDC110 (Cancer/testis antigen KM-HN-1; KM-HN-1 protein; KM-HN-1; KMHN1; MGC33607; CCDC110); VENTXP1 (Cancer/testis antigen 18; CT18; NA88; VENTX2P1); SPA17 (Sperm surface protein Sp17; sperm autoantigenic protein 17; SP17; SP17-1; Sp17-1; SPA17); KLK4 (Enamel matrix serine proteinase 1; Kallikrein-like protein 1; Serine protease 17; androgen-regulated message 1; enamel matrix serine protease 1; kallikrein 4

(prostase, enamel matrix, prostate); kallikrein-related peptidase 4; protease, serine, 17 ARM1, EC 3.4.21.-, EMSP, EMSP1, KLK-L1, MGC116827, MGC116828, PRSS17, PSTS, Prostase 3, KLK4); ANKRD30A (Serologically defined breast cancer antigen NY-BR-1; ankyrin repeat domain 30A; breast cancer antigen NY-BR-1; NY-BR-1, RP11-20F24.1; ANKRD30A);

5 RAB38 (Antigen NY-MEL-1; member RAS oncogene family; Ras-related protein Rab-38; NY-MEL-1; rrGTPbp; RAB38); CCND1 (B-cell CLL/lymphoma; BCL-1 oncogene; G1/S-specific cyclin D1; G1/S-specific cyclin-D1; PRAD1 oncogene; cyclin D1 (PRAD1-parathyroid adenomatosis 1); parathyroid adenomatosis; BCL1; D11S287E; PRAD1; U21B31); CYP1B1

10 (GLC3A (Primary Congenital Glaucoma or Buphthalmos); aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase; cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily B, polypeptide 1; cytochrome P450, subfamily I (dioxin-inducible), polypeptide 1;(glaucoma 3, primary infantile); flavoprotein-linked monooxygenase; microsomal monooxygenase; xenobiotic monooxygenase; CP1B; EC 1.14.14.1; GLC3A); MDM2 (Double minute 2 protein, Mdm2, transformed 3T3 cell double minute 2, p53 binding protein (mouse), Oncoprotein Mdm2, Ubiquitin-protein ligase E3 Mdm2, mouse double minute

15 2 homolog, human homolog of; p53-binding protein; p53-binding protein Mdm2; EC 6.3.2.-; HDM2; HDMX; Hdm2; MGC71221; MDM2); MMP2 (72 kDa gelatinase; 72 kDa type IV collagenase precursor; 72kD type IV collagenase; Gelatinase A; Matrix metalloproteinase-2; TBE- 1; collagenase type IV-A; matrix metalloproteinase 2 (gelatinase A, 72kDa gelatinase, 72kDa type IV collagenase); matrix metalloproteinase 2 (gelatinase A, 72kDa gelatinase, 72kDa

20 type IV collagenase); matrix metalloproteinase-II; neutrophil gelatinase; CLG4; CLG4A; EC 3.4.24.24; MMP-2; MMP2; MMP-II; MONA; TBE-1); ZNF395 (HD gene regulatory region-binding protein 2; HD-regulating factor 2; Huntington disease gene regulatory region-binding protein 2; Huntington's disease gene regulatory region-binding protein 2; Papillomavirus regulatory factor 1; Papillomavirus-binding factor; papillomavirus regulatory factor PRF-1;

25 DKFZp434K1210; HDBP-2; HDBP2; HDRF-2; PBF; PRF-1; PRF1; Si-1-8-14; ZNF395); RNF43 (ring finger protein 43; DKFZp781H02126; DKFZp781H0392; FLJ20315; MGC125630; RNF124; Urenal cell carcinoma); SCRNI (KIAA0193; SES1; Secernin-1); STEAP1 (Metalloreductase STEAP1; six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate; EC 1.16.1.-; MGC19484; PRSS24); 707-AP (); TGFBR2 (TGF-beta receptor type IIB; TGF-beta

30 receptor type-2 precursor; TGF-beta type II receptor; Transforming growth factor-beta receptor type II; transforming growth factor beta receptor type IIC; transforming growth factor, beta receptor II; transforming growth factor, beta receptor II (70-80kD); transforming growth factor,

beta receptor II (70/80kDa); AAT3; EC 2.7.11.30; FAA3; HNPCC6; MFS2; RIIC 2; TAAD2;
 TGFR-2; TGFBR2; TGFbeta-RII; TbetaR-II); PXDNL (PXDN protein - Fragment; p53-
 responsive gene; peroxidasin homolog; peroxidasin homolog (Drosophila); D2S448; D2S448E;
 KIAA0230; MG50; PRG2; PXN); AKAP13 (Lymphoid blast crisis oncogene A kinase (PRKA)
 5 anchor protein 13; A-kinase anchor protein 13; A-kinase anchoring protein, AKAP 13; Breast
 cancer nuclear receptor-binding auxiliary protein; Guanine nucleotide exchange factor Lbc;
 Human thyroid-anchoring protein 31; LBC oncogene; Lymphoid blast crisis oncogene; Non-
 oncogenic Rho GTPase-specific GTP exchange factor; PROTO-LB LBC; Protein kinase A-
 anchoring protein 13; AKAP-Lbc; BRX; FLJ11952; FLJ43341; HA-3; HT31; Ht31; LBC; P47;
 10 PROTO-LB; PROTO-LBC; c-lbc; AKAP13); PRTN3 (C-ANCA antigen; Myeloblastin
 precursor; Neutrophil proteinase 4; Wegener autoantigen; proteinase 3 (serine proteinase,
 neutrophil, Wegener granulomatosis autoantigen); ACPA; AG7; C-ANCA; EC 3.4.21.76;
 MBN; MBT; NP-4; P29; PR-3; PR3; PRTN3; myeloblastin); PSCA (prostate stem cell antigen;
 PRO232); RHAMM (CD168 antigen; Hyaluronan mediated motility receptor; Intracellular
 15 hyaluronic acid- binding protein; hyaluronan-mediated motility receptor; hyaluronan-mediated
 motility receptor (RHAMM); intracellular hyaluronic acid binding protein; CD168; IHABP;
 MGC119494; MGC119495; RHAMM); ACP (acid phosphatase; prostate, prostatic acid
 phosphatase; prostatic acid phosphatase; ACP-3; ACP3; EC 3.1.3.2; PAP; ACP); ACRBP
 (Cancer testis antigen OY-TES-1; Proacrosin-binding protein sp32; Weakly similar to
 20 proacrosin-binding protein [M.musculus]; acrosin binding protein; proacrosin binding protein
 sp32 2; proacrosin binding protein sp32 precursor; HLA-B associated transcript 3; OY-TES-1;
 SP32); LCK (Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase LCK; T cell- specific protein-tyrosine
 kinase; T-lymphocyte specific protein tyrosine kinase p56lck; lymphocyte-specific protein
 tyrosine kinase; p56(LSTRA) protein-tyrosine kinase; EC 2.7.10.2; LSK; YT16; p56-LCK;
 25 p56lck; pp58lck; LCK); RCVRN (Cancer-associated retinopathy protein; Protein CAR; cancer
 associated retinopathy antigen; RCV1; RCVRN); RPS2 (40S ribosomal protein S2; LLRep3
 protein; LLREP3; MGC102851; MGC117344; MGC117345; OK/KNS-cl.6; RPS4; RPS2; S4);
 RPL10A (60S ribosomal protein L10a; Neural precursor cell expressed developmentally down-
 regulated protein 6; Protein NEDD6; neural precursor cell expressed, developmentally down-
 30 regulated 6; CSA-19; Csa-19; NEDD-6; NEDD6); SLC45A3 (Prostate cancer-associated protein
 6; prostate cancer associated protein 6; prostate cancer-associated gene 6; solute carrier family
 45, member; IPCA-6; IPCA6; PCANAP6; PRST; Prostein;prostein; SLC45A3); BCL2L1

(Apoptosis regulator Bcl-X; Bcl-2-like 1 protein; BCL-XL/S; BCL2L; BCLX; Bcl-X; DKFZp781P2092; bcl-xL; bcl-xS); DKK1 (dickkopf (Xenopus laevis) homolog 1; dickkopf homolog 1; dickkopf homolog 1 (Xenopus laevis); dickkopf related protein-1; dickkopf-1 like; DKK-1; Dickkopf-1; Dkk-1; SK 1; dickkopf-1; hDkk-1); ENAH (enabled homolog; enabled homolog (Drosophila); FLJ10773; MENA; NDPP1); CSPG4 (Chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan NG2; Melanoma chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan; Melanoma-associated chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan; chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan 4; chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan 4 (melanoma-associated); HMW-MAA; MCSP; MCSPG; MEL-CSPG; MSK16; NG2); RGS5 (Highly similar to REGULATOR OF G-PROTEIN SIGNALLING 2 [Homo sapiens];

10 Regulator of G-protein signaling 5; regulator of G-protein signalling 5; MST092; MST106; MST129; MSTP032; MSTP092; MSTP106; MSTP129); BCR (Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-26; breakpoint cluster region; ALL; BCR1; CML; D22S11; D22S662; EC 2.7.11.1; FLJ16453; PHL); BCR-ABL (); DEK (DEK gene; DEK oncogene (DNA binding); Protein DEK; D6s231E; OTTHUMP00000039357); DEK-CAN (); ETV6-AML1 (); LDLR-FUT ();

15 NPM1-ALK1 (); PML-RARA (); SYT-SSX1 (); SYT-SSX2 (); FLT3 (CD135 antigen; FL cytokine receptor; FL cytokine receptor precursor; Stem cell tyrosine kinase 1; fetal liver kinase 2; fms-related tyrosine kinase 3; growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase type III; CD135; EC 2.7.10.1; FLK2; OTTHUMP00000042340; STK-1; STK1); ABL1 (Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 1; Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1; bcr/c-abl oncogene

20 protein; c-ABL; v-abl Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 1; ABL; ABL1; EC 2.7.10.2; JTK7; c-ABL; p150; v-abl); AML1 (Acute myeloid leukemia 1 protein; CBF-alpha 2; Core-binding factor; alpha 2 subunit; Oncogene AML-1; PEA2-alphaB; PEBP2-alpha B; Polyomavirus enhancer-binding protein 2 alpha B subunit; Runt-related transcription factor 1; SL3-3 enhancer factor 1 alpha B subunit; SL3-3 enhancer factor 1 alpha B subunit; SL3/AKV

25 core-binding factor alpha B subunit; acute myeloid leukemia 1 gene; acute myeloid leukemia 1 protein (oncogene AML-1), core-binding factor, alpha subunit; aml1 oncogene; core-binding factor, runt domain, alpha subunit 2; core-binding factor, runt domain, alpha subunit 2 (acute myeloid leukemia 1; aml1 oncogene); runt-related transcription factor 1 (acute myeloid leukemia 1; aml1 oncogene); RUNX1; AML1-EVI-1; AMLCR1; CBFA2; EVI-1; PEBP2A2;

30 PEBP2aB); LDLR (LDL receptor; LDLR precursor; Low-density lipoprotein receptor precursor; low density lipoprotein receptor(family hypercholesterolemia); FH; FHC; LDLR); FUT1 (Blood group H alpha 2- fucosyltransferase; GDP-L- fucose); NPM1 (Nucleolar

phosphoprotein B23; Nucleolar protein NO38; nucleophosmin (nucleolar phosphoprotein B23, numatin); nucleophosmin/nucleoplasmin family, member 1; B23; MGC104254; NPM; Nucleophosmin; Numatrin; numatin); ALK (ALK tyrosine kinase receptor precursor; CD246 antigen; TRK-fused gene-anaplastic lymphoma kinase fusion protein; anaplastic lymphoma kinase (Ki-1); anaplastic lymphoma kinase Ki-1; CD246; EC 2.7.10.1; TFG/ALK); PML1 (Probable transcription factor PML; RING finger protein 71; Tripartite motif-containing protein 19; promyelocytic leukemia; promyelocytic leukemia, inducer of; tripartite motif protein TRIM19; MYL; PP8675; RNF71; TRIM19); RARA (NuMA-RARA fusion; Retinoic acid receptor alpha; alpha polypeptide; nuclear mitotic apparatus protein-retinoic acid receptor alpha fusion protein; nucleophosmin-retinoic acid receptor alpha fusion protein NPM-RAR; nucleophosmin-retinoic acid receptor alpha fusion protein NPM-RAR long form; retinoic acid receptor, alpha; NR1B1; RAR; RAR-alpha); SYT (SSXT protein; SSXT/SSX4v fusion; SYT/SSX4v fusion; SYT/SSX4v fusion protein; Synovial sarcoma, translocated to X chromosome; fusion protein SYT-SSX1; fusion protein SYT-SSX2; synovial sarcoma translocation, chromosome 18; MGC116875; SSXT; SYT; SYT-SSX1; SYT-SSX2); SSX1 (Protein SSX1; synovial sarcoma, X breakpoint 1; MGC150425; MGC5162; SSRC); MSLN (CAK antigen; Megakaryocyte potentiating factor; Pre-pro-megakaryocyte-potentiating factor; CAK1; MPF; SMR; mesothelin); UBE2V1 (DNA-binding protein; Human putative DNA-binding protein mRNA, partial cds; TRAF6-regulated IKK activator 1 beta Uev1A; Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme variant Kua; Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 variant; CIRQ; CROC-1; CROC1; UBE2V; UEV-1; UEV1; UEV1A); HNRPL (hnRNP L; FLJ35509; P/OKcl.14; hnRNP-L); WHSC2 (Negative factor elongation factor A; Wolf-Herschhorn syndrome candidate 2 protein; FLJ10442; FLJ25112; NELF-A; NELFA; P/Okcl.15); EIF4EBP1 (Phosphorylated heat-and -stable protein regulated by insulin 1; eIF4E-binding protein 1; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E binding protein 1; 4E-BP1; 4EBP1; BP-1; MGC4316; PHAS-I); WNK2 (Protein kinase lysine deficient 2; serine/threonine-protein kinase WNK2 WNK lysine deficient protein kinase 2; mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase; protein kinase lysine deficient 2; serologically defined colon cancer antigen 43; EC 2.7.11.1; KIAA1760; NY-CO-43; P/Okcl.13; PRKWNK2; SDCCAG43); OAS3 (2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthetase 3 (100 kD); 2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthetase 3, 100kDa; 2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthetase 3, 2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthetase p100; 2-5A synthetase 3; Asynthetase 3; p100 OAS 2-5'lgo; EC 2.7.7.-; MGC133260 2; p100 2; P100oas); BCL-2 (B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2; B-cell

lymphoma protein 2); MCL1 (Bcl-2- related protein EAT/mcl1; INDUCED MYELOID LEUKEMIA CELL DIFFERENTIATION PROTEIN MCL1; Induced myeloid leukemia cell differentiation protein Mcl-1; myeloid cell leukemia sequence; myeloid cell leukemia sequence 1 (BCL2-related); EAT; MCL1L; MCL1S; MGC104264; MGC1839; TM; mcl1/EAT); CTSH
 5 (N-benzoylarginine-beta-naphthylamide hydrolase; cathepsin B3; cathepsin BA; cathepsin H ACC-4; ACC-5; CPSB; DKFZp686B24257; EC 3.4.22.16; MGC1519; aleurain; minichain); ABCC3 (ATP-binding cassette sub-family C member 3; ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C (CFTR/MRP), member 3; ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C, member 3; Canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter 2; Highly similar to MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE-
 10 ASSOCIATED PROTEIN 1 [Homo sapiens]; Multi-specific organic anion transporter-D; Multidrug resistance-associated protein 3; canicular multispecific organic anion transporter; multidrug resistance associated protein; ABC31; CMOAT2; EST90757; MLP2; MOAT-D; MRP3; cMOAT2); BST2 (cd317; HM1.24); MFGE8 (Breast epithelial antigen BA46; Human breast epithelial antigen BA46 mRNA, complete cds; Lactadherin precursor; O-acetyl
 15 disialoganglioside synthase; milk fat globule-EGF factor 8 protein; BA46; EDIL1; HMFG; HsT19888; MFG-E8; MFGM; OAcGD3S; lactadherin; medin; MFGE8); TPBG (5T4 oncofetal antigen; 5T4 oncofetal trophoblast glycoprotein; 5T4 oncotrophoblast glycoprotein; H. sapiens 5T4 gene for 5T4 oncofetal antigen; trophoblast glycoprotein; 5T4; 5T4-AG; 5T4 antigen; M6P1); FMOD (Collagen-binding 59 kDa protein; KSPG fibromodulin; Keratan sulfate
 20 proteoglycan fibromodulin; fibromodulin proteoglycan; FM 3; SLRR2E; fibromodulin); XAGE1 (G antigen family D member 2; G antigen, family D, 2; Protein XAGE-1;xage-1 p16; GAGED2; XAGE-1); RPSA (34/67 kDa laminin receptor; 40S ribosomal protein SA; 67kD, Colon carcinoma laminin-binding protein; Multidrug resistance- associated protein MGr1-Ag; laminin receptor 1; laminin receptor 1 (67kD, ribosomal protein SA); ribosomal protein SA 1;
 25 OFA-iLR; 37LRP; 67LR; LAMBR; LAMR1; LRP; NEM/1CHD4; p40); COTL1 (coactosin-like 1; coactosin-like 1 (Dictyostelium); CLP; FLJ43657; MGC19733; KM-PA-4); CALR3 (CRT2; Calreticulin-2; FLJ25355; MGC26577; Calreticulin-3 precursor; calreticulin 2; calreticulin 3); PA2G4 (EBP1; HG4-1; hG4-1; p38-2G4; Cell cycle protein p38-2G4 homolog; ErbB-3 binding protein 1; ErbB3-binding protein 1; ErbB3-binding protein Ebp1; Proliferation-
 30 associated protein 2G4; proliferation-associated 2G4, 38kD; proliferation-associated 2G4, 38kDa); EZH2 (ENX-1; EZH1; MGC9169; Enhancer of zeste homolog 2; enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2; enhancer of zeste 2; enhancer of zeste homolog 2 (Drosophila));

FMNL1 (C17orf1; C17orf1B; FHOD4; FMNL; KW-13; MGC133052; MGC1894; MGC21878; formin-like; CLL-associated antigen KW- 13; CLL-associated antigen KW-13; Formin-like protein 1; Leukocyte formin; formin-like 1); HPSE (EC 3.2.-.-; HEP; HPA; HPA1; HPR1; HPSE1; HSE1; Heparanase-1; Hpa1; heparanase; heparanase-1; Endo- glucuronidase;

5 Heparanase precursor); APC (DP2; DP2.5; DP3; FAP; FPC; GS; Adenomatous polyposis coli protein; Protein APC; adenomatosis polyposis coli; adenomatosis polyposis coli tumor suppressor); UBE2A (EC 6.3.2.19; HHR6A; HR6A; RAD6A; UBC2; hHR6A; Ubiquitin carrier protein A; Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 A; Ubiquitin-protein ligase A; ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2A; ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2A (RAD6 homolog)); BCAP31

10 (6C6-AG; 6C6-Ag; BAP31; CDM; DXS1357E; 6C6-AG tumor-associated antigen; B-cell receptor-associated protein 31; BCR-associated protein Bap31; Protein CDM; accessory protein BAP31; p28 Bap31); TOP2A (EC 5.99.1.3; TOP2; TP2A; DNA topoisomerase 2-alpha; DNA topoisomerase II, 170 kD; DNA topoisomerase II, alpha isozyme; topoisomerase (DNA) II alpha (170kD); topoisomerase (DNA) II alpha 170kDa; topoisomerase II alpha 170kDa);

15 TOP2B (EC 5.99.1.3; TOPIIB; top2beta; DNA topoisomerase 2-beta; DNA topoisomerase II beta; DNA topoisomerase II, 180 kD; DNA topoisomerase II, beta isozyme; U937 associated antigen; antigen MLAA-44; topo II beta; topoisomerase (DNA) II beta (180kD); topoisomerase (DNA) II beta 180kDa; topoisomerase II beta; topoisomerase II beta 180kDa; topoisomerase IIb); ITGB8 (Integrin beta-8 precursor; integrin, beta 8); RPA1 (HSSB; REPA1; RF-A; RP-A;

20 RPA70; p70; Replication factor-A protein 1; Replication protein A 70 kDa DNA-binding subunit; Single-stranded DNA-binding protein; replication protein A1 (70kD); replication protein A1, 70kDa); ABI2 (ABI-2; ABI2B; AIP-1; ARGBPIA; Abi-2; AblBP3; ArgBP1; SSH3BP2; argBPIA; argBPIB; Abelson interactor 2; Abl-binding protein 3; Arg-binding protein 1; abl binding protein 3; abl interactor 2; abl-interacting protein 1 (SH3-containing

25 protein); abl-interactor 2; abl-interactor protein 2b; arg protein tyrosine kinase-binding protein); CCNI (CYC1; CYI; Cyclin-I; Highly similar to CALNEXIN PRECURSOR [Homo sapiens]; cyclin I; cyclin ITI); CDC2 (CDC28A; CDK1; DKFZp686L20222; EC 2.7.11.22; EC 2.7.11.23; MGC111195; Cell division control protein 2 homolog; Cyclin-dependent kinase 1; cell cycle controller CDC2; cell division cycle 2 protein; cell division cycle 2; G1 to S and G2

30 to M; p34 protein kinase); SEPT2 (DIFF6; KIAA0158; NEDD5; Pnutl3; Septin-2; hNedd5; Protein NEDD5; neural precursor cell expressed; developmentally down-regulated 5; septin 2); STAT1 (DKFZp686B04100; ISGF-3; STAT91; Signal transducer and activator of transcription

1-alpha/beta; Transcription factor ISGF-3 components p91/p84; signal transducer and activator of transcription 1; signal transducer and activator of transcription 1, 91kD; signal transducer and activator of transcription 1, 91kDa; signal transducer and activator of transcription-1; transcription factor ISGF-3); LRP1 (A2MR; APOER; APR; CD91; FLJ16451; LRP; MGC88725; TGFBR5; Alpha-2-macroglobulin receptor; Apolipoprotein E receptor; CD91 antigen; Low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 1 precursor; low density lipoprotein-related protein 1; low density lipoprotein-related protein 1 (alpha-2-macroglobulin receptor); type V tgf-beta receptor); ADAM17 (CD156B; CD156b; CSV; EC 3.4.24.86; MGC71942; TACE; cSVP; A disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain 17; ADAM 17 precursor; ADAM metalloproteinase domain 17; ADAM metalloproteinase domain 17 (tumor necrosis factor, alpha, converting enzyme); CD156b antigen; Snake venom-like protease; TNF-alpha convertase; TNF-alpha converting enzyme; TNF-alpha-converting enzyme; a disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain 17 (tumor necrosis factor, alpha, converting enzyme); tumor necrosis factor, alpha, converting enzyme); JUP (CTNNG; DP3; DP11; Desmoplakin-3; PDGB; PKGB; gamma-catenin; Catenin gamma; Desmoplakin III; catenin (cadherin-associated protein), gamma (80kD); catenin (cadherin-associated protein), gamma 80kDa; junction plakoglobin); DDR1 (CAK; CD167; DDR; EC 2.7.10.1; EDDR1; HGK2; MCK10; NEP; NTRK4; PTK3; PTK3A; RTK6; TRKE; trkE; CD167a antigen; Cell adhesion kinase; Discoidin receptor tyrosine kinase; Epithelial discoidin domain receptor 1; Epithelial discoidin domain-containing receptor 1 precursor; PTK3A protein tyrosine kinase 3A; Protein-tyrosine kinase RTK 6; TRK E; Tyrosine kinase DDR; Tyrosine-protein kinase CAK; discoidin domain receptor DDR1d; discoidin domain receptor family; member 1; mammalian carcinoma kinase 10; neuroepithelial tyrosine kinase; neurotrophic tyrosine kinase, receptor, type 4); ITPR2 (IP3R2; InsP3R2; IP3 receptor isoform 2; Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor type 2; Type 2 InsP3 receptor; Type 2 inositol 1,4,5- trisphosphate receptor; inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate receptor, type 2); HMOX1 (EC 1.14.99.3; HO; HO-1; HO1; OTTHUMP00000028925; bK286B10; Heme oxygenase 1; heme oxygenase (decycling) 1; heme oxygenase (decyclizing) 1); TPM4 (TM30p1; Tropomyosin-4; Tropomyosin alpha-4 chain; tropomyosin 4); BAAT (BACAT; BAT; EC 2.3.1.65; EC 3.1.2.2; FLJ20300; MGC104432; Bile acid CoA); DNAJC8 (HSPC331; SPF31; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily C, member 8; DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 8; Splicing protein spf31); TAPBP (NGS-17; NGS17; TAPA; TAPASIN; TPN; TPSN; tapasin; TAP binding protein (tapasin); TAP-associated protein; TAP-binding protein; Tapasin precursor);

LGALS3BP (90K; M2BP; MAC-2-BP; MAC2BP; Galectin-3-binding protein precursor; L3 antigen; Lectin galactoside-binding soluble 3-binding protein; Mac-2 BP; Mac-2-binding protein; Tumor-associated antigen 90K; galectin 3 binding protein; lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein; lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein (galectin 6 binding protein); serum protein 90K); PAGE4 (FLJ35184; GAGE-9; GAGEC1; JM27; PAGE-1; PAGE-4; G antigen family C member 1; G antigen, family C, 1; P antigen family, member 4 (prostate associated); Prostate-associated gene 4 protein; prostate-associated gene protein 4); PAK2 (EC 2.7.11.1; Gamma-PAK; PAK-2; PAK65; PAKgamma; hPAK65; S6/H4 kinase; Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 2; p21 (CDKN1A)-activated kinase 2; p21-activated kinase 2); CDKN1A (CAP20; CDKN1; CIP1; MDA-6; MDA6; P21; PIC1; SDI1; WAF1; p21; p21CIP1; CDK-interacting protein 1; CDK-interaction protein 1; Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1; DNA synthesis inhibitor; Melanoma differentiation-associated protein 6; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1A; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1A (p21, Cip1); melanoma differentiation associated protein 6; wild-type p53-activated fragment 1); PTHLH (107-139); HHM; MGC14611; PLP; PTH-rP; PTHR; PTHRP; PTHrP; osteostatin; 1-36 PTHrP; 38-94 Osteostatin; PTH-related protein; Parathyroid hormone-related protein precursor; humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy; parathyroid hormone-like hormone; parathyroid hormone-like protein; parathyroid hormone-like related protein; parathyroid hormone-related protein; parathyroid-like protein); SOX2 (ANOP3; MCOPS3; MGC2413; SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 2; SRY-related HMG-box gene 2; Transcription factor SOX-2; sex-determining region Y-box 2; transcription factor SOX2); SOX11 (SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 11; SRY (sex-determining region Y)-box 11; SRY-box 11; SRY-related HMG-box gene 11; Transcription factor SOX-11); TRPM8 (CMR1; LTRPC6; LTrpC6; MGC2849; TRPP8; Trp-p8; trp-p8; Long transient receptor potential channel 6; Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily M member 8; Transient receptor potential-p8; cold-menthol receptor type 1; short form of the TRPM8 cationic channel; transient receptor potential cation channel, subfamily M, member 8; transient receptor potential subfamily M member 8); TYMS (EC 2.1.1.45; HsT422; MGC88736; TMS; TS; TSase; Tsase; Thymidylate synthase; thymidylate synthetase); ATIC (AICAR; AICARFT; AICARFT/IMPCHASE; IMPCHASE; PURH; 5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide ribonucleotide formyltransferase/IMP cyclohydrolase; Bifunctional purine biosynthesis protein PURH); PGK1 (EC 2.7.2.3; MGC117307; MGC142128; MGC8947; MIG10; OK/SW-cl.110; PGKA; Cell migration-inducing gene 10

protein; PRP 2; Primer recognition protein 2; migration-inducing gene 10 protein; phosphoglycerate kinase 1); SOX4 (EVI16; OTTHUMP00000039358; SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 4; SRY-related HMG-box gene 4; Transcription factor SOX-4; ecotropic viral integration site 16); TOR3A (ADIR; ADIR2; FLJ22345; MGC111104; TORP2; ATP-dependant interferon response protein 1; ATP-dependant interferon responsive; ATP-dependent interferon-responsive protein; Torsin family 3 member A; Torsin-3A precursor; torsin family 3, member A); TRGC2 (TCRGC2; TRGC2(2X); TRGC2(3X); T cell receptor gamma constant 2; T-cell receptor gamma chain C region PT-gamma-1/2; T-cell receptor; gamma; constant region C2); BTBD2 (BTB (POZ) domain containing 2; BTB domain containing 2; BTB/POZ domain-containing protein 2; Weakly similar to F38H4.7 [C.elegans]); SLBP (HBP; HBP-PEN; Histone RNA hairpin-binding protein; Histone stem-loop-binding protein; hairpin binding protein; histone; heparin binding protein (HBp17); histone stem-loop binding protein; stem-loop (histone) binding protein); EGFR (EC 2.7.10.1; ERBB; ERBB1; mENA; Epidermal growth factor receptor precursor; Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase ErbB-1; avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (v-erb-b) oncogene homolog; cell growth inhibiting protein 40; epidermal growth factor receptor; epidermal growth factor receptor (avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (v-erb-b) oncogene homolog); epidermal growth factor receptor (erythroblastic leukemia viral (v-erb-b) oncogene homolog, avian)); IER3 (DIF-2; DIF2; GLY96; IEX-1; IEX-1L; IEX1; PRG1; Differentiation-dependent gene 2 protein; Immediate early protein GLY96; Immediate early response 3 protein; PACAP-responsive gene 1; PACAP-responsive gene 1 protein; Protein DIF-2; Protein PRG1; Radiation-inducible immediate-early gene IEX-1; anti-death protein; differentiation-dependent gene 2; expressed in pancreatic carcinoma; gly96, mouse, homolog of; immediate early response 3; immediately early gene X-1); TTK (EC 2.7.12.1; ESK; FLJ38280; MPS1L1; PYT; Dual specificity protein kinase TTK; Phosphotyrosine picked threonine-protein kinase; TTK protein kinase; phosphotyrosine picked threonine kinase (PYT)); LY6K (CO16; FLJ35226; HSJ001348; LY6K protein - Fragment; Lymphocyte antigen 6 complex locus protein K - Fragment; lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locus K); IGF2BP3 (DKFZp686F1078; IMP-3; IMP3; KOC1; VICKZ3; hKOC; IGF II mRNA binding protein 3; IGF-II mRNA-binding protein 3; IGF2 mRNA-binding protein 3; Insulin-like growth factor 2 mRNA-binding protein 3; KH domain containing protein overexpressed in cancer; KH domain-containing protein overexpressed in cancer; VICKZ family member 3; insulin-like growth factor 2 mRNA binding protein 3); GPC3 (DGSX; GTR2-2; MXR7; OCI-5; OCI5;

OTTHUMP00000062492; SDYS; SGB; SGBS; SGBS1; glypican-3; Glypican-3 precursor;
 Intestinal protein OCI-5; glypican 3; glypican proteoglycan 3); SLC35A4 (DKFZp586D071;
 MGC2541; solute carrier family 35 (UDP-galactose transporter), member A4; solute carrier
 family 35, member A4; tumor rejection antigen); SERPINB8 (Histocompatibility (minor) serpin
 5 domain containing; Uncharacterized protein ENSP00000383162 (Serpine peptidase inhibitor,
 clade B (Ovalbumin), member 8, isoform CRA_b)); H3F3A (H3.3A; H3.3B; H3F3; H3F3B;
 MGC87782; MGC87783; Histone H3.3); ALDH1A1 (ALDC; ALDH-E1; ALDH1; ALDH11;
 ALDH2; EC 1.2.1.36; MGC2318; PUMB1; RALDH1; Raldh1; ALDH class 1; ALDH1A1
 aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family, member A1; Aldehyde dehydrogenase family 1 member A1;
 10 Aldehyde dehydrogenase; cytosolic; RALDH 1; Retinal dehydrogenase 1; acetaldehyde
 dehydrogenase 1; aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family, member A1; aldehyde dehydrogenase 1,
 soluble; aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A1; aldehyde dehydrogenase, liver cytosolic); MFI2
 (CD228; FLJ38863; MAP97; MGC4856; MTF1; Antigen p97 (melanoma associated)
 identified by monoclonal antibodies 133.2 and 96.5; CD228 antigen; Melanoma-associated
 15 antigen p97; Melanotransferrin precursor; antigen p97 (melanoma associated) identified by
 monoclonal antibodies 133.2 and 96.5; melanoma-associated antigen p97, isoform 2); MMP14
 (EC 3.4.24.80; MMP-14; MMP-X1; MT1-MMP; MT1MMP; MTMMP1; MMP- X1; MT-
 MMP 1; Matrix metalloproteinase-14 precursor; Membrane-type matrix metalloproteinase 1;
 Membrane-type-1 matrix metalloproteinase; matrix metalloproteinase 14 (membrane-inserted);
 20 matrix metalloproteinase 14; matrix metalloproteinase 14 (membrane-inserted); membrane type
 1 metalloproteinase); SDCBP (MDA-9; MDA9; ST1; SYCL; Syntenin-1; TACIP18; syntenin;
 Human scaffold protein Pbp1 mRNA; complete cds; Melanoma differentiation- associated
 protein 9; Pro-TGF-alpha cytoplasmic domain-interacting protein 18; Scaffold protein Pbp1;
 Syndecan-binding protein 1; melanoma differentiation associated protein-9; syndecan binding
 25 protein (syntenin)); MAGED4 (KIAA1859; MAGE-E1; MAGE1; MAGED4B; MAGEE1;
 MGC3210; MGC88639; MAGE-D4 antigen; MAGE-E1 antigen; Melanoma-associated antigen
 D4; melanoma antigen family D, 4; melanoma antigen family D, 4B); PARP12 (EC 2.4.2.30;
 FLJ22693; MST109; MSTP109; PARP-12; Poly; ZC3H1; ZC3HDC1; ADP-ribose polymerase
 12; Zinc finger CCCH domain-containing protein 1; poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase family;
 30 member 12; zinc finger CCCH type domain containing 1; zinc finger CCCH-type domain
 containing 1); MET (AUTS9; EC 2.7.10.1; HGFR; RCCP2; c-Met; HGF receptor; HGF/SF
 receptor; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor precursor; Met proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase;

Oncogene MET; SF receptor; Scatter factor receptor; met proto-oncogene; met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor)); CCNB1 (CCNB; G2/MITOTIC-SPECIFIC CYCLIN B1; G2/mitotic-specific cyclin-B1; cyclin B1); PAX3-FKHR (); PAX3 (PAX3/FKHR fusion; paired box gene 3; paired box gene 3 (Waardenburg syndrome 1); paired box homeotic gene 3; paired box homeotic gene 3 (Waardenburg syndrome 1); paired domain gene 3; paired domain gene HuP2; CDHS; HUP2; MGC120381; MGC120382; MGC120383; MGC120384; MGC134778; WS1); FOXO1 (Forkhead in rhabdomyosarcoma; forkhead box O1; forkhead box O1A (rhabdomyosarcoma); forkhead homolog in rhabdomyosarcoma; forkhead, Drosophila, homolog of, in rhabdomyosarcoma; FKH1; FKHR; FOXO1A); or combination thereof. In another embodiment, an immunogenic portion of the tumor associated antigen is used in the vaccines and methods of the present invention, as is known in the art.

[00194] In one embodiment, the present invention provides an isolated or recombinant polynucleotide encoding a codon-optimized tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1.

[00195] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a vector comprising the polynucleotide, which in one embodiment, is an adenovirus vector or a plasmid vector, which in one embodiment, is an Ad 5 vector. In one embodiment, the present invention provides a cell comprising the vector, which in one embodiment, is E. coli.

[00196] In one embodiment, the DOM portion of the TVM-DOM fusion protein is codon-optimized for high-level expression in human cells. In other preferred embodiments, the TVM portion of the TVM fusion is codon-optimized for high-level expression in human cells. In still further preferred embodiments, both the TVM and the DOM portions are codon-optimized for high-level expression in human cells.

[00197] Following expression of a TVM fusion in a host cell, TVM fusion protein may be recovered to provide TVM fusion protein in active form. Several protein purification procedures are available and suitable for use. Recombinant protein may be purified from cell lysates and extracts by various combinations of, or individual application of salt fractionation, ion exchange chromatography, size exclusion chromatography, hydroxylapatite adsorption chromatography and hydrophobic interaction chromatography. In addition, recombinant TVM fusion protein can be separated from other cellular proteins by use of an immunoaffinity column made with monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies specific for a TVM protein, or polypeptide fragments of a TVM protein.

[00198] In one embodiment, the nucleic acid molecules comprising TVM fusions and the encoded fusion proteins of this invention are designed to enhance the TVM-specific immune response, relative to full-length cDNA encoding TVM, for use in vaccine development.

[00199] To further enhance the immunogenic properties of the TVM fusion sequences of the present invention, in some embodiments described herein, the polynucleotides encoding TVM fusion proteins comprise optimized codons for further high level expression in a host cell, as described below. In these embodiments, at least a portion of the codons of the TVM fusions are designed so as to use the codons preferred by the projected host cell, which in one embodiment, is a human cell. The optimized TVM fusions may be used for the development of recombinant adenovirus or plasmid-based DNA vaccines, which provide effective immunoprophylaxis against TVM-associated cancer through neutralizing antibody and cell-mediated immunity. The synthetic molecules may be used as an immunogenic composition. This invention provides codon- optimized TVM fusion polynucleotides which, when directly introduced into a vertebrate in vivo, including mammals such as primates and humans, induce the expression of encoded proteins within the animal.

[00200] In some embodiments of the present invention, the synthetic molecules comprise a sequence of nucleotides, wherein some of the nucleotides have been altered so as to use the codons preferred by a human cell, thus allowing for high-level fusion protein expression in a human host cell. The synthetic molecules may be used as a source of a TVM fusion protein, for example, TVM-LTB fusion protein, which may be used in a cancer vaccine to provide effective immunoprophylaxis against TVM- associated carcinomas through neutralizing antibody and cell mediated immunity. The nucleic acid molecules disclosed herein may also serve as the basis for a DNA-based cancer vaccine.

[00201] A "triplet" codon of four possible nucleotide bases can exist in over 60 variant forms. Because these codons provide the message for only 20 different amino acids (as well as transcription initiation and termination), some amino acids can be coded for by more than one codon, a phenomenon known as codon redundancy. For reasons not completely understood, alternative codons are not uniformly present in the endogenous DNA of differing types of cells. Indeed, there appears to exist a variable natural hierarchy or "preference" for certain codons in certain types of cells. As one example, the amino acid leucine is specified by any of six DNA codons including CTA, CTC, CTG, CTT, TTA, and TTG. Exhaustive analysis of genome

codon frequencies for microorganisms has revealed endogenous DNA of *E. coli* most commonly contains the CTG leucine-specifying codon, while the DNA of yeasts and slime molds most commonly includes a TTA leucine- specifying codon.

[00202] In view of this hierarchy, it is generally believed that the likelihood of obtaining high
5 levels of expression of a leucine-rich polypeptide by an *E. coli* host will depend to some extent on the frequency of codon use. For example, it is likely that a gene rich in TTA codons will be poorly expressed in *E. coli*, whereas a CTG rich gene will probably be highly expressed in this host. Similarly, a preferred codon for expression of a leucine-rich polypeptide in yeast host cells would be TTA.

10 [00203] The implications of codon preference phenomena on recombinant DNA techniques are manifest, and the phenomenon may serve to explain many prior failures to achieve high expression levels of exogenous genes in successfully transformed host organisms--a less "preferred" codon may be repeatedly present in the inserted gene and the host cell machinery for expression may not operate as efficiently. This phenomenon suggests that synthetic genes which
15 have been designed to include a projected host cell's preferred codons provide an optimal form of foreign genetic material for practice of recombinant DNA techniques. Thus, one aspect of this invention is a TVM fusion gene that is codon-optimized for expression in a human cell. In a preferred embodiment of this invention, it has been found that the use of alternative codons encoding the same protein sequence may remove the constraints on expression of exogenous
20 TVM fusion protein in human cells.

[00204] In accordance with some embodiments of the present invention, the nucleic acid molecules which encode the TVM fusion proteins are converted to a polynucleotide sequence having an identical translated sequence but with alternative codon usage as described by Lathe, "Synthetic Oligonucleotide Probes Deduced from Amino Acid Sequence Data: Theoretical and
25 Practical Considerations" *J. Molec. Biol.* 183: 1-12 (1985), which is hereby incorporated by reference. The methodology generally consists of identifying codons in the wild-type sequence that are not commonly associated with highly expressed human genes and replacing them with optimal codons for high expression in human cells. The new gene sequence is then inspected for undesired sequences generated by these codon replacements (e.g., "ATTTA" sequences,
30 inadvertent creation of intron splice recognition sites, unwanted restriction enzyme sites, etc.). Undesirable sequences are eliminated by substitution of the existing codons with different

codons coding for the same amino acid. The synthetic gene segments are then tested for improved expression.

[00205] The methods described above were used to create synthetic gene sequences which encode TVM fusion proteins, resulting in a gene comprising codons optimized for high level expression. While the above procedure provides a summary of our methodology for designing
5 codon optimized genes for use in cancer vaccines, it is understood by one skilled in the art that similar vaccine efficacy or increased expression of genes may be achieved by minor variations in the procedure or by minor variations in the sequence.

[00206] One of skill in the art will also recognize that additional nucleic acid molecules may
10 be constructed that provide for high levels of TVM fusion expression in human cells, wherein only a portion of the codons of the DNA molecules are codon-optimized. For example, in some embodiments of the present invention, codons comprising the TVM portion of the TVM fusion are optimized for high-level expression in human cells, and codons comprising the adjuvant portion of the TVM fusion are substantially similar to the wild-type adjuvant-encoding
15 nucleotide sequence. In other embodiments of the present invention, codons comprising the adjuvant portion of the TVM fusion are optimized for high-level expression in human cells, and codons comprising the TVM portion of the TVM fusion are substantially similar to a wild-type TVM gene. In still other embodiments of the present invention, both the TVM and the adjuvant portions of the TVM fusion are codon-optimized for high-level expression in human cells.
20 TVM fusions in which only a subset of codons is optimized within the TVM and/or the adjuvant portion of the TVM fusion are also contemplated by this invention.

[00207] The nucleic acids of the present invention may be assembled into an expression cassette which comprises sequences designed to provide for efficient expression of the protein in a human cell. The cassette preferably contains TVM fusion protein-encoding gene, with
25 related transcriptional and translations control sequences operatively linked to it, such as a promoter, and termination sequences. In one embodiment, the promoter is the cytomegalovirus promoter without the intron A sequence (CMV), although those skilled in the art will recognize that any of a number of other known promoters such as the strong immunoglobulin, or other eukaryotic gene promoters may be used. A preferred transcriptional terminator is the bovine
30 growth hormone terminator, although other known transcriptional terminators may also be used. The combination of CMV-BGH terminator is particularly preferred.

[00208] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 fusion protein, wherein said TEM-1 fusion protein comprises a TEM-1 protein or variant thereof, fused to a substantial portion of an immuno-enhancing element selected from the group consisting of: DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, and LTB, and wherein said fusion protein is capable of producing an immune response in a subject.

[00209] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-7R fusion protein, wherein said TEM-7R fusion protein comprises a TEM-7R protein or variant thereof, fused to a substantial portion of an immuno-enhancing element selected from the group consisting of: DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, and LTB, and wherein said fusion protein is capable of producing an immune response in a subject. In another embodiment, TEM-7R is a tumor vasculature marker.

[00210] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker hTERT fusion protein, wherein said hTERT fusion protein comprises a hTERT protein or variant thereof, fused to a substantial portion of an immuno-enhancing element selected from the group consisting of: DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, and LTB, and wherein said fusion protein is capable of producing an immune response in a subject.

[00211] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker HPVE7 fusion protein, wherein said HPVE7 fusion protein comprises a HPVE7 protein or variant thereof, fused to a substantial portion of an immuno-enhancing element selected from the group consisting of: DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, and LTB, and wherein said fusion protein is capable of producing an immune response in a subject.

[00212] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a vector comprising the polynucleotide, which in one embodiment, is an adenovirus vector or a plasmid vector, which in one embodiment, is an Ad 5 vector.

[00213] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a host cell comprising the vector.

[00214] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a purified TEM-1 fusion protein encoded by a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 fusion protein, wherein said TEM-1 fusion protein comprises a TEM-1 protein or variant thereof,

fused to a substantial portion of an immuno-enhancing element selected from the group consisting of: DOM, pDOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, and LTB.

[00215] In one embodiment, the present invention provides an adenovirus vaccine vector comprising an adenoviral genome with a deletion in the E1 region, and an insert in the E1 region, wherein the insert comprises an expression cassette comprising: (a) a polynucleotide comprising a sequence of nucleotides that encodes a TEM-1 fusion protein, wherein the TEM-1 fusion protein comprises a TEM-1 protein or variant thereof, fused to a substantial portion of an immunoenhancing element selected from the group consisting of: DOM, pDOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, and LTB; and wherein the fusion protein is capable of producing an immune response in a subject; and (b) a promoter operably linked to the polynucleotide, which in one embodiment, is an Ad 5 vector.

[00216] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a vaccine plasmid comprising a plasmid portion and an expression cassette portion, said expression cassette portion comprising: (a) a polynucleotide comprising a sequence of nucleotides that encodes a TEM-1 fusion protein, wherein the TEM-1 fusion protein comprises a TEM-1 protein or variant thereof, fused to a substantial portion of an immunoenhancing element selected from the group consisting of: DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, and LTB; and wherein the fusion protein is capable of producing an immune response in a subject; and (b) a promoter operably linked to the polynucleotide.

[00217] In one embodiment, the present invention provides compositions and methods wherein the vaccine comprises one nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof. In another embodiment, the vaccine comprises one polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence corresponding to the amino acid sequence for a TVM. In another embodiment, the present invention provides compositions and methods wherein the vaccine comprises more than one nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a TVM or polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence corresponding to the amino acid sequence for a TVM. In one embodiment, more than one refers to two, three, four, five, seven, ten, fifteen, or twenty. In other embodiments, the the present invention provides compositions and methods wherein the vaccine comprises any number of TVMs. In another embodiment, each nucleic acid construct may comprise a nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more TVMs. In another embodiment,

each polypeptide may comprise an amino acid sequence corresponding to the amino acid sequence of one or more TVMs.

[00218] In one embodiment, the invention provides an immortalized endothelial cell line expressing a human tumor vasculature marker (TVM). In one embodiment, the TVM is TEM-1.

5 In one embodiment, the endothelial cells further comprise a marker, which in one embodiment is firefly luciferase (fLuc). In one embodiment, the immortalized endothelial cells are MS1 cells, while in another embodiment, the immortalized endothelial cells are H5V cells.

[00219] In one embodiment, the invention provides a mouse comprising the endothelial cell line described hereinabove. In one embodiment, the immortalized endothelial cells are present
10 in a tumor, which in one embodiment, is an angioma or angiosarcoma.

[00220] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of immunizing a subject against a tumor, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby abrogating the growth
15 of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[00221] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of immunizing a subject against a tumor, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to
20 said TVM, thereby abrogating the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[00222] In one embodiment, the present invention provides compositions and methods for immunizing a subject against a tumor. In one embodiment, immunizing a subject refers to preventing or inhibiting the growth of a tumor by inducing an immune response to a TVM that is typically expressed in the vasculature supporting the tumor type that is being inhibited. In
25 another embodiment, immunizing a subject refers to inhibiting the recurrence of a tumor by inducing an immune response to a TVM that was expressed in the vasculature supporting said tumor. In one embodiment, a method of immunizing requires a booster in which said subject is again exposed to said TVM on a separate occasion in order to enhance the immune response to said TVM.

30 [00223] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a

polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby inhibiting the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[00224] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting the growth
5 of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby inhibiting the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[00225] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting tumor
10 recurrence in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby inhibiting the recurrence of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[00226] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting tumor
15 recurrence in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby inhibiting the recurrence of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[00227] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of treating a tumor
20 in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby treating a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[00228] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of treating a tumor in a
25 subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby treating a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[00229] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of suppressing the
30 growth of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof,

wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby suppressing the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[00230] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of suppressing the growth of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a
5 nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby suppressing the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[00231] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of decreasing the incidence of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising
10 a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby decreasing the incidence of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[00232] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of decreasing the incidence of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising
15 a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby decreasing the incidence of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

[00233] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of overcoming an
20 immune tolerance to a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby overcoming tolerance to said TVM.

[00234] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of overcoming an
25 immune tolerance to a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby overcoming an immune tolerance to said TVM.

30 [00235] In one embodiment, the present invention provides compositions and methods for overcoming immune tolerance. In one embodiment, immune tolerance is a state in which a

host's immune system (in one embodiment, the T cells of the immune system) are unresponsive or less responsive to a particular antigen. In one embodiment, the present invention provides compositions and methods for overcoming immune tolerance to a self-antigen. "Self antigen" refers, in one embodiment, to an antigen expressed by a host's own cells and cell products. In another embodiment, the term refers to an antigen to which the host has developed a peripheral tolerance. In another embodiment, the term refers to an antigen that has been expressed in the host at a low level, thus resulting in tolerance. In another embodiment, the term refers to an antigen that has been expressed in the host at a low level for an extended period of time, thus resulting in tolerance. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00236] In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of boosting said subject with a second vaccine comprising said polypeptide. In some embodiments of this invention, the vaccines and methods disclosed herein are used in various prime/boost combinations in order to induce an enhanced immune response. In one embodiment, two vectors are administered in a "prime and boost" regimen. For example, the first type of vector is administered one or more times, then after a predetermined amount of time, for example, 2 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, six months, or other appropriate interval, a second type of vector is administered one or more times. In one embodiment, the vectors carry expression cassettes encoding the same polynucleotide or combination of polynucleotides. In the embodiment where a plasmid DNA is also used, it is preferred that the vector contain one or more promoters recognized by mammalian or insect cells. In a preferred embodiment, the plasmid would contain a strong promoter such as, but not limited to, the CMV promoter. The synthetic TVM fusion gene or other gene to be expressed would be linked to such a promoter. An example of such a plasmid would be the mammalian expression plasmid VIJns as described (J. Shiver et. al. in DNA Vaccines, M. Liu et al. eds., N.Y. Acad. Sci., N.Y., 772:198-208 (1996), which is herein incorporated by reference).

[00237] In one embodiment, the nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37, or a combination thereof. In one embodiment, the tumor is an ovarian tumor. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35, or a combination thereof. In one embodiment, the tumor is a renal tumor. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36. In one embodiment, the tumor is a breast tumor. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ

ID NO: 37. In one embodiment, the vaccine is a DNA vaccine. In one embodiment, the vaccine is a recombinant viral vaccine. In one embodiment, the recombinant viral vaccine is a recombinant adenoviral vaccine. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence is under the control of one or more regulatory sequences which directs the expression of said nucleic acid sequence in said subject. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid construct further comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding an adjuvant. In one embodiment, the adjuvant is DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof. In one embodiment, the adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM). In one embodiment, the adjuvant is fused to said nucleic acid sequence. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused in frame to a nucleic acid sequence encoding the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM). In one embodiment, the vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens. In one embodiment, the tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX). In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of boosting said subject with a second vaccine comprising said nucleic acid construct.

[00238] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a subject, wherein the vasculature supplying said tumor comprises a tumor vasculature marker (TVM), comprising the steps of: (a) identifying expression of said TVM by said tumor by contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds said TVM or a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM; (b) detecting said label; (c) contacting said subject with an antibody to said TVM, wherein said antibody is labeled with a radionuclide to deliver cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM; and (d) contacting said subject with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.

[00239] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting tumor recurrence in a subject, wherein the vasculature supplying said tumor comprises a tumor vasculature marker (TVM), comprising the steps of: (a) identifying expression of said TVM by said tumor by contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds said TVM or a

nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM; (b) detecting said label; (c) contacting said subject with an antibody to said TVM, wherein said antibody is labeled with a radionuclide to deliver cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM; and (d) contacting said subject with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.

[00240] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of treating a tumor in a subject, wherein the vasculature supplying said tumor comprises a tumor vasculature marker (TVM), comprising the steps of: (a) identifying expression of said TVM by said tumor by contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds said TVM or a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM; (b) detecting said label; (c) contacting said subject with an antibody to said TVM, wherein said antibody is labeled with a radionuclide to deliver cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM; and (d) contacting said subject with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.

[00241] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a subject, wherein the vasculature supplying said tumor comprises a tumor vasculature marker (TVM), comprising the steps of: (a) identifying expression of said TVM by said tumor by contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds said TVM or a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM; (b) detecting said label; (c) contacting said subject with an antibody to said TVM, wherein said antibody is labeled with a radionuclide to deliver cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM; and (d) contacting said subject with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.

[00242] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of suppressing the growth of a tumor in a subject, wherein the vasculature supplying said tumor comprises a tumor vasculature marker (TVM), comprising the steps of: (a) identifying expression of said TVM by said tumor by contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds said TVM or a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM; (b) detecting said label; (c) contacting said subject with an antibody to said TVM, wherein said antibody is labeled with a radionuclide to deliver cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM; and (d) contacting said subject

with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.

[00243] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of decreasing the incidence of a tumor in a subject, wherein the vasculature supplying said tumor comprises a tumor vasculature marker (TVM), comprising the steps of: (a) identifying expression of said TVM by said tumor by contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds said TVM or a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM; (b) detecting said label; (c) contacting said subject with an antibody to said TVM, wherein said antibody is labeled with a radionuclide to deliver cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM; and (d) contacting said subject with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.

[00244] In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding said TVM is the sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37. In one embodiment, the TVM is TEM-1. In one embodiment, the TVM is TEM-5, TEM-7, or TEM-8. In one embodiment, the detecting step is performed using positron emission tomography (PET) scanning. In one embodiment, the detecting step also utilizes computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanning. In one embodiment, the labeled compound is a labeled antibody.

[00245] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of targeting a tumor vasculature in a subject having a tumor, the method comprising the step of contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds a) a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or b) a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM.

[00246] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a subject, the method comprising the step of contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds a) a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or b) a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM.

[00247] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting tumor recurrence in a subject, the method comprising the step of contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds a) a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or b) a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM.

[00248] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of treating a tumor in a subject, the method comprising the step of contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds a) a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or b) a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM.

5 [00249] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a subject, the method comprising the step of contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds a) a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or b) a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM.

10 [00250] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of suppressing the growth of a tumor in a subject, the method comprising the step of contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds a) a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or b) a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM.

15 [00251] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of decreasing the incidence of a tumor in a subject, the method comprising the step of contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds a) a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or b) a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM.

[00252] In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of detecting said labeled compound, in one embodiment, in order to localize said tumor. In one embodiment, the labeled compound is an antibody. In one embodiment, the labeled compound is a ligand. In one embodiment, the labeled compound is labeled with a radionuclide, thereby delivering cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM. In one embodiment, the radionuclide is Iodine-124. In one embodiment, the radionuclide is Astatine-211. In one embodiment, the labeled compound is labeled with a photoactivatable cytotoxic drug or pharmaceutical composition. In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of contacting said tumor vasculature with a concentrated light source, thereby delivering said cytotoxic drug to said tumor vasculature expressing said TVM. In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of contacting said subject with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.

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[00253] In one embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37. In one embodiment, the tumor is an ovarian tumor. In one embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35. In one embodiment, the tumor is a renal tumor. In one embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a nucleic

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acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36. In one embodiment, the tumor is a breast tumor. In one embodiment, the TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.

5 [00254] In one embodiment, patients are screened by PET for expression of a TVM, and those positive are treated with radio-immunotherapy, which is expected to result in extensive vascular damage and significant tumor destruction. Vaccine therapy targeting the TVM would then be administered to prevent tumor recurrence.

[00255] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inducing an immune response against a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) in a subject, comprising administering to
10 said subject a composition comprising a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence corresponding to the amino acid sequence for said TVM.

[00256] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of enhancing an immune response against a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a composition comprising a polypeptide comprising an amino acid
15 sequence corresponding to the amino acid sequence for said TVM.

[00257] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inducing an immune response against a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a composition comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding said TVM.

20 [00258] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of enhancing an immune response against a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a composition comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding said TVM.

[00259] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting the
25 vascularization of a tumor in a subject comprising administering to said subject a composition comprising a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence corresponding to the amino acid sequence of a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) of the present invention.

[00260] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting the vascularization of a tumor in a subject comprising administering to said subject a composition

comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) of the present invention.

[00261] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of suppressing the vascularization of a tumor in a subject comprising administering to said subject a composition
5 comprising a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence corresponding to the amino acid sequence of a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) of the present invention.

[00262] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of suppressing the vascularization of a tumor in a subject comprising administering to said subject a composition comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor
10 vasculature marker (TVM) of the present invention.

[00263] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of cross-priming against E7 HPV, the method comprising immunizing with a nucleic acid encoding TEM1-pDOM, whereby said cross-priming results in the stimulation of naive cytotoxic CD8⁺ T cells against E7 HPV. In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of cross-priming
15 against E7 HPV, the method comprising immunizing with a nucleic acid encoding TEM1-pDOM, whereby said cross-priming results in the stimulation of splenocytes against E7 HPV. In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of cross priming against E7 HPV, the method comprising immunizing with a nucleic acid encoding TEM1-pDOM, whereby said cross-priming results in the stimulation of naive cytotoxic CD4⁺ T cells against
20 E7 HPV.

[00264] In one embodiment, “treating” refers to either therapeutic treatment or prophylactic or preventative measures, wherein the object is to prevent or lessen the targeted pathologic condition or disorder as described hereinabove. Thus, in one embodiment, treating may include directly affecting or curing, suppressing, inhibiting, preventing, reducing the severity of,
25 delaying the onset of, reducing symptoms associated with the disease, disorder or condition, or a combination thereof. Thus, in one embodiment, “treating” refers inter alia to delaying progression, expediting remission, inducing remission, augmenting remission, speeding recovery, increasing efficacy of or decreasing resistance to alternative therapeutics, or a combination thereof. In one embodiment, “suppressing” or “inhibiting” refers, inter alia, to
30 delaying the onset of symptoms, preventing relapse to a disease, decreasing the number or frequency of relapse episodes, increasing latency between symptomatic episodes, or a

combination thereof. In another embodiment, “suppressing” or “inhibiting”, refers inter alia to reducing the severity of symptoms, reducing the severity of an acute episode, reducing the number of symptoms, reducing the incidence of disease-related symptoms, reducing the latency of symptoms, ameliorating symptoms, reducing secondary symptoms, reducing secondary
5 infections, prolonging patient survival, or a combination thereof.

[00265] In one embodiment, symptoms are primary, while in another embodiment, symptoms are secondary. In one embodiment, “primary” refers to a symptom that is a direct result of the tumor or cancer, while in one embodiment, “secondary” refers to a symptom that is derived from or consequent to a primary cause. In one embodiment, the compositions and methods of
10 the present invention treat primary or secondary symptoms or secondary complications related to cancer or tumors.

[00266] In another embodiment, “symptoms” may be any manifestation of cancer, comprising persistent fatigue, weight loss, changes to the skin, pain, headache, nausea, stomachache, fever, or a combination thereof.

15 [00267] In one embodiment, a “disorder” is any condition that would benefit from treatment with the molecules of the present invention, including the nucleic acid molecules described herein. In one embodiment, encompassed by the term “disorder” are chronic and acute disorders or diseases including those pathological conditions which predispose the mammal to the disorder in question. In one embodiment, the molecules of the present invention are intended
20 for use as treatments for disorders or conditions characterized by aberrant cell proliferation, including, but not limited to, ovarian cancer breast cancer, and renal or kidney cancer.

[00268] “Ligand” refers, in another embodiment, to any molecule or structure capable of binding the target molecule. In another embodiment, “ligand” includes antibodies. In another embodiment, the term includes nucleotide molecules that hybridize to a target of interest. In
25 another embodiment, the term includes small molecules with an affinity for the target. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00269] In one embodiment, the methods and compositions of the present invention are used for imaging. “Imaging” refers, in another embodiment, to localizing a ligand of interest using an imaging or scanning technology. In another embodiment, the ligand is a fluorescent ligand. In
30 another embodiment, the ligand is radioactive. In another embodiment, the ligand is bound by a molecule (e.g. an antibody) that is detectable by the imaging or scanning technology. In another

embodiment, any suitable imaging or scanning technology known in the art may be utilized. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00270] In one embodiment, a rapid protocol was developed and optimized for immuno-LCM of TVC, followed by extraction and amplification of RNA for array analysis of tumor
5 vascular cells, enabling identification of the novel tumor vasculature markers (TVM). The identified transcripts and proteins encoded thereby may be validated as TVM by a number of independent lines of evidence, including enrichment in independent tumor samples, relative to normal vascular samples; enrichment in tumor tissue relative to a variety of tissue samples; and comparison of expression levels between tumor tissue and tissues with physiologic
10 angiogenesis.

[00271] In one embodiment, certain TVM transcripts of the present invention and the proteins encoded thereby are efficacious in localizing solid tumors and vasculature thereof.

[00272] As provided in the Examples herein, certain TVM of the present invention are expressed at detectable levels only by TVC. In another embodiment, the TVM are expressed at
15 higher levels by TVC than by healthy tissue. Thus, TVM provide a means of specifically targeting therapeutic modalities to solid tumors and their vasculature.

[00273] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of suppressing angiogenesis of a tumor in a subject comprising administering to said subject a composition comprising a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence corresponding to the amino acid
20 sequence of a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) of the present invention.

[00274] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of suppressing angiogenesis of a tumor in a subject comprising administering to said subject a composition comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) of the present invention.

25 [00275] In one embodiment, certain TVM of the present invention are up-regulated upon differentiation of precursor cells into TVC. Thus, these TVM (both the nucleic acid molecules and the proteins encoded thereby) play important roles in the function of TVC in angiogenesis, and thus in the pathogenesis of solid tumors. Accordingly, vaccines and related methods targeting the TVMs represent an efficacious means of impeding vascularization of solid tumors.

[00276] In one embodiment, TVM are upregulated upon differentiation to TVC, both in vitro and in vivo, showing that expression levels of these proteins, and nucleotides encoding same, can be used to determine the state of a solid tumor.

[00277] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of treating, suppressing, or inhibiting the growth of a solid tumor in a stage-specific manner. In one embodiment, a TVM of the present invention is upregulated specifically in stage I of ovarian cancer. In another embodiment, a TVM of the present invention is upregulated specifically in stage II of ovarian cancer. In another embodiment, a TVM of the present invention is upregulated specifically in stage III of ovarian cancer. In another embodiment, a TVM of the present invention is upregulated specifically in stage IV of ovarian cancer.

[00278] In one embodiment, Adlcan is detected in serum and ascites of patients with stage III ovarian cancer, but not control subjects. Thus, TVM of the present invention are efficacious for detection of tumors, by detecting their presence in bodily fluids of a subject. In one embodiment, a secreted TVM of the present invention is used in the methods of the present invention. In another embodiment, a TVM of the present invention localized to the ECM is used in the methods of the present invention. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00279] In one embodiment, the TVMs are present in a body fluid of a subject. In another embodiment, the presence of one or more TVMs in a body fluid is detected by ligands or antibodies that bind to said TVM or TVMs. "Presence in a body fluid" refers, in another embodiment, to a detectable presence. In another embodiment, the term refers to an amount that can be detected by a method used to for detection of proteins or antigens in body fluids. In another embodiment, the term refers to an amount that generates a signal over the background in a method used to for detection of proteins or antigens in body fluids. In another embodiment, the method is ELISA. In another embodiment, the method is Western blot. In another embodiment, the method is any other method known in the art. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00280] Methods for isolation of vascular leukocytes (VLCs) are well known in the art, and are described, for example, in Conejo-Garcia, J. R., Buckanovich, R. J., Benencia, F., Courreges, M. C., Rubin, S. C., Carroll, R. G. & Coukos, G. (2005) Blood 105: 679-81. In

another embodiment, "VLC" refers to VE-cadherin+ CD146+ CD45+ cells. In another embodiment, the term refers to human myeloid vascular cells with endothelial-like behavior.

[00281] In another embodiment, a VLC of the present invention is a precursor of a tumor endothelial cell (TEC) of the present invention. In another embodiment, a VLC of the present invention is a separate lineage from of a TEC of the present invention. In another embodiment, VLC of the present invention cooperate with TEC of the present invention in neo-vessel formation. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00282] In another embodiment, a TVM of the present invention is expressed by pericytes, in addition to TVC. In another embodiment, the TVM is expressed by a subset of pericytes. In another embodiment, the TVM is not expressed on pericytes.

[00283] A TVC of the present invention is, in another embodiment, an endothelial cell. In another embodiment, the TVC is a perivascular cell. In another embodiment, the TVC derives from a myeloid DC. In another embodiment, the TVC derives from a myeloid monocytic precursor. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00284] In one embodiment, methods of the present invention inhibit, treat, or suppress the growth of a tumor by targeting the vasculature supplying nutrients to the tumor, wherein the tumor vasculature particularly expresses the TVM used in the vaccine.

[00285] In one embodiment, the term "promoter" refers to a recognition site on a DNA strand to which the RNA polymerase binds. The promoter forms an initiation complex with RNA polymerase to initiate and drive transcriptional activity. The complex can be modified by activating sequences termed "enhancers" or inhibiting sequences termed "silencers".

[00286] In one embodiment, the term "cassette" refers to a nucleotide or gene sequence that is to be expressed from a vector. In general, a cassette comprises a gene sequence that can be inserted into a vector, which in some embodiments, provides regulatory sequences for expressing the nucleotide or gene sequence. In other embodiments, the nucleotide or gene sequence provides the regulatory sequences for its expression. In further embodiments, the vector provides some regulatory sequences and the nucleotide or gene sequence provides other regulatory sequences. For example, the vector can provide a promoter for transcribing the nucleotide or gene sequence and the nucleotide or gene sequence provides a transcription termination sequence. The regulatory sequences that can be provided by the vector include, but are not limited to, enhancers, transcription termination sequences, splice acceptor and donor

sequences, introns, ribosome binding sequences, and poly(A) addition sequences. In one embodiment, the term "vector" refers to some means by which DNA fragments can be introduced into a host organism or host tissue. There are various types of vectors including plasmid, virus S (including adenovirus), bacteriophages and cosmids.

5 [00287] In one embodiment, a "fusion protein" refers to a protein having at least two polypeptides covalently linked in which one polypeptide comes from one protein sequence or domain and the other polypeptide comes from a second protein sequence or domain.

[00288] In one embodiment, the term "effective amount" means sufficient vaccine composition is introduced to produce the adequate levels of the polypeptide, so that an immune
10 response results. One skilled in the art recognizes that this level may vary.

[00289] In one embodiment, the term "first generation," as used in reference to adenoviral vectors, describes adenoviral vectors that are replication-defective. First generation adenovirus vectors typically have a deleted or inactivated E1 gene region, and preferably have a deleted or inactivated E3 gene region.

15 [00290] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a process for expressing a TEM-1 fusion protein in a recombinant host cell, comprising: (a) introducing a vector comprising a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 fusion protein, wherein said TEM-1 fusion protein comprises a TEM-1 protein or variant thereof, fused to a substantial portion of an immuno-enhancing element selected from
20 the group consisting of: DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, and LTB, into a suitable host cell; and (b) culturing the host cell under conditions which allow expression of said human TEM-1 fusion protein.

[00291] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of treating, inhibiting, reducing the incidence of, and/or suppressing cancer comprising administering to a subject a
25 vaccine vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 fusion protein, wherein said TEM-1 fusion protein comprises a TEM-1 protein or variant thereof, fused to a substantial portion of an immuno-enhancing element selected from the group consisting of: DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, and LTB. In one embodiment, the subject is human. In one embodiment, the vector is an adenovirus vector or a plasmid vector. In one
30 embodiment, the vector is an adenoviral vector comprising a substitution of the adenovirus E1 region with an expression cassette comprising: (a) a polynucleotide comprising sequence of

nucleotides that encodes a TEM-1 fusion protein, wherein the TEM-1 fusion protein comprises a TEM-1 protein or variant thereof, fused to a substantial portion of an immuno-enhancing element selected from the group consisting of: DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, and LTB; and wherein the fusion protein is capable of producing an immune response in a subject; and (b) a promoter operably linked to the polynucleotide.

[00292] In another embodiment, the vector is a plasmid vaccine vector, which comprises a plasmid portion and an expressible cassette comprising (a) a polynucleotide comprising a sequence of nucleotides that encodes a TEM-1 fusion protein, wherein the TEM-1 fusion protein comprises a TEM-1 protein or variant thereof, fused to a substantial portion of an immuno-enhancing element selected from the group consisting of: DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, and LTB; and wherein the fusion protein is capable of producing an immune response in a subject; and (b) a promoter operably linked to the polynucleotide.

[00293] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of treating, inhibiting, reducing the incidence of, and/or suppressing cancer in a subject suffering from or predisposed to a TEM-1-associated cancer comprising administering to a subject a vaccine vector comprising the polynucleotide that encodes a TEM-1 fusion protein, wherein the TEM-1 fusion protein comprises a TEM-1 protein or variant thereof, fused to a substantial portion of an immunoenhancing element selected from the group consisting of: DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, and LTB.

[00294] In one embodiment, the TVM of the present invention exhibit the advantage over tumor cell markers that TVC are genetically stable, relative to tumor cells; thus, TVC are much less likely to switch their expression of the TVM, thus evading localization, detection and therapeutic methods of the present invention. In another embodiment, the TVM of the present invention exhibit the advantage that tumor vasculature is significantly different than physiologic vasculature. In another embodiment, the TVM of the present invention exhibit the advantage over tumor cell markers that TVC are more accessible via the bloodstream, relative to tumor cells; thus, TVC are more accessible for localization, detection and anti-tumor therapy by methods of the present invention. In another embodiment, a ligand that binds a TVM of the present invention is administered to a subject via the bloodstream. In another embodiment, the TVM of the present invention exhibit the advantage over tumor cell markers that the TVM are

expressed on early as well as late stage tumors. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00295] In another embodiment, methods and compositions of the present invention utilize a chimeric molecule, comprising a fusion of a TVM protein with a tag polypeptide that provides
5 an epitope to which an anti-tag antibody can selectively bind. The epitope tag is placed, in other embodiments, at the amino- or carboxyl-terminus of the protein or in an internal location therein. The presence of such epitope-tagged forms of the TVM protein is detected, in another embodiment, using an antibody against the tag polypeptide. In another embodiment, inclusion of the epitope tag enables the recombinant TVM protein to be readily purified by affinity
10 purification using an anti-tag antibody or another type of affinity matrix that binds to the epitope tag. Various tag polypeptides and their respective antibodies are known in the art. Examples include poly-histidine (poly-his) or poly-histidine-glycine (poly-his-gly) tags; the flu HA tag polypeptide and its antibody 12CA5 (Field *et al.*, Mol. Cell. Biol., 8: 2159-2165 (1988)); the c-myc tag and the 8F9, 3C7, 6E10, G4, B7 and 9E10 antibodies thereto (Evan *et al.*, Molecular and Cellular Biology, 5: 3610-3616 (1985)); and the Herpes Simplex virus glycoprotein D (gD)
15 tag and its antibody (Paborsky *et al.*, Protein Engineering, 3(6): 547-553 (1990)). Other tag polypeptides include the Flag-peptide (Hopp *et al.*, BioTechnology, 6: 1204-1210 (1988)); the KT3 epitope peptide (Martin *et al.*, Science, 255: 192-194 (1992)); a tubulin epitope peptide (Skinner *et al.*, J. Biol. Chem., 266:15163-15166 (1991)); and the T7 gene 10 protein peptide
20 tag (Lutz-Freyermuth *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87: 6393-6397 (1990)). In another embodiment, the chimeric molecule comprises a fusion of the TVM protein with an immunoglobulin or a particular region of an immunoglobulin. Methods for constructing fusion proteins are well known in the art, and are described, for example, in LaRoche *et al.*, J. Cell Biol., 139(2): 357-66 (1995); Heidaran *et al.*, FASEB J., 9(1): 140-5 (1995); Ashkenazi *et al.*,
25 Int. Rev. Immunol., 10(2-3): 219-27 (1993) and Cheon *et al.*, PNAS USA, 91(3): 989-93 (1994).

[00296] “Contacting,” in another embodiment, refers to directly contacting the target cell with a composition of the present invention. In another embodiment, “contacting” refers to indirectly
30 contacting the target cell with a composition of the present invention. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention. In another embodiment, the composition of the present invention is carried in the subjects’ bloodstream to the target cell. In another embodiment, the composition is carried by diffusion to the target cell. In another

embodiment, the composition is carried by active transport to the target cell. In another embodiment, the composition is administered to the subject in such a way that it directly contacts the target cell. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

5 [00297] In one embodiment, the term “administering” refers to bringing a subject in contact with an active compound of the present invention. In another embodiment, administration is accomplished *in vitro*, i.e. in a test tube. In another embodiment, administration is accomplished *in vivo*, i.e. in cells or tissues of a living organism. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

10 [00298] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method for making a codon-optimized tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 comprising transforming a host cell with the vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding a codon-optimized tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 and culturing said cell under conditions in which TEM-1 is expressed.

[00299] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a human single chain variable
15 fragment (scFv) recognizing a TVM. In another embodiment, said scFv is biotinylated. In one embodiment, the scFv is utilized in localizing TVM-expressing vasculature.

Pharmaceutical Compositions and Methods of Administration

[00300] Pharmaceutical compositions containing compositions of the present invention can be, in another embodiment, administered to a subject by any method known to a person skilled
20 in the art, such as parenterally, paracancerally, transmucosally, transdermally, intramuscularly, intravenously, intra-dermally, subcutaneously, intra-peritoneally, intra-ventricularly, intra-cranially, intra-vaginally or intra-tumorally.

[00301] In another embodiment of methods and compositions of the present invention, the pharmaceutical compositions are administered orally, and are thus formulated in a form suitable
25 for oral administration, i.e. as a solid or a liquid preparation. Suitable solid oral formulations include tablets, capsules, pills, granules, pellets and the like. Suitable liquid oral formulations include solutions, suspensions, dispersions, emulsions, oils and the like. In another embodiment of the present invention, the active ingredient is formulated in a capsule. In accordance with this embodiment, the compositions of the present invention comprise, in addition to the active
30 compound and the inert carrier or diluent, a hard gelating capsule.

[00302] In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are administered by intravenous, intra-arterial, or intra-muscular injection of a liquid preparation. Suitable liquid formulations include solutions, suspensions, dispersions, emulsions, oils and the like. In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are administered intravenously and are thus formulated in a form suitable for intravenous administration. In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are administered intra-arterially and are thus formulated in a form suitable for intra-arterial administration. In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are administered intra-muscularly and are thus formulated in a form suitable for intra-muscular administration.

[00303] In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are administered topically to body surfaces and are thus formulated in a form suitable for topical administration. Suitable topical formulations include gels, ointments, creams, lotions, drops and the like. In another embodiment, for topical administration, the compositions are prepared and applied as solutions, suspensions, or emulsions in a physiologically acceptable diluent with or without a pharmaceutical carrier.

[00304] In another embodiment, the active compound is delivered in a vesicle, e.g. a liposome.

[00305] In other embodiments, carriers or diluents used in methods of the present invention include, but are not limited to, a gum, a starch (e.g. corn starch, pregeletanized starch), a sugar (e.g., lactose, mannitol, sucrose, dextrose), a cellulosic material (e.g. microcrystalline cellulose), an acrylate (e.g. polymethylacrylate), calcium carbonate, magnesium oxide, talc, or mixtures thereof.

[00306] In other embodiments, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers for liquid formulations are aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, suspensions, emulsions or oils. Examples of non-aqueous solvents are propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, and injectable organic esters such as ethyl oleate. Aqueous carriers include water, alcoholic/aqueous solutions, emulsions or suspensions, including saline and buffered media. Examples of oils are those of animal, vegetable, or synthetic origin, for example, peanut oil, soybean oil, olive oil, sunflower oil, fish-liver oil, another marine oil, or a lipid from milk or eggs.

[00307] In another embodiment, parenteral vehicles (for subcutaneous, intravenous, intraarterial, or intramuscular injection) include sodium chloride solution, Ringer's dextrose,

dextrose and sodium chloride, lactated Ringer's and fixed oils. Intravenous vehicles include fluid and nutrient replenishers, electrolyte replenishers such as those based on Ringer's dextrose, and the like. Examples are sterile liquids such as water and oils, with or without the addition of a surfactant and other pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvants. In general, water, saline, aqueous
5 dextrose and related sugar solutions, and glycols such as propylene glycols or polyethylene glycol are preferred liquid carriers, particularly for injectable solutions. Examples of oils are those of animal, vegetable, or synthetic origin, for example, peanut oil, soybean oil, olive oil, sunflower oil, fish-liver oil, another marine oil, or a lipid from milk or eggs.

[00308] In other embodiments, the compositions further comprises binders (e.g. acacia,
10 cornstarch, gelatin, carbomer, ethyl cellulose, guar gum, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, povidone), disintegrating agents (e.g. cornstarch, potato starch, alginic acid, silicon dioxide, croscarmellose sodium, crospovidone, guar gum, sodium starch glycolate), buffers (e.g., Tris-HCl, acetate, phosphate) of various pH and ionic strength, additives such as albumin or gelatin to prevent absorption to surfaces, detergents (e.g., Tween
15 20, Tween 80, Pluronic F68, bile acid salts), protease inhibitors, surfactants (e.g. sodium lauryl sulfate), permeation enhancers, solubilizing agents (e.g., glycerol, polyethylene glycerol), anti-oxidants (e.g., ascorbic acid, sodium metabisulfite, butylated hydroxyanisole), stabilizers (e.g. hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose), viscosity increasing agents (e.g. carbomer, colloidal silicon dioxide, ethyl cellulose, guar gum), sweeteners (e.g. aspartame,
20 citric acid), preservatives (e.g., Thimerosal, benzyl alcohol, parabens), lubricants (e.g. stearic acid, magnesium stearate, polyethylene glycol, sodium lauryl sulfate), flow-aids (e.g. colloidal silicon dioxide), plasticizers (e.g. diethyl phthalate, triethyl citrate), emulsifiers (e.g. carbomer, hydroxypropyl cellulose, sodium lauryl sulfate), polymer coatings (e.g., poloxamers or poloxamines), coating and film forming agents (e.g. ethyl cellulose, acrylates, polymethacrylates) and/or adjuvants. Each of the above excipients represents a separate
25 embodiment of the present invention.

[00309] The compositions also include, in another embodiment, incorporation of the active material into or onto particulate preparations of polymeric compounds such as polylactic acid, polglycolic acid, hydrogels, etc, or onto liposomes, microemulsions, micelles, unilamellar or
30 multilamellar vesicles, erythrocyte ghosts, or spheroplasts.) Such compositions influence, in another embodiment, the physical state, solubility, stability, rate of *in vivo* release, and rate of *in vivo* clearance.

[00310] The preparation of pharmaceutical compositions that contain an active component, for example by mixing, granulating, or tablet-forming processes, is well understood in the art. The active therapeutic ingredient is often mixed with excipients that are pharmaceutically acceptable and compatible with the active ingredient. For oral administration, the active agents are mixed with additives customary for this purpose, such as vehicles, stabilizers, or inert diluents, and converted by customary methods into suitable forms for administration, such as tablets, coated tablets, hard or soft gelatin capsules, aqueous, alcoholic or oily solutions. For parenteral administration, the active agents are converted into a solution, suspension, or emulsion, if desired with the substances customary and suitable for this purpose, for example, solubilizers or other substances.

[00311] Each of the above additives, excipients, formulations and methods of administration represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[00312] In one embodiment, the compositions of the present invention are administered, alone, while in another embodiment, they are administered in combination with other treatments for tumors that are known in the art. In one embodiment, the compositions of the present invention are administered one time, prior to the subject demonstrating a sign or symptom of the tumor. In another embodiment, the compositions of the present invention are administered one time, subsequent to the appearance of signs or symptoms of tumor or cancer in the subject. In another embodiment, the compositions of the present invention are administered to a subject at multiple times before, during, or after diagnosis of a subject with a tumor, or a combination thereof, which in one embodiment is referred to as boosting.

[00313] "Boosting" refers, in another embodiment, to administration of an additional vaccine dose to a subject. In another embodiment of methods of the present invention, 2 boosts (or a total of 3 inoculations) are administered. In another embodiment, 3 boosts are administered. In another embodiment, 4 boosts are administered. In another embodiment, 5 boosts are administered. In another embodiment, 6 boosts are administered. In another embodiment, more than 6 boosts are administered. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention. In one embodiment, the interval between administrations is one week, in another embodiment, two weeks, in another embodiment, one month, in another embodiment, two months, in another embodiment, six months, in another embodiment, one year, in another embodiment two years, in another embodiment, five years, in another embodiment, ten years. In

one embodiment, the interval is pre-determined, while in another embodiment, a boost is administered after testing of a subject for serological evidence of lack of immunity, which in one embodiment, is a seronegative test result, which in one embodiment, is a lack of antibodies against a TVM to which said subject had prior exposure or with which said subject had been vaccinated.

[00314] In one embodiment, the methods of the present invention comprise administering an active composition or compound of the present invention as the sole active ingredient. However, also encompassed within the scope of the present invention are methods for chemotherapy that comprise administering the active composition or compound in combination with one or more therapeutic agents (e.g. anti-tumor agents or cancer chemotherapy agents).

[00315] In one embodiment, the present invention envisions using DNA vaccination as a means of generating immunity against infectious agents or tumors, or altering immune responses to various immunological diseases. In one embodiment, DNA vaccination is used in conjunction with in vivo electroporation of plasmid DNA (DNA-EP), which in one embodiment, results in increased DNA uptake, in one embodiment, leading to enhanced protein expression in the injected muscle, and, in one embodiment, a concomitant increase in immune responses to the target antigen in a variety of species. In one embodiment, replication-defective recombinant Adenovirus (Ad) is used in conjunction with the vaccines and methods of the present invention. In one embodiment, adenovirus is safe and induces strong antibody and cellular antigen-specific immune responses. In one embodiment, the present invention combines heterologous immunization modalities, which in one embodiment elicits enhanced immune responses to a target antigen by vaccinating with different vectors encoding the same immunogen; in one embodiment, such a modality is vaccination regimens using DNA-EP and Ad vector, which in one embodiment, elicit significant immune responses and antitumor effect.

[00316] The amount of expressible DNA or transcribed RNA to be introduced into a vaccine recipient will depend partially on the strength of the promoters used and on the immunogenicity of the expressed gene product. In one embodiment, an immunologically or prophylactically effective dose of about 1 ng to 100 mg, and preferably about 10 mcg to 300 mcg of a plasmid vaccine vector is administered directly into muscle tissue. In one embodiment, an effective dose for recombinant adenovirus is approximately 10^6 - 10^{12} particles and preferably about 10^7 - 10^{11} particles.

[00317] The vaccine vectors of this invention may be naked, i.e., unassociated with any proteins, or other agents which impact on the recipient's immune system. In this case, it is desirable for the vaccine vectors to be in a physiologically acceptable solution, such as, but not limited to, sterile saline or sterile buffered saline. Alternatively, it may be advantageous to administer an agent which assists in the cellular uptake of DNA, such as, but not limited to calcium ion. These agents are generally referred to as transfection facilitating reagents and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Those of skill in the art will be able to determine the particular reagent or pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as well as the appropriate time and mode of administration.

[00318] The following examples are presented in order to more fully illustrate the preferred embodiments of the invention. They should in no way be construed, however, as limiting the broad scope of the invention.

EXAMPLES

[00319] TVMs of the present invention are enriched in the vasculature of a wide variety of tumor cells. Immunohistochemistry-guided laser-capture microdissection was used to identify genes that were differentially expressed between vascular cells from human epithelial ovarian cancer and healthy ovaries. Tumor vascular markers (TVMs) were validated through quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) of immunopurified tumor endothelial cells, in situ hybridization, immunohistochemistry, and Western blot analysis. TVM expression in tumors and noncancerous tissues was assessed by qRT-PCR and was profiled using gene expression data. A tumor vascular cell profile of ovarian cancer that was distinct from the vascular profile of normal ovary and other tumors was described. Twelve novel ovarian TVMs were validated. These were expressed by immunopurified tumor endothelial cells and localized to tumor vasculature. Select TVMs were found to be specifically expressed in ovarian cancer and were absent in all normal tissues tested, including female reproductive tissues with physiologic angiogenesis. Many ovarian TVMs were expressed by a variety of other solid tumors. These methods and results, as presented in WO 2007/089513 are incorporated herein by reference.

EXAMPLE 1: EXPRESSION OF TVMS IN CONTROL AND TUMOR TISSUE

Plasmid constructs

[00320] pV1J/TEM-1opt and pV1J/TEM-1 carry the codon usage-optimized and wild-type cDNA of TEM-1, respectively. All constructs encoding TEM-1 fusion proteins were generated by fusing TEM-1 cDNA with the N-terminal domain of FrC (TEM-1-DOM). DOMcoding sequences were obtained by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification
5 from pRep-TeT.C plasmid as described (Rice *et al.*, 2002. Constructs were amplified with the following primers:

DOM-s: 5'-TATTCTAGATTCAACACCAATTCCATTTTCTTATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 48)

DOM-a: 5'-TTAGCGGCCGCTAGTTCTGTATCATATCGTAAAGGG-3' (SEQ
10 ID NO: 49)

[00321] The amplified DNA was introduced at the 3' end of the TEM-1 coding sequence, generating plasmid pV1J/ TEM-1-DOM.

[00322] The codon usage-optimized cDNAs of DOM was synthesized by oligonucleotide assembly (GENEART, Regensburg, Germany) and cloned in PCR-Script vector
15 (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). To generate pV1J/TEM-1-DOMopt, DOMopt was amplified by PCR with primers DOMopt-s (5'-GTTATCTAGAAGCACCCCCATCCC- 3') (SEQ ID NO: 50) and DOMopt-a (5'-TTAAGATCTCTAAGATCTGGTGTCGTATCTCAGGGG- 3') (SEQ ID NO: 51). The amplified product was then inserted into the *XbaI/BglII* sites of plasmid pV1J/TEM-1opt.

20 *Adenoviral vectors*

[00323] Ad/TEM-1opt and Ad/TEM-1 carry the codon usage-optimized and wild-type cDNA of TEM-1, respectively. Vectors were constructed as described previously (Mennuni *et al.*, 2005).

Detection of TEM-1 expression

[00324] To monitor TEM-1 expression, HeLa cells were either transfected with the indicated plasmid or infected with the selected Ad vector. After 48 hr of incubation, whole cell lysates and culture supernatant were harvested. The TEM-1 fusion protein present in the cell lysates was detected by Western blot analysis, using a specific antibody for TEM-1 and tetanus toxin. TEM-1 expression in cell lysate or supernatant was also monitored by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) (Mennuni *et al.*, 2005).

Peptides

[00325] Lyophilized TEM-1 peptides were purchased and resuspended in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) at 40 mg/ml. Pools of 15-amino acid peptides overlapping by 11 residues were assembled as described (Facciabene *et al.*, 2004). The final concentration of peptides in pool D was 0.8 mg/ml. Immune response to DOM was monitored with peptide p30 (F947NNFTVSWLRVPKVSASHLE967) (Rice *et al.*, 2001).

Mouse immunization and tumor challenge

[00326] All animal studies were approved by the institutional animal care and use committee. Female C57BL/6 mice were purchased from Charles River. C57BL/6 mice were subjected to two DNA injections in the quadriceps muscle followed by electrical stimulation as described (Rizzuto *et al.*, 1999). Injections were carried out at 3-week intervals. Two weeks after the last injection, antibody and cell-mediated immune responses were analyzed. Mice were also challenged with a subcutaneous injection of 5×10^5 TEM-1-expressing cells. At weekly intervals, mice were examined for tumor growth.

[00327] Tumor endothelial markers (TEMs) are proteins with transmembrane domains recognized as robust tumor vascular-specific markers in the human and the mouse. TEM1 (endosialin, CD284), an 80.9kD protein, is specifically expressed in tumor vasculature (Figure 1) and is absent in normal blood vessels and other adult tissues using the MORAb-004 antibody (Morphotek, Exton, PA), a humanized monoclonal antibody (Ab) specific to the TEM1 extracellular domain. TEM1 is also expressed by tumor fibroblasts. TEM1 is highly expressed by glioblastoma multiforme (GBM), where it localizes strongly to the endothelium of small and large vessels undergoing angiogenesis (Figure 1), but is absent in normal brain vessels. It also localizes to pericytes, which are thought to contribute to angiogenesis. High expression of TEM1 was found in most GBMs and no expression in

normal tissues (data not shown) using in silico analysis of recent public Affymetrix array data from approximately 100 GBMs and 44 tissues of 10 normal human donors (GSE3526; GEO, NCBI), using methods as described hereinabove.

EXAMPLE 2: DEVELOPMENT OF A MOUSE MODEL OF TUMOR

ENDOTHELIUM EXPRESSING HUMAN (h)TEM1 IN VIVO

[00328] Murine immortalized endothelial cells MS1 and H5V, both from C57BL/6 mouse background, were transduced with hTEM1 and firefly luciferase (fLuc) using lentivirus vectors (Figure 2). Successful subcutaneous angiosarcoma grafts were established in nude mice using fLucpos H5V. MS1 cells also establish angioma grafts with slow kinetics, which persisted for up to 24 weeks. Furthermore, as can be seen in Figure 3, hTEM1+ fLucpos MS1 cells admixed with ID8 tumor cells establish fLucpos tumors in the hips of nude mice. Immunohistochemistry against hTEM1 using MORAb-004 demonstrated clear expression of hTEM1 on the vasculature in tumors enriched with hTEM1+ MS1 cells (Figure 4) but not in tumors enriched with hTEM1- MS1 cells. This model allows for testing of human grade tools in vivo in mice.

EXAMPLE 3: PET TARGETING OF TVM USING TVM-SPECIFIC ANTIBODY

[00329] MORAb-004 was labeled with iodine-124, a positron emitter with an ideal half-life of 4 days. PET studies with [¹²⁴I]-labeled antibody demonstrated successful direct attachment of iodine-124 to antibody, with retention of immunobiologic characteristics after labeling, as well as specific targeting of tumors expressing hTEM-1 in the above animal model (Figure 3). Furthermore, titration studies to evaluate the minimum number of endothelial cells that can be detected by TEM1 PET, showed that two weeks after tumor injection, TEM1 PET can detect tumors that originally contained 5,000 hTEM1+ MS1 cells (data not shown). These experiments indicate that MORAb-004 binds to tumor vasculature expressing TEM1 in vivo, where it effectively delivers radiotracers in a very sensitive and specific manner.

[00330] In one embodiment, a phase I clinical study of TEM1 PET imaging in solid tumors is being conducted using the radiolabelled MORAD-004 described hereinabove.

[00331] In another embodiment, MORAb-008 (Morphotek), a novel monoclonal antibody recognizing mouse Tem1 is used in the studies described herein.

**EXAMPLE 4: TUMOR VASCULATURE MARKER VACCINES PROTECT
AGAINST TUMOR GROWTH**

Cell lines

[00332] The C57BL/6 syngeneic TC-1 tumor was immortalized and transformed with the c-Ha-ras oncogene and transformed with TEM-1. TC-1 expresses low levels of TEM-1 and is highly tumorigenic. TC-1 was grown in RPMI 1640, 10% FCS, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 µg/ml streptomycin, 100 µM nonessential amino acids, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, 50 micromolar (mM) 2-ME, 400 microgram (mcg)/ml G418, and 10% National Collection Type Culture-109 medium at 37° with 10% CO₂.

Western blotting

[00333] Bacterial strains were grown in Luria-Bertoni medium at 37°C and were harvested at the same optical density measured at 600 nm. The supernatants were TCA precipitated and resuspended in 1x sample buffer supplemented with 0.1 N NaOH. Identical amounts of each cell pellet or each TCA-precipitated supernatant were loaded on 4–20% Tris-glycine SDS-PAGE gels (NOVEX, San Diego, CA). The gels were transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride and probed with an MORAb-004, then incubated with HRP-conjugated anti-mouse secondary Ab (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Little Chalfont, U.K.), developed with Amersham ECL detection reagents, and exposed to Hyperfilm (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech).

Measurement of tumor growth

[00334] Tumors were measured every other day with calipers spanning the shortest and longest surface diameters. The mean of these two measurements was plotted as the mean tumor diameter in millimeters against various time points. Mice were sacrificed when the tumor diameter reached 20 mm. Tumor measurements for each time point are shown only for surviving mice.

Effects of TEM-1 on established tumor growth

[00335] Six- to 8-wk-old C57BL/6 mice (Charles River) received 2×10^5 TC-1 cells s.c. on the left flank. One week following tumor inoculation, the tumors had reached a palpable size of 4–5 mm in diameter. Groups of 8 mice were then treated i.p. with TEM-1, TEM-1-DOM, or saline on days 7 and 14.

Statistics

[00336] For comparisons of tumor diameters, mean and SD of tumor size for each group were determined, and statistical significance was determined by Student's t test. $p \leq 0.05$ was considered significant.

5 [00337] Besides being a marker of tumor vasculature, TVMs such as TEM1 appear to be required for tumor angiogenesis. In human GBM, TEM1 is expressed specifically in vessels undergoing angiogenesis. Its recent role in endothelial cell adhesion to fibronectin and migration supports an important role in tumor angiogenesis. In fact, *Tem1*^{-/-} mice are healthy, and exhibit normal wound healing, but they present a striking reduction in tumor growth and metastasis.
10 Recent experiments showed that *Tem1* mRNA was absent in all normal mouse tissues and sharply upregulated in tumor tissue.

[00338] DNA constructs (*Tem1-DOM*) fusing the full codon-optimized murine *Tem1* sequence with the minimal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid, *DOM*, which comprises two very powerful universal CD4 epitopes, P2 and P30, able to interact with many different MHC
15 class II alleles were constructed. Mice were first vaccinated with *Tem1-DOM* and then injected so they developed TC-1 flank tumors, which express high levels of *Tem1* (~1000 fold higher than background in normal murine tissues by real time PCR. As shown in Figure 5, naïve mice vaccinated with control DNA constructs grew tumors rapidly, while mice vaccinated with *Tem1-DOM* DNA were 100% protected against tumor growth. Thus, the TVM-based
20 vaccines prevent the growth of tumors whose vasculature expresses TEM1.

EXAMPLE 5: TUMOR VASCULATURE MARKER VACCINES

⁵¹Cr release assay

[00339] C57BL/6 mice, 6–8 wk old, were immunized i.p. with TEM-1, TEM-1-DOM, or saline. Ten days post-immunization, spleens are harvested. Splenocytes are established in
25 culture with irradiated TC-1 cells (100:1, splenocytes:TC-1) as feeder cells; stimulated *in vitro* for 5 days, then used in a standard ⁵¹Cr release assay. E:T cell ratios, performed in triplicate, are 80:1, 40:1, 20:1, 10:1, 5:1, and 2.5:1. Following a 4-h incubation at 37°C, cells are pelleted, and 50 µl supernatant is removed from each well. Samples are assayed with a Wallac 1450 scintillation counter (Gaithersburg, MD). The percent specific lysis determined as

[(experimental counts per minute - spontaneous counts per minute)/(total counts per minute - spontaneous counts per minute)] x 100.

TC-1-specific proliferation

[00340] C57BL/6 mice are immunized with TVM and boosted by i.p. injection 20 days later
 5 with TVM, TVM-DOM, or control construct. Six days after boosting, spleens are harvested from immunized and naive mice. Splenocytes are established in culture at 5×10^5 /well in flat-bottom 96-well plates with 2.5×10^4 , 1.25×10^4 , 6×10^3 , or 3×10^3 irradiated TC-1 cells/well as a source of TVM Ag, or without TC-1 cells or with 10 μ g/ml Con A. Cells are pulsed 45 h later with 0.5 μ Ci [3 H]thymidine/well. Plates are harvested 18 h later using a Tomtec harvester
 10 96 (Orange, CT), and proliferation assessed with a Wallac 1450 scintillation counter. The change in counts per minute is calculated as experimental counts per minute - no Ag counts per minute.

Flow cytometric analysis

[00341] C57BL/6 mice are immunized intravenously (i.v.) with TVM and boosted 30 days
 15 later. Three-color flow cytometry for CD8 (53-6.7, PE conjugated), CD62 ligand (CD62L; MEL-14, APC conjugated), and TVM H-2Db tetramer was performed using a FACSCalibur® flow cytometer with CellQuest® software (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, CA). Splenocytes harvested 5 days after the boost are stained at room temperature (rt) with H-2Db tetramers loaded with a TVM peptide or a control peptide. Tetramers are used at a 1/200
 20 dilution. Tetramer⁺, CD8⁺, CD62L^{low} cells were analyzed.

Depletion of specific immune components

[00342] CD8⁺ cells, CD4⁺ cells and IFN are depleted in TC-1-bearing mice by injecting the mice with 0.5 mg per mouse of mAb: 2.43, GK1.5, or xmg1.2, respectively, on days 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14 post-tumor challenge. CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ cell populations are reduced by 99% (flow
 25 cytometric analysis). CD25⁺ cells are depleted by i.p. injection of 0.5 mg/mouse anti-CD25 mAb (PC61, provided by Andrew J. Caton) on days 4 and 6. TGF is depleted by i.p. injection of the anti-TGF- mAb (2G7), into TC-1-bearing mice on days 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

Adoptive transfer

[00343] Donor C57BL/6 mice are immunized and boosted 7 days later with the TVM
 30 construct or control. The donor splenocytes are harvested and passed over nylon wool columns

to enrich for T cells. CD8⁺ T cells are depleted *in vitro* by incubating with 0.1 µg 2.43 anti-CD8 mAb for 30 min at rt. The labeled cells are then treated with rabbit complement. The donor splenocytes are >60% CD4⁺ T cells (flow cytometric analysis). TC-1 tumor-bearing recipient mice are immunized 7 days post-tumor challenge. CD4⁺-enriched donor splenocytes (10⁷) are transferred 9 days after tumor challenge to recipient mice by i.v. injection.

**EXAMPLE 6: DEVELOPMENT OF TEM1 PET AND RADIO-
IMMUNOTHERAPY FOR GLIOBLASTOMA MULTIFORME (GBM)**

[00344] GBM presents special challenges for PET imaging because signals are attenuated by the skull. to optimize the specific activity of [¹²⁴I]-antibody, linkers, which attach the radiohalide to the antibody such as MORAb-004 in a stable manner, allowing large amounts of radioactivity to be attached to the protein, are used. Thus, linkers optimize detection (when positron emitters such as iodine-124 are used) or therapy (when alpha emitters such as astatine-211 are used). The humanized tumor endothelium xenograft model is adapted to an orthotopic intracranial GBM model.

Human GBM cell lines are screened to select those that permit optimal chimeric xenografts with hTEM1⁺ MS1 endothelial cells using stereotactically injected intracranial xenograft models and brain imaging. A syngeneic mouse model of GBM, GL26, is used to develop a full portfolio of TEM1 expressing models for these studies. Based on the similarities of this model with human GBM, these tumors are expected to spontaneously express mouse (m)Tem1 on the tumor endothelium. If they do not, GL26 cells will be co-injected together with 2H11 cells which express constitutively murine (m)Tem1. Tumors injected without mouse endothelial cells or with the immortalized murine endothelial line MS1 or H5V, which do not constitutively express mouse Tem1 will be used as controls. PET studies will be conducted in GBM models as described hereinabove. In parallel, magnetic resonance imaging and 18F-deoxyglucose (FDG) PET will be conducted, to compare TEM1-based imaging to conventional imaging modalities. Our studies will be designed to test the two hypotheses as we have previously done for ovarian cancer: 1) TEM1 PET can specifically detect orthotopic GBM expressing TEM1; and 2) it can detect it earlier than conventional FDG PET or MRI.

[00345] Radio-immunotherapy (RIT) represents a major advancement for treating tumors as it can kill radiosensitive tumor cells but spare the surrounding normal tissue.

To date, RIT attempts have targeted tumor cell epitopes. Perfusion of radiolabelled Abs in the extravascular space of brain tumors such as GBM may be severely limited because of the blood brain barrier (BBB). However, in the present invention, the target is mainly vascular and can readily be reached by the radio-Ab as shown by PET study. Binding of radiolabeled antibody to TEM1 causes selective, efficient and localized destruction of the tumor vasculature, resulting in thrombosis at the tumor bed and tumor necrosis. TEM1-directed radiotherapy also delivers direct radiation to the surrounding tumor cells, at a depth depending on their energy. Viable tumor cells located as far as 100 *mcm* from vasculature, a depth optimally targeted by alpha-emitting astatine-211, are targeted using this method. Thus, the present invention provides a highly versatile, selective and powerful tool targeting cancer vasculature that makes a seamless transition between diagnosis and therapy.

[00346] Astatine-211 is a halide that decays by alpha emission, permitting delivery of lethal radiation to tumor vasculature and perivascular tumor cells over a few cell diameters, without significant radiation delivered to normal cells. Production of astatine-211 is optimized in the 30 MeV cyclotron at University of Pennsylvania and attached in a stable manner to antibodies utilizing linkers (Dr Zalutsky), allowing for the production of a large number of clinic-grade radiometals with therapeutic potential. Among other available nuclides that may be suitable for GBM therapy are: bismuth-213 (alpha emitter, 46 minute half-life, generator-produced); copper-67 (beta-emitter, 62 hour half-life), lutetium-177 (beta emitter, 6 day half-life) as well as alpha emitters like radium-223 and beta-emitters including yttrium-90. MORAb-004 as well as MORAb-008 recognizing mTem1 are labeled with astatine-211 to demonstrate the safety and therapeutic efficacy in the animal models of GBM described hereinabove. Clinical endpoints include survival and tumor imaging by MRI and FDG PET. Morphologic evaluation of the vasculature in TEM1⁺ and TEM1⁻ tumors are assessed by phase microscopy, which are immunostained for mouse CD31 and tissue factor, a marker of early endothelial damage *in vivo*. Tumors are evaluated for apoptosis by *in situ* TUNEL assay and necrosis by H&E morphology and HMGB-1 immunostaining (necrosis). Systemic toxicity is assessed by examination of all organs for thrombosis and tissue necrosis.

**EXAMPLE 7: DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL ANTIBODIES AGAINST GBM
VASCULATURE**

[00347] A large scale data mining effort has been performed to assess the expression of tumor vascular markers (TVM), recently identified in the Coukos lab, in 44 normal tissues and 1,300 tumors using data from the Gene Expression Omnibus (#GSE3526 and #GSE2109, GEO, NCBI). TVM that appear highly specific for tumor vasculature and suitable for therapy applications have been selected. Recent public Affymetrix array data from approximately 100 GBMs has been analyzed as well. Many GBMs expressed four novel TVM: FZD10; ADAM12; CDCP1; and EGFL6, along with three other TVM: TEM-7; TEM-7R; and TEM-8. Human scFv recognizing both human and mouse TVM are isolated.

[00348] A novel yeast expression system, which permits the secretion of biotinylated scFv (biobodies) and the high throughput sorting of high-affinity antigen-specific scFv has been developed. In vivo biotinylation occurs through a biotin ligase expressed in the secreting pathway of diploid yeast, resulting from the mating of scFv-secreting haploid with biotin-ligase bearing haploid yeast. Biobodies form tetramers in presence of streptavidin which significantly increases their affinity (nM range). Biobodies against ovarian cancer-associated antigens have been generated and used for in vitro functional assays, serodiagnostic and as a discovery platform.

[00349] To isolate scFv recognizing both human and mouse TVM, recombinant mouse and human TVM proteins produced by different expression systems and expressing various tags (biotin, GST or His6), as well as established cell lines (CHO K1, COS7, 293T, Jurkat T) expressing TVM of interest will be used. The selection strategy includes several positive selections using gradually decreasing protein concentrations to select cross-reactive scFv of high affinity. To minimize nonspecific binding, positively selected scFv that also bind to HUVEC cell lines and control cell lines transduced with empty expression vector are depleted. Selected yeast-display scFv are then transformed into biobodies and used to screen CHO K1, COS7, 293T and Jurkat cells expressing the same tumor vascular marker. Using several cell lines sharing the TVM enhances the specificity of panning. Finally, identified scFv are validated *in vitro* for affinity and specificity of binding to cancer vasculature. Validated scFv are grafted in an Ig frame for

radiolabeling. New high affinity reagents against at least five TVM for in vivo use are identified and validated. 30 to 50% of the anti-TVM scFv are validated as biobodies for native TVM recognition, while at least half of them have to be matured by random mutagenesis to achieve the high level of affinity necessary for in vivo applications.

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**EXAMPLE 8: TEM1 mRNA EXPRESSION PATTERN IN NORMAL
ORGANS/TISSUES OR ID8 AND TC1 TUMORS**

[00350] TEM1 demonstrated a specific tumor expression pattern since mTEM1 mRNA expression is higher in ID8 and TC1 tumors where expression of the marker was particularly high in TC1 tumors (Figure 6).

EXAMPLE 9: TEM1-pDOM CODON OPTIMIZED DNA PLASMID MAP

[00351] A TEM1-pDOM (figure 8) was used in a system for the prevention and treatment of tumors in mice as indicated in Figure 9. The prophylactic system results in complete tumor rejection (Figure 10), where no tumor growth was evident with the TEM1-DOM vaccine.

15 Therapeutic vaccination according the system in Figure 9 results in 50% tumor rejection and significant tumor delay (see Figure 11).

EXAMPLE 10: IFN-GAMMA INTRACELLULAR STAINING

[00352] In another experiment, mice immunized with TEM1-pDOM demonstrated a higher percent of CD8⁺ T cells, as opposed to mice immunized with TEM1 or pDOM alone (Figure 12).

[00353] TEM1-pDOM immunization results in higher T cell infiltration as well (Figure 13).

EXAMPLE 15: ADOPTIVE TRANSFER PROTOCOL

[00354] A protocol for adoptively transferring CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells into irradiated mice containing TC-1 tumors demonstrates (Figure 14) shows that tumor rejection is mediated by T cells but not humoral immunity where both CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ cells (isolated as shown in Figure 15) are involved in tumor rejection (Figure 16).

[00355] Finally, immunization with TEM1 fusion with minimized domain of tetanus toxin fragment C (DOM) results in disruption of tolerance. TEM1-pDOM immunization results in E7 HPV cross-priming of splenocytes.

EXAMPLE 16: THERAPEUTIC ADMINISTRATION OF TEM-DOM DNA VACCINE

RESULTS IN A SIGNIFICANT LEWIS LUNG CARCINOMA TUMOR GROWTH
IMPAIRMENT

[00356] Figure 18 shows that therapeutic administration of TEM-Dom DNA vaccine results in a significant Lewis lung carcinoma tumor growth impairment.

[00357] TEM-Dom DNA vaccine was administered and Lewis lung carcinoma tumor
10 volume was measured. As shown in Figure 18, carcinoma tumor growth was impaired
significantly in TEM-Dom treatment relative to control. Therefore, it is fully and clearly
demonstrated that TEM-Dom DNA vaccine is effective to inhibit tumor growth.

[00358] Having described preferred embodiments of the invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise 15 embodiments, and that various changes and modifications may be effected therein by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine is capable of abrogating the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.
2. The vaccine of claim 1, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37.
3. The vaccine of claim 1, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.
4. The vaccine of claim 3, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35.
5. The vaccine of claim 1, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.
6. The vaccine of claim 5, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.
7. The vaccine of claim 1, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.
8. The vaccine of claim 7, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
9. The vaccine of claim 1, wherein said vaccine further comprises an adjuvant.
10. The vaccine of claim 9, wherein said adjuvant is DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
11. The vaccine of claim 10, wherein said adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
12. The vaccine of claim 9, wherein said adjuvant is fused to said polypeptide.
13. The vaccine of claim 12, wherein said polypeptide comprises a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused to the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
14. The vaccine of claim 1, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens.

15. The vaccine of claim 14, wherein said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).
16. A vaccine comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine is capable of abrogating the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.
17. The vaccine of claim 16, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37.
18. The vaccine of claim 16, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.
19. The vaccine of claim 18, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35.
20. The vaccine of claim 16, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.
21. The vaccine of claim 20, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.
22. The vaccine of claim 16, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.
23. The vaccine of claim 22, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
24. The vaccine of claim 16, wherein said vaccine is a DNA vaccine.
25. The vaccine of claim 16, wherein said vaccine is a recombinant viral vaccine.
26. The vaccine of claim 25, wherein said recombinant viral vaccine is a recombinant adenoviral vaccine.
27. The vaccine of claim 16, wherein said nucleic acid construct further comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding an adjuvant.
28. The vaccine of claim 27, wherein said adjuvant is DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof.

29. The vaccine of claim 28, wherein said adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
30. The vaccine of claim 27, wherein said adjuvant is fused to said nucleic acid sequence.
31. The vaccine of claim 30, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused in frame to a nucleic acid sequence encoding the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
32. The vaccine of claim 16, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens.
33. The vaccine of claim 32, wherein said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).
34. A method of immunizing a subject against a tumor, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby abrogating the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.
35. The method of claim 34, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37.
36. The method of claim 34, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.
37. The method of claim 36, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35.
38. The method of claim 34, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.
39. The method of claim 38, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.

40. The method of claim 34, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.
41. The method of claim 40, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
42. The method of claim 34, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises an adjuvant.
43. The method of claim 42, wherein said adjuvant is DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
44. The method of claim 43, wherein said adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
45. The method of claim 42, wherein said adjuvant is fused to said polypeptide.
46. The method of claim 45, wherein said polypeptide comprises a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused to the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
47. The method of claim 34, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens.
48. The method of claim 47, wherein said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).
49. The method of claim 34, further comprising the step of boosting said subject with a second vaccine comprising said polypeptide.
50. A method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby inhibiting the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.

51. The method of claim 50, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37.
52. The method of claim 50, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.
53. The method of claim 52, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35.
54. The method of claim 50, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.
55. The method of claim 54, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.
56. The method of claim 50, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.
57. The method of claim 56, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
58. The method of claim 50, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises an adjuvant.
59. The method of claim 58, wherein said adjuvant is DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
60. The method of claim 59, wherein said adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
61. The method of claim 58, wherein said adjuvant is fused to said polypeptide.
62. The method of claim 61, wherein said polypeptide comprises a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused to the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
63. The method of claim 50, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens.
64. The method of claim 63, wherein said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).

65. The method of claim 50, further comprising the step of boosting said subject with a second vaccine comprising said polypeptide.
66. A method of inhibiting tumor recurrence in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby inhibiting the recurrence of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.
67. The method of claim 66, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37.
68. The method of claim 66, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.
69. The method of claim 68, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35.
70. The method of claim 66, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.
71. The method of claim 70, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.
72. The method of claim 66, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.
73. The method of claim 72, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
74. The method of claim 66, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises an adjuvant.
75. The method of claim 74, wherein said adjuvant is DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
76. The method of claim 75, wherein said adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
77. The method of claim 74, wherein said adjuvant is fused to said polypeptide.
78. The method of claim 77, wherein said polypeptide comprises a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused to the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).

79. The method of claim 66, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens.
80. The method of claim 79, wherein said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).
81. The method of claim 66, further comprising the step of boosting said subject with a second vaccine comprising said polypeptide.
82. A method of treating, suppressing the growth of, or decreasing the incidence of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby treating, suppressing the growth of, or decreasing the incidence of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.
83. The method of claim 82, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37.
84. The method of claim 82, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.
85. The method of claim 84, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35.
86. The method of claim 82, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.
87. The method of claim 86, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.
88. The method of claim 82, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.
89. The method of claim 88, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
90. The method of claim 82, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises an adjuvant.

91. The method of claim 90, wherein said adjuvant is DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
92. The method of claim 91, wherein said adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
93. The method of claim 90, wherein said adjuvant is fused to said polypeptide.
94. The method of claim 93, wherein said polypeptide comprises a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused to the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
95. The method of claim 82, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens.
96. The method of claim 95, wherein said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).
97. The method of claim 82, further comprising the step of boosting said subject with a second vaccine comprising said polypeptide.
98. A method of overcoming an immune tolerance to a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising a polypeptide comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby overcoming tolerance to said TVM.
99. The method of claim 98, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37.
100. The method of claim 98, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.
101. The method of claim 100, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35.
102. The method of claim 98, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.

103. The method of claim 102, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.
104. The method of claim 98, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.
105. The method of claim 104, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
106. The method of claim 98, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises an adjuvant.
107. The method of claim 106, wherein said adjuvant is DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
108. The method of claim 107, wherein said adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
109. The method of claim 106, wherein said adjuvant is fused to said polypeptide.
110. The method of claim 109, wherein said polypeptide comprises a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused to the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
111. The method of claim 98, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens.
112. The method of claim 111, wherein said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).
113. The method of claim 98, further comprising the step of boosting said subject with a second vaccine comprising said polypeptide.
114. A method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a subject, wherein the vasculature supplying said tumor comprises a tumor vasculature marker (TVM), comprising the steps of:

- a. identifying expression of said TVM by said tumor by contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds said TVM or a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM;
 - b. detecting said label;
 - c. contacting said subject with an antibody to said TVM, wherein said antibody is labeled with a radionuclide to deliver cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM; and
 - d. contacting said subject with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.
115. The method of claim 114, wherein the nucleic acid sequence encoding said TVM is the sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37.
116. The method of claim 114, wherein said TVM is TEM-1.
117. The method of claim 114, wherein said TVM is TEM-5, TEM-7, or TEM-8.
118. The method of claim 114, wherein said detecting step is performed using positron emission tomography (PET) scanning.
119. The method of claim 118, wherein said detecting step also utilizes computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanning.
120. The method of claim 114, wherein said labeled compound is a labeled antibody.
121. A method of inhibiting tumor recurrence in a subject, wherein the vasculature supplying said tumor comprises a tumor vasculature marker (TVM), comprising the steps of:
- a. identifying expression of said TVM by said tumor by contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds said TVM or a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM;
 - b. detecting said label;
 - c. contacting said subject with an antibody to said TVM, wherein said antibody is labeled with a radionuclide to deliver cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM; and

- d. contacting said subject with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.
122. The method of claim 121, wherein the nucleic acid sequence encoding said TVM is the sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37.
123. The method of claim 121, wherein said TVM is TEM-1.
124. The method of claim 121, wherein said TVM is TEM-5, TEM-7, or TEM-8.
125. The method of claim 121, wherein said detecting step is performed using positron emission tomography (PET) scanning.
126. The method of claim 125, wherein said detecting step also utilizes computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanning.
127. The method of claim 121, wherein said labeled compound is a labeled antibody.
128. A method of treating, inhibiting the growth of, suppressing the growth of, or decreasing the incidence of a tumor in a subject, wherein the vasculature supplying said tumor comprises a tumor vasculature marker (TVM), comprising the steps of:
- a. identifying expression of said TVM by said tumor by contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds said TVM or a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM;
 - b. detecting said label;
 - c. contacting said subject with an antibody to said TVM, wherein said antibody is labeled with a radionuclide to deliver cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM; and
 - d. contacting said subject with said TVM or with a nucleic acid construct encoding said TVM to induce an immune response against said TVM.
129. The method of claim 128, wherein the nucleic acid sequence encoding said TVM is the sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37.
130. The method of claim 128, wherein said TVM is TEM-1.
131. The method of claim 128, wherein said TVM is TEM-5, TEM-7, or TEM-8.

132. The method of claim 128, wherein said detecting step is performed using positron emission tomography (PET) scanning.
133. The method of claim 132, wherein said detecting step also utilizes computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanning.
134. The method of claim 128, wherein said labeled compound is a labeled antibody.
135. A method of targeting a tumor vasculature in a subject having a tumor, the method comprising the step of contacting said subject with a labeled compound that binds a) a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or b) a nucleic acid molecule encoding said TVM.
136. The method of claim 135, further comprising the step of detecting said labeled compound.
137. The method of claim 135, wherein said labeled compound is an antibody.
138. The method of claim 135, wherein said labeled compound is a ligand.
139. The method of claim 135, wherein said labeled compound is labeled with a radionuclide, thereby delivering cytotoxic radiation to tumor vasculature expressing said TVM.
140. The method of claim 139, wherein said radionuclide is Iodine-124.
141. The method of claim 139, wherein said radionuclide is Astatine-211.
142. The method of claim 135, wherein said labeled compound is labeled with a photoactivatable cytotoxic drug or pharmaceutical composition.
143. The method of claim 142, further comprising the step of contacting said tumor vasculature with a concentrated light source, thereby delivering said cytotoxic drug to said tumor vasculature expressing said TVM.
144. The method of claim 135, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37.
145. The method of claim 135, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.
146. The method of claim 145, where said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35.

147. The method of claim 135, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.
148. The method of claim 147, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.
149. The method of claim 135, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.
150. The method of claim 149, wherein said TVM is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
151. A method of immunizing a subject against a tumor, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising one or more nucleic acid constructs comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby abrogating the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.
152. The method of claim 151, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37, or a combination thereof.
153. The method of claim 151, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.
154. The method of claim 153, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35, or a combination thereof.
155. The method of claim 151, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.
156. The method of claim 155, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.
157. The method of claim 151, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.
158. The method of claim 157, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
159. The method of claim 151, wherein said vaccine is a DNA vaccine.
160. The method of claim 151, wherein said vaccine is a recombinant viral vaccine.
161. The method of claim 160, wherein said recombinant viral vaccine is a recombinant adenoviral vaccine.

162. The method of claim 151, wherein said nucleic acid sequence is under the control of one or more regulatory sequences which directs the expression of said nucleic acid sequence in said subject.
163. The method of claim 151, wherein said nucleic acid construct further comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding an adjuvant.
164. The method of claim 163, wherein said adjuvant is DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
165. The method of claim 164, wherein said adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
166. The method of claim 163, wherein said adjuvant is fused to said nucleic acid sequence.
167. The method of claim 166, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused in frame to a nucleic acid sequence encoding the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
168. The method of claim 151, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens.
169. The method of claim 168, wherein said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).
170. The method of claim 151, further comprising the step of boosting said subject with a second vaccine comprising said nucleic acid construct.
171. A method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising one or more nucleic acid constructs comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an

immune response to said TVM, thereby inhibiting the growth of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM

172. The method of claim 171, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37, or a combination thereof.
173. The method of claim 171, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.
174. The method of claim 173, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35, or a combination thereof.
175. The method of claim 171, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.
176. The method of claim 175, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.
177. The method of claim 171, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.
178. The method of claim 177, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
179. The method of claim 171, wherein said vaccine is a DNA vaccine.
180. The method of claim 171, wherein said vaccine is a recombinant viral vaccine.
181. The method of claim 180, wherein said recombinant viral vaccine is a recombinant adenoviral vaccine.
182. The method of claim 171, wherein said nucleic acid sequence is under the control of one or more regulatory sequences which directs the expression of said nucleic acid sequence in said subject.
183. The method of claim 171, wherein said nucleic acid construct further comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding an adjuvant.
184. The method of claim 183, wherein said adjuvant is DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
185. The method of claim 184, wherein said adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
186. The method of claim 183, wherein said adjuvant is fused to said nucleic acid sequence.

187. The method of claim 186, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused in frame to a nucleic acid sequence encoding the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
188. The method of claim 171, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens.
189. The method of claim 188, wherein said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).
190. The method of claim 171, further comprising the step of boosting said subject with a second vaccine comprising said nucleic acid construct.
191. A method of inhibiting tumor recurrence in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising one or more nucleic acid constructs comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby inhibiting the recurrence of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.
192. The method of claim 191, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37, or a combination thereof.
193. The method of claim 191, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.
194. The method of claim 193, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35, or a combination thereof.
195. The method of claim 191, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.
196. The method of claim 195, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.
197. The method of claim 191, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.

198. The method of claim 197, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
199. The method of claim 191, wherein said vaccine is a DNA vaccine.
200. The method of claim 191, wherein said vaccine is a recombinant viral vaccine.
201. The method of claim 200, wherein said recombinant viral vaccine is a recombinant adenoviral vaccine.
202. The method of claim 191, wherein said nucleic acid sequence is under the control of one or more regulatory sequences which directs the expression of said nucleic acid sequence in said subject.
203. The method of claim 191, wherein said nucleic acid construct further comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding an adjuvant.
204. The method of claim 203, wherein said adjuvant is DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
205. The method of claim 204, wherein said adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
206. The method of claim 203, wherein said adjuvant is fused to said nucleic acid sequence.
207. The method of claim 206, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused in frame to a nucleic acid sequence encoding the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
208. The method of claim 191, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens.
209. The method of claim 208, wherein said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).

210. The method of claim 191, further comprising the step of boosting said subject with a second vaccine comprising said nucleic acid construct.
211. A method of treating, suppressing the growth of, or decreasing the incidence of a tumor in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising one or more nucleic acid constructs comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby treating, suppressing the growth of, or decreasing the incidence of a tumor whose vasculature expresses said TVM.
212. The method of claim 211, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37, or a combination thereof.
213. The method of claim 211, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.
214. The method of claim 213, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35, or a combination thereof.
215. The method of claim 211, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.
216. The method of claim 215, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.
217. The method of claim 211, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.
218. The method of claim 217, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
219. The method of claim 211, wherein said vaccine is a DNA vaccine.
220. The method of claim 211, wherein said vaccine is a recombinant viral vaccine.
221. The method of claim 220, wherein said recombinant viral vaccine is a recombinant adenoviral vaccine.
222. The method of claim 211, wherein said nucleic acid sequence is under the control of one or more regulatory sequences which directs the expression of said nucleic acid sequence in said subject.
223. The method of claim 211, wherein said nucleic acid construct further comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding an adjuvant.

- 224. The method of claim 223, wherein said adjuvant is DOM, FcIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
- 225. The method of claim 224, wherein said adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
- 226. The method of claim 223, wherein said adjuvant is fused to said nucleic acid sequence.
- 227. The method of claim 226, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused in frame to a nucleic acid sequence encoding the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
- 228. The method of claim 211, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens.
- 229. The method of claim 228, wherein said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).
- 230. The method of claim 211, further comprising the step of boosting said subject with a second vaccine comprising said nucleic acid construct.
- 231. A method of overcoming tolerance to a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) in a subject, comprising administering to said subject a vaccine comprising one or more nucleic acid constructs comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor vasculature marker (TVM) or immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein said vaccine elicits an immune response to said TVM, thereby overcoming tolerance to said TVM.
- 232. The method of claim 231, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-37, or a combination thereof.
- 233. The method of claim 231, wherein said tumor is an ovarian tumor.

- 234. The method of claim 233, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-35, or a combination thereof.
- 235. The method of claim 231, wherein said tumor is a renal tumor.
- 236. The method of claim 235, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.
- 237. The method of claim 231, wherein said tumor is a breast tumor.
- 238. The method of claim 237, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37.
- 239. The method of claim 231, wherein said vaccine is a DNA vaccine.
- 240. The method of claim 231, wherein said vaccine is a recombinant viral vaccine.
- 241. The method of claim 240, wherein said recombinant viral vaccine is a recombinant adenoviral vaccine.
- 242. The method of claim 231, wherein said nucleic acid sequence is under the control of one or more regulatory sequences which directs the expression of said nucleic acid sequence in said subject.
- 243. The method of claim 231, wherein said nucleic acid construct further comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding an adjuvant.
- 244. The method of claim 243, wherein said adjuvant is DOM, FeIgG, CT, LTA, or LTB or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
- 245. The method of claim 244, wherein said adjuvant is the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).
- 246. The method of claim 243, wherein said adjuvant is fused to said nucleic acid sequence.
- 247. The method of claim 246, wherein said nucleic acid construct comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a tumor endothelial marker (TEM)-1 protein or variant thereof fused in frame to a nucleic acid sequence encoding the N-terminal domain of fragment C of tetanus toxoid (DOM).

- 248. The method of claim 231, wherein said vaccine additionally comprises one or more tumor associated antigens.
- 249. The method of claim 248, wherein said tumor associated antigen is a Her/2-neu antigen, High Molecular Weight Melanoma Associated Antigen (HMW-MAA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), Melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE-A), Carcinoma-associated mucin (MUC-1), Renal tumor antigen 1 (RAGE), Breakpoint cluster region protein (BCR), kidney-associated antigen 1; or Carbonate dehydratase IX (CAIX).
- 250. The method of claim 231, further comprising the step of boosting said subject with a second vaccine comprising said nucleic acid construct.
- 251. A method of cross-priming against E7 HPV, the method comprising immunizing with a nucleic acid encoding TEM1-pDOM, whereby said cross-priming results in the stimulation of splenocytes against E7 HPV.

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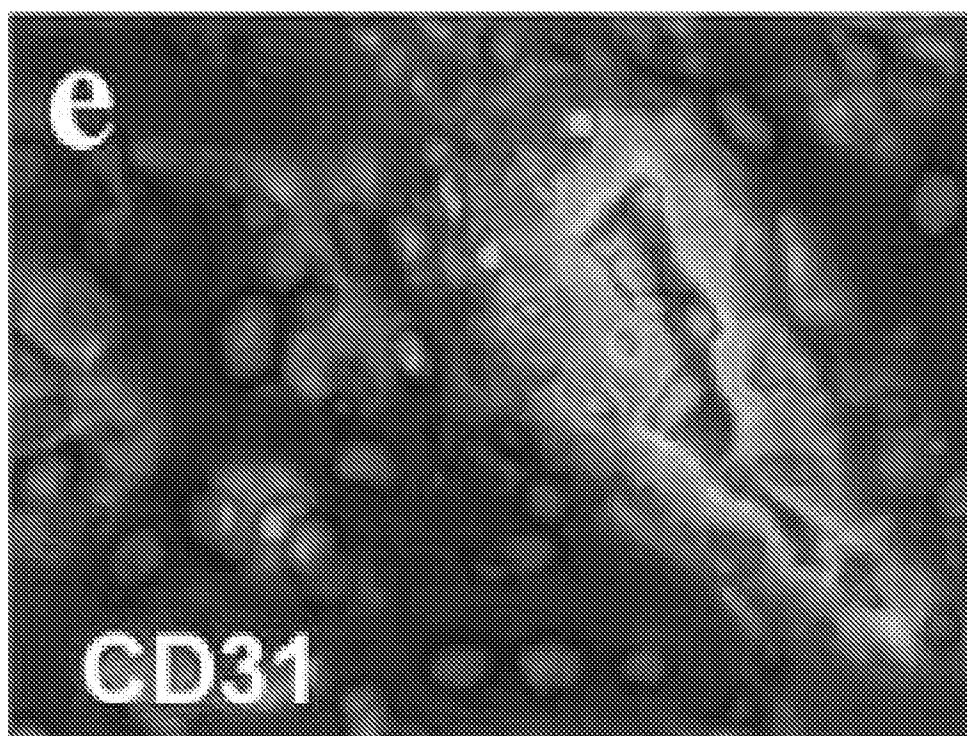
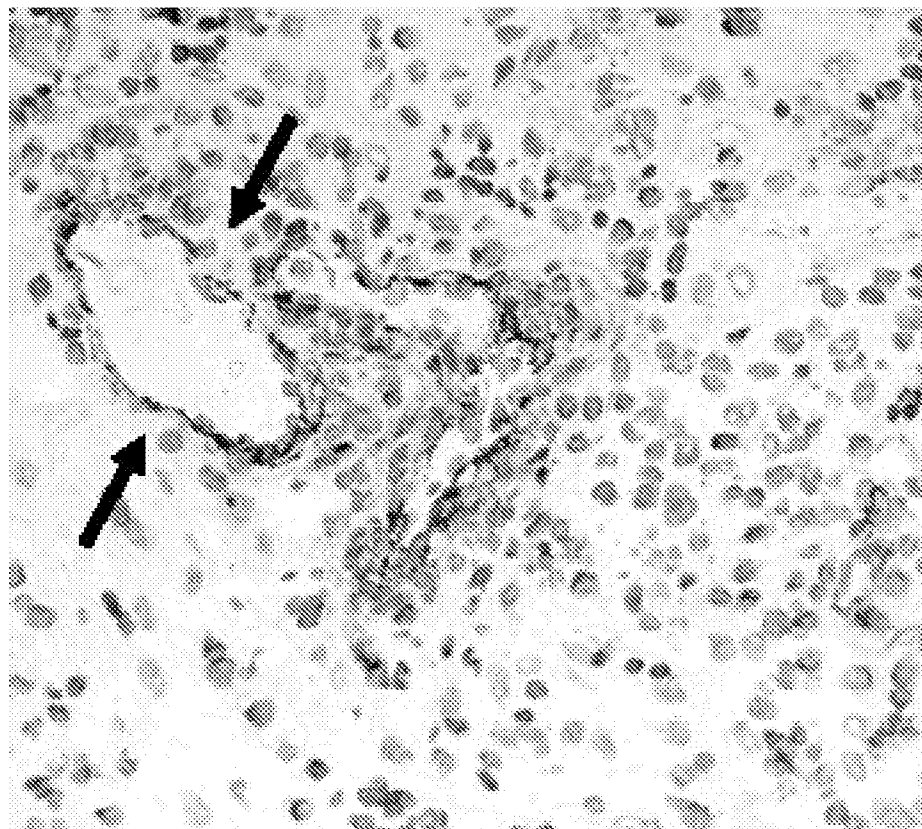


Figure 1

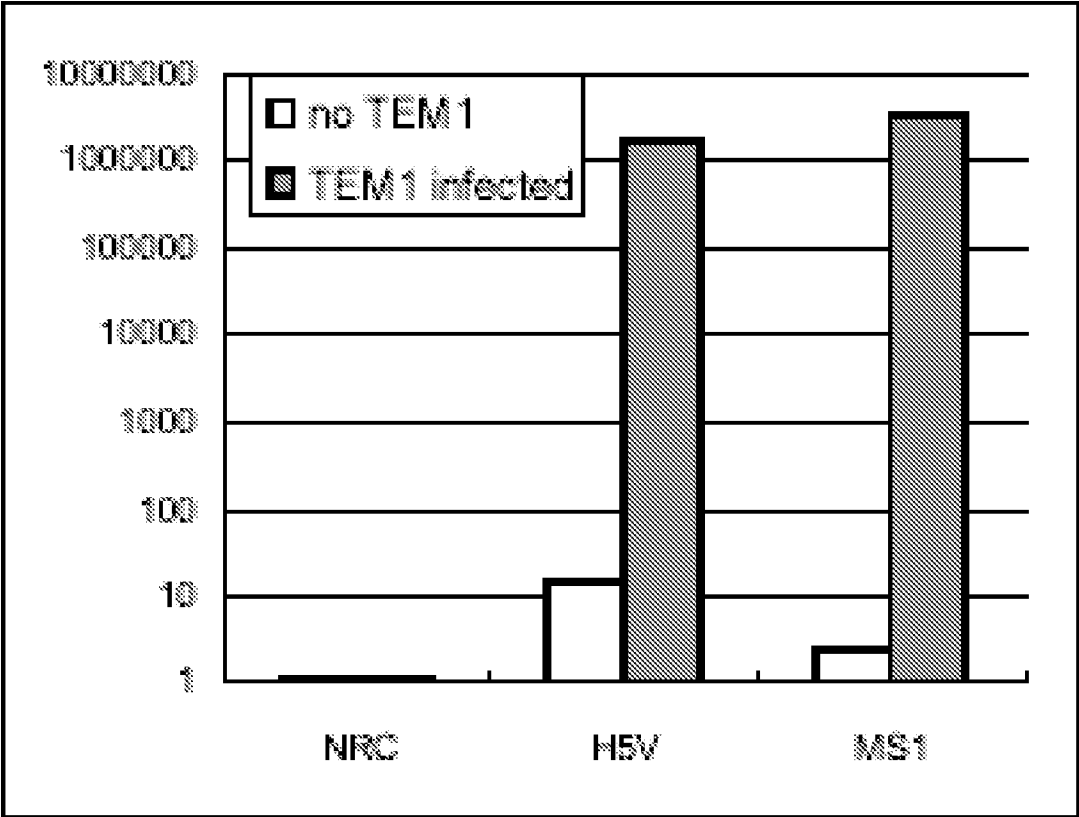


Figure 2A

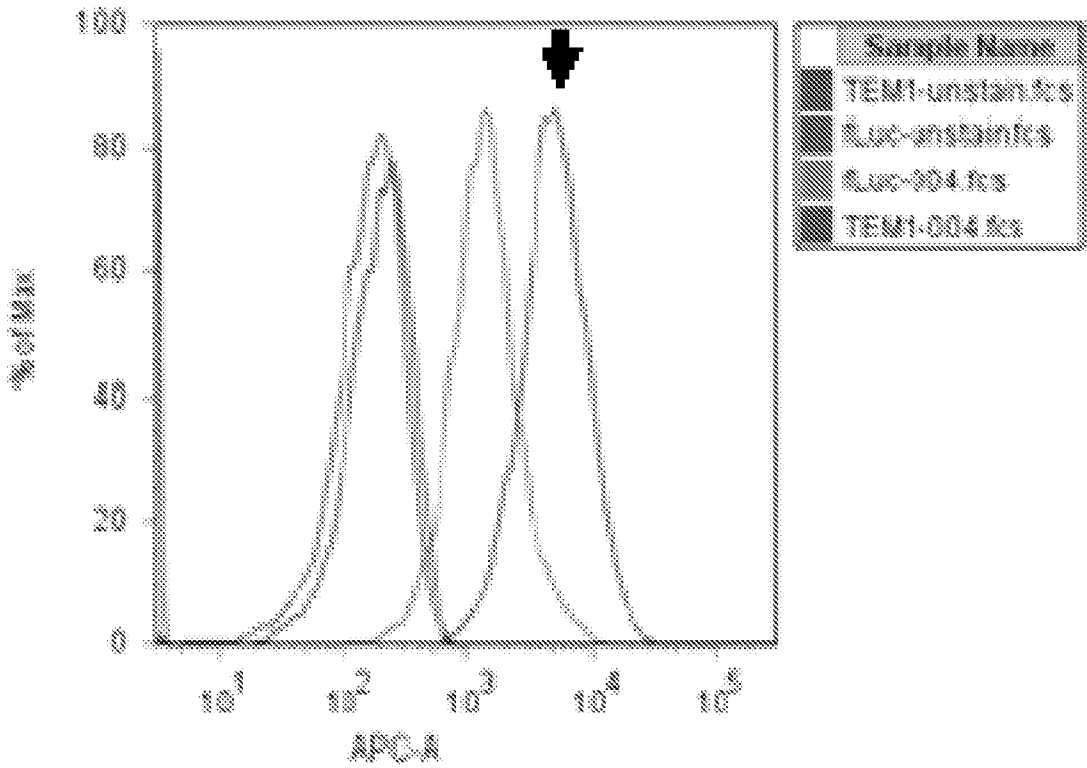
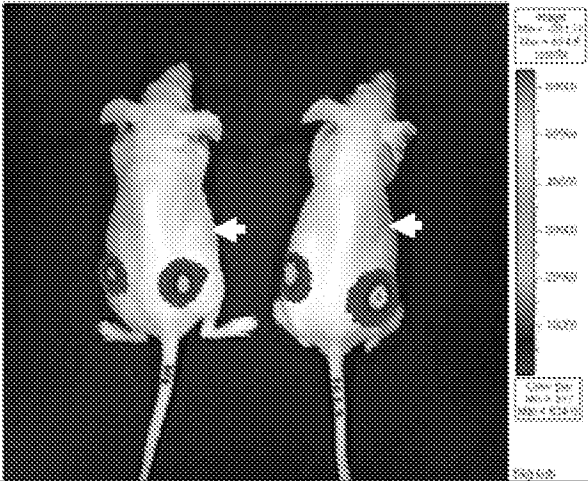
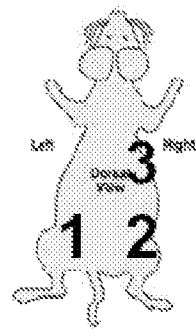


Figure 2B

injection ID	1	2	3
Cell mixture	ID8 +MS1-fLuc	ID8 +MS1-TEM1/fLuc	ID8
Each inj. (In 100uL)	500K:5m	500k:5m	500k



Bioluminescence imaging,
1 wk after injection

Figure 3

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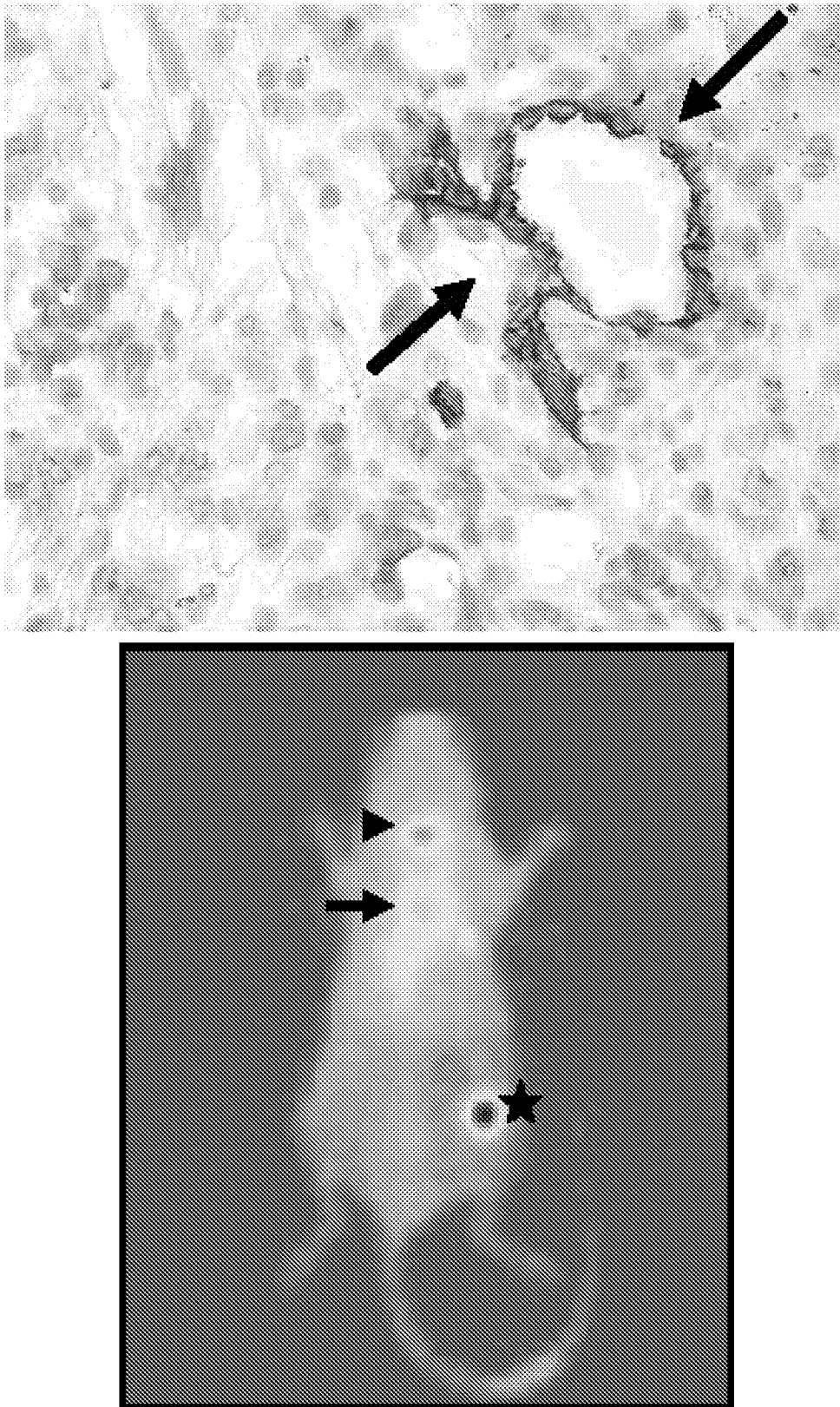


Figure 4

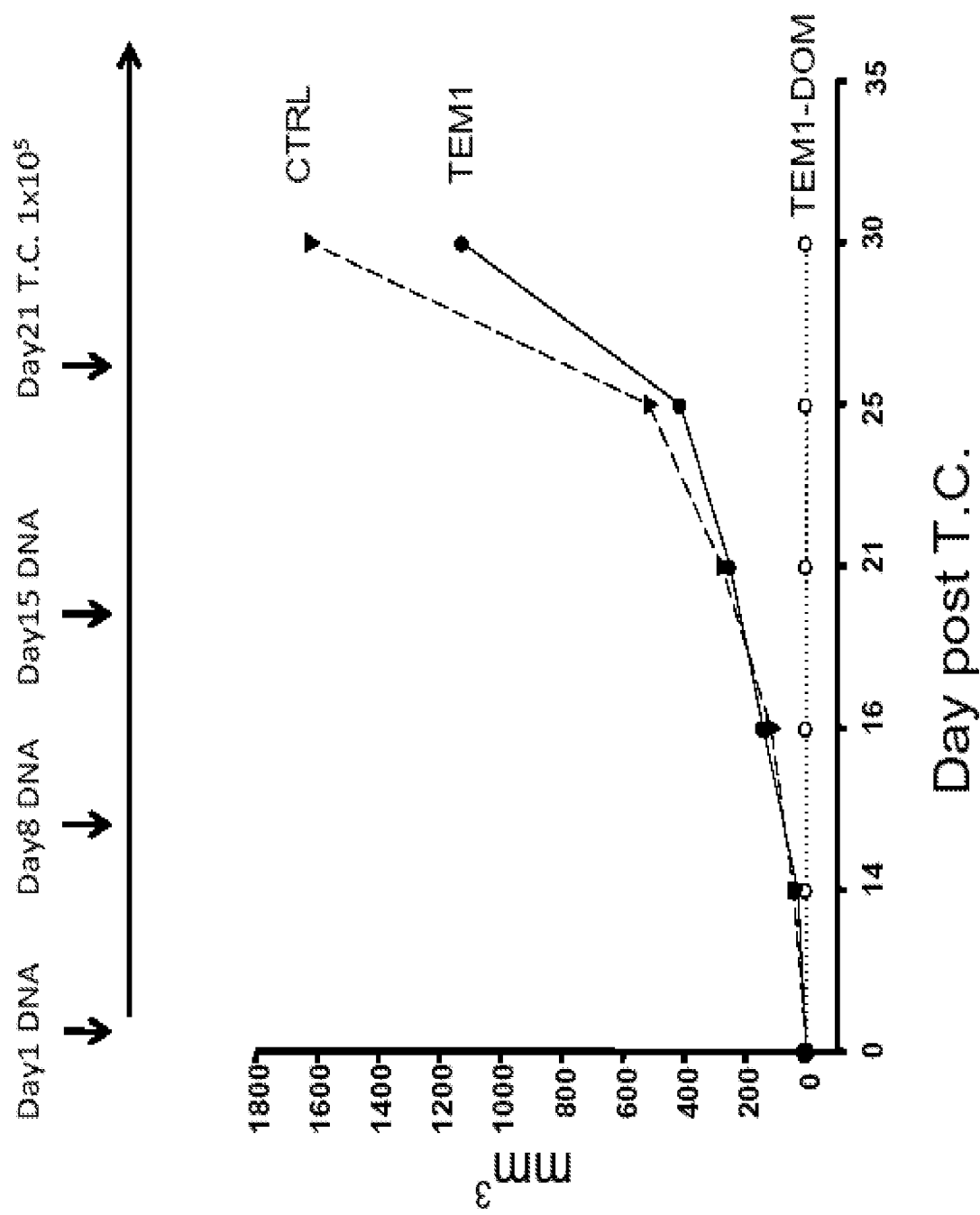


Figure 5

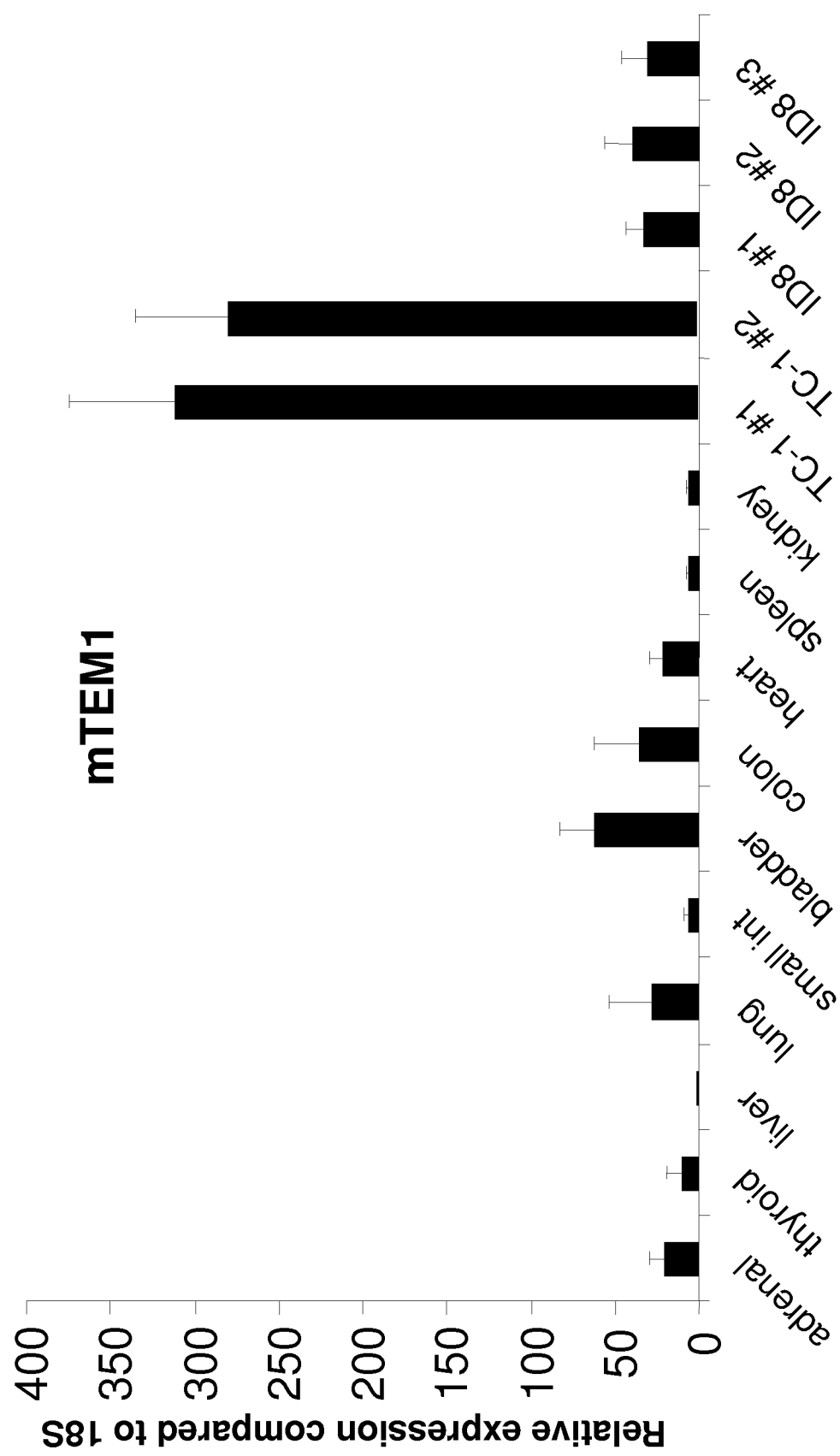


Figure 6

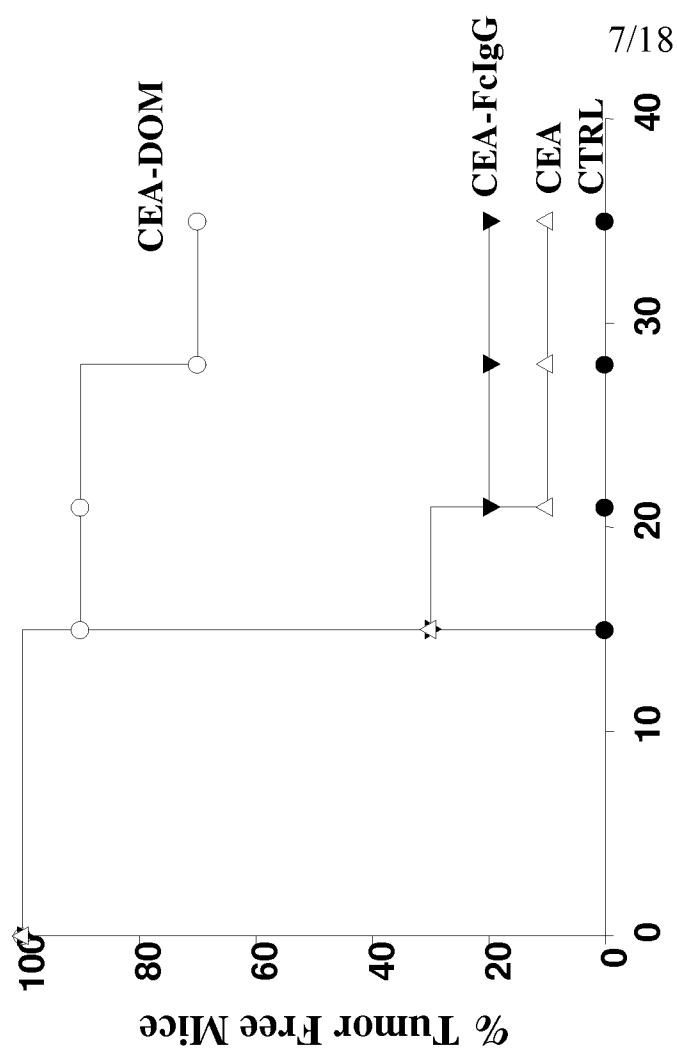
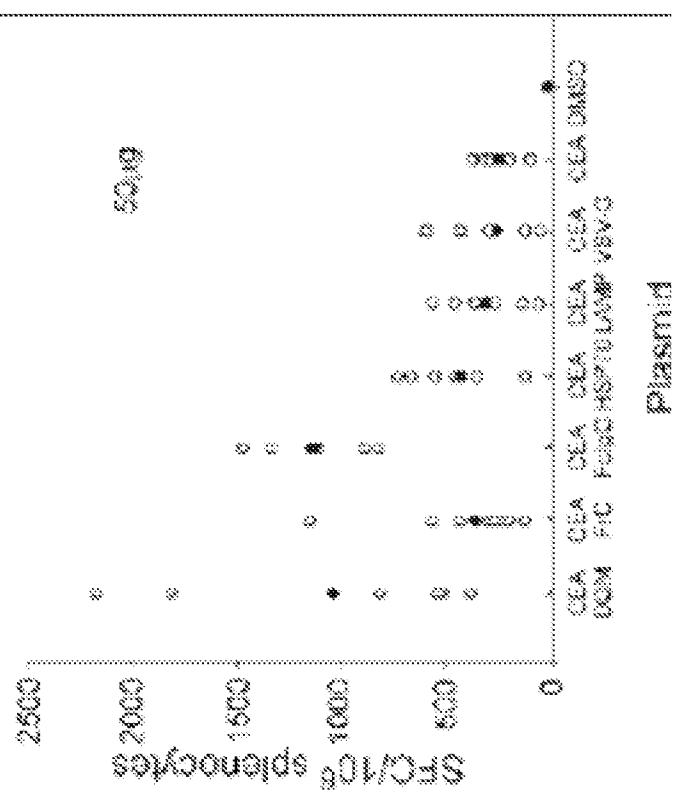


Figure 7



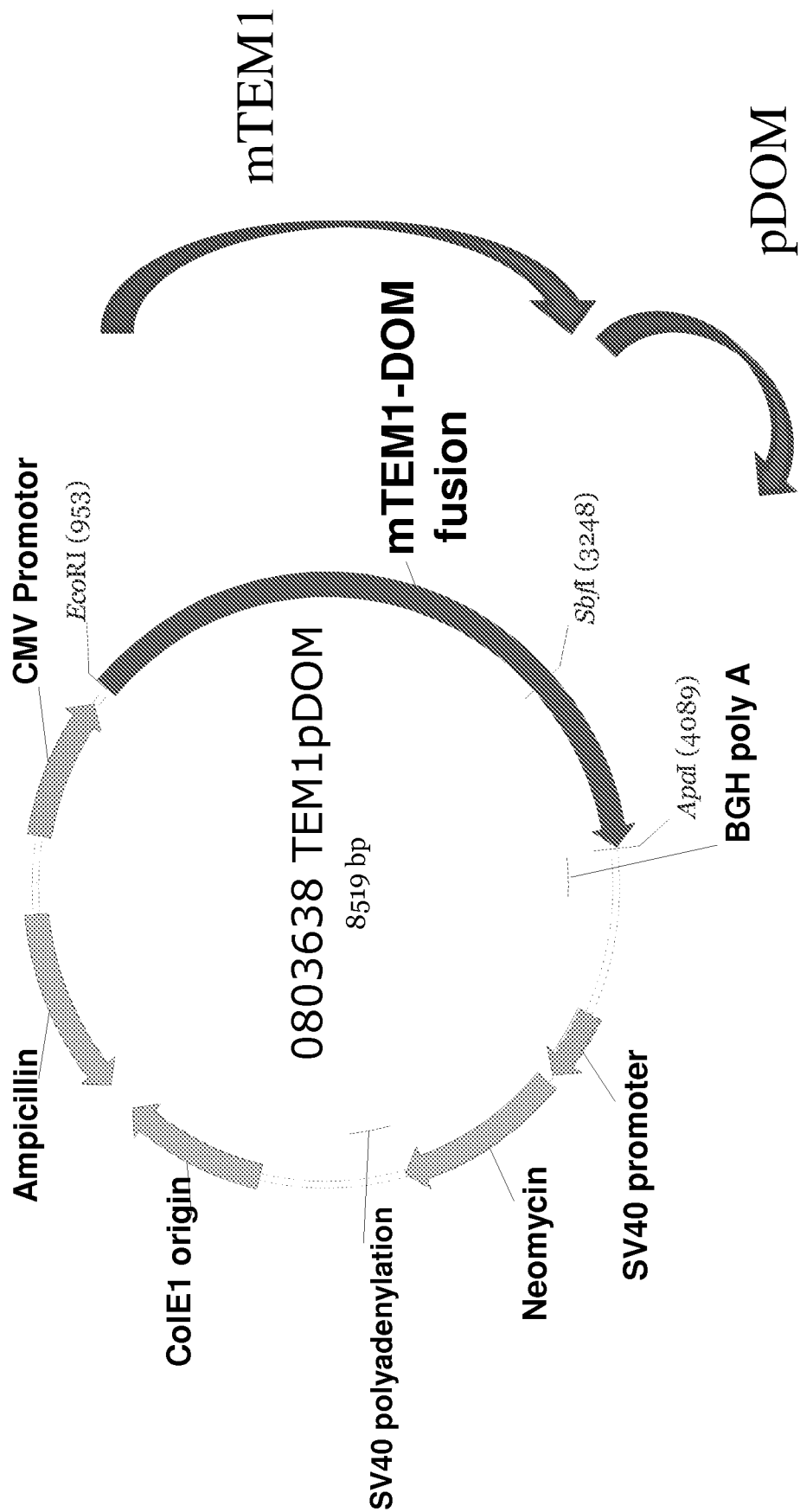
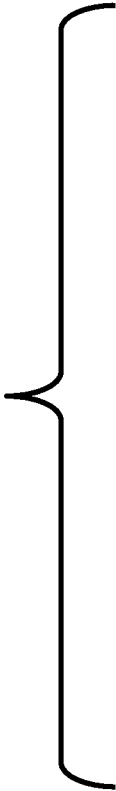


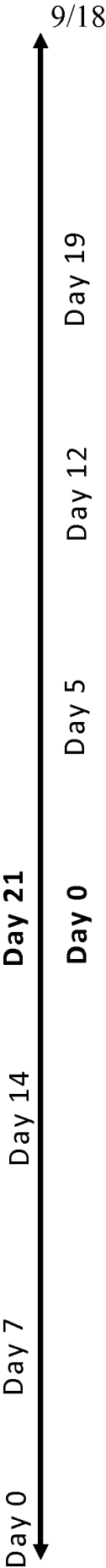
Figure 8

Prophylactic

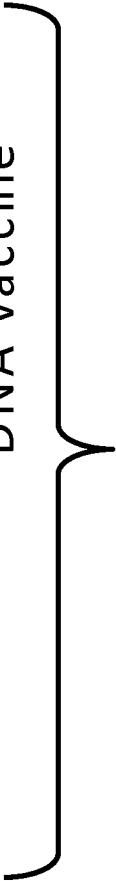


DNA vaccine

1X10⁵ TC -1
(s.c.)



DNA vaccine



Therapeutic

Figure 9

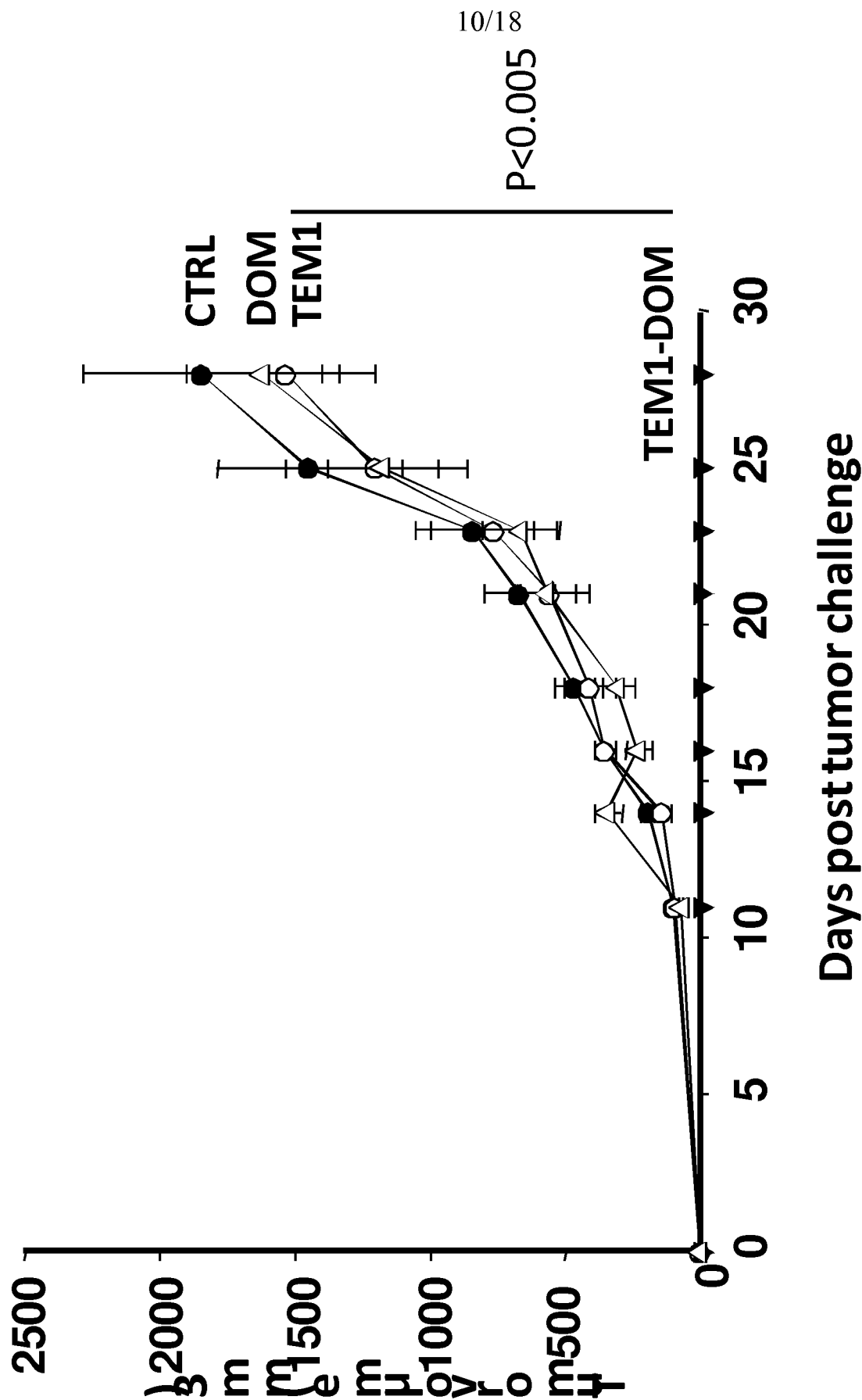


Figure 10

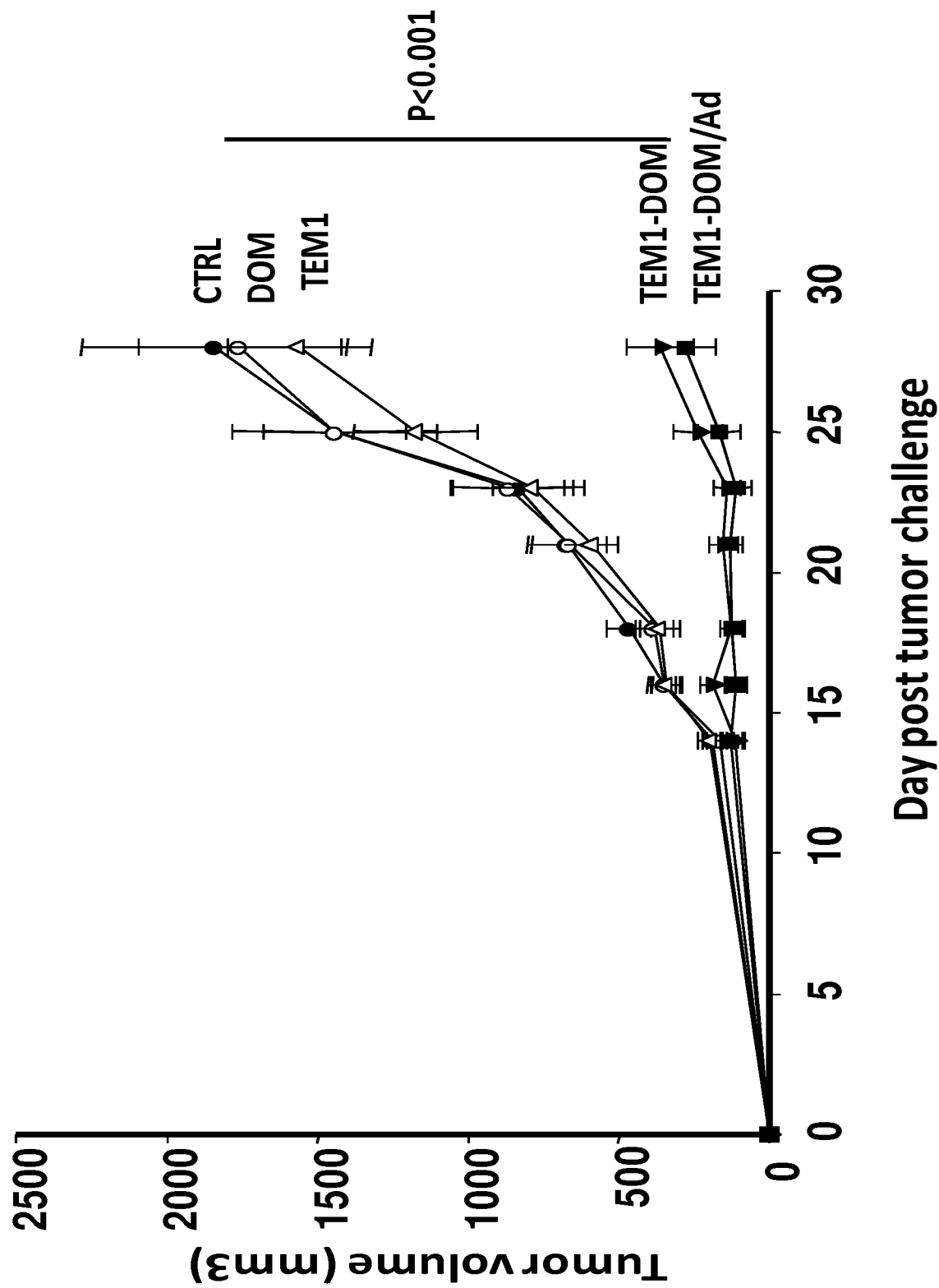
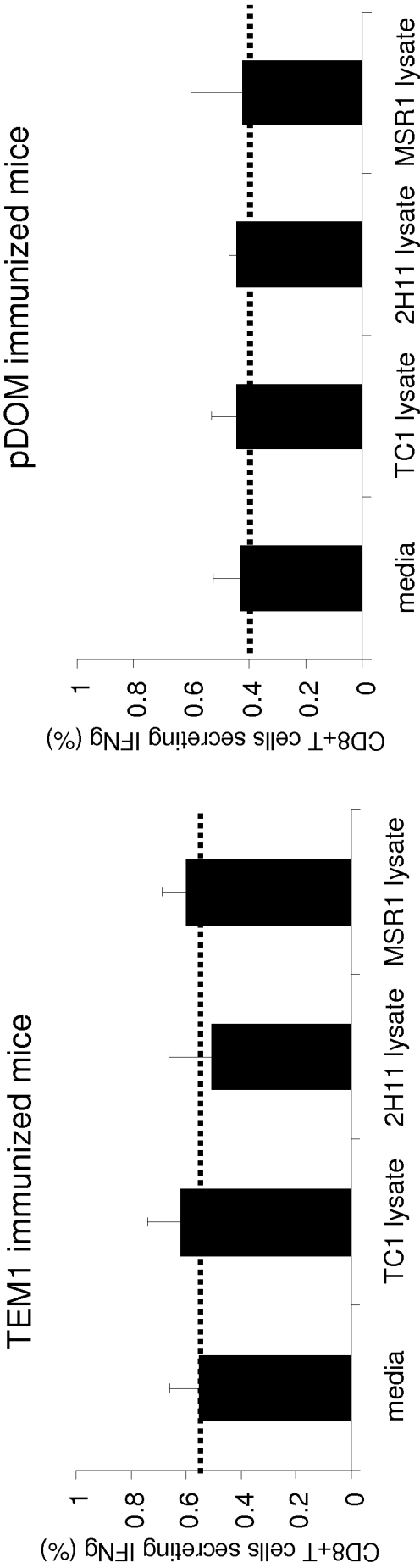


Figure 11



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TEM1pDOM immunized mice

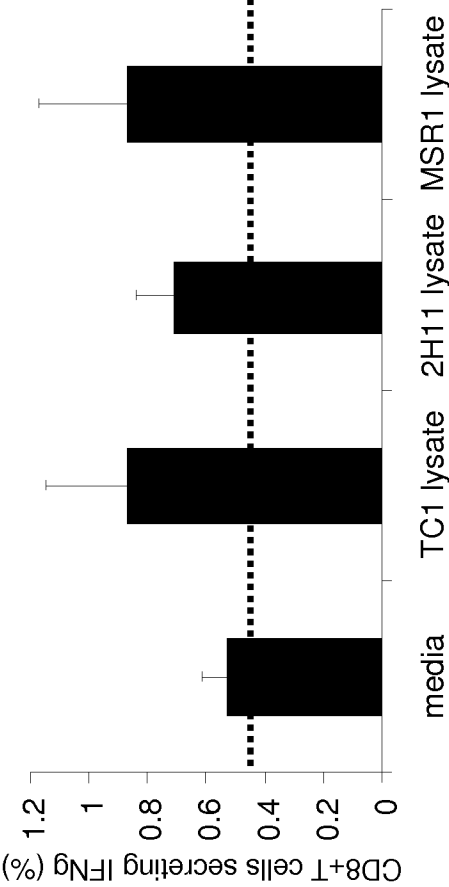


Figure 12

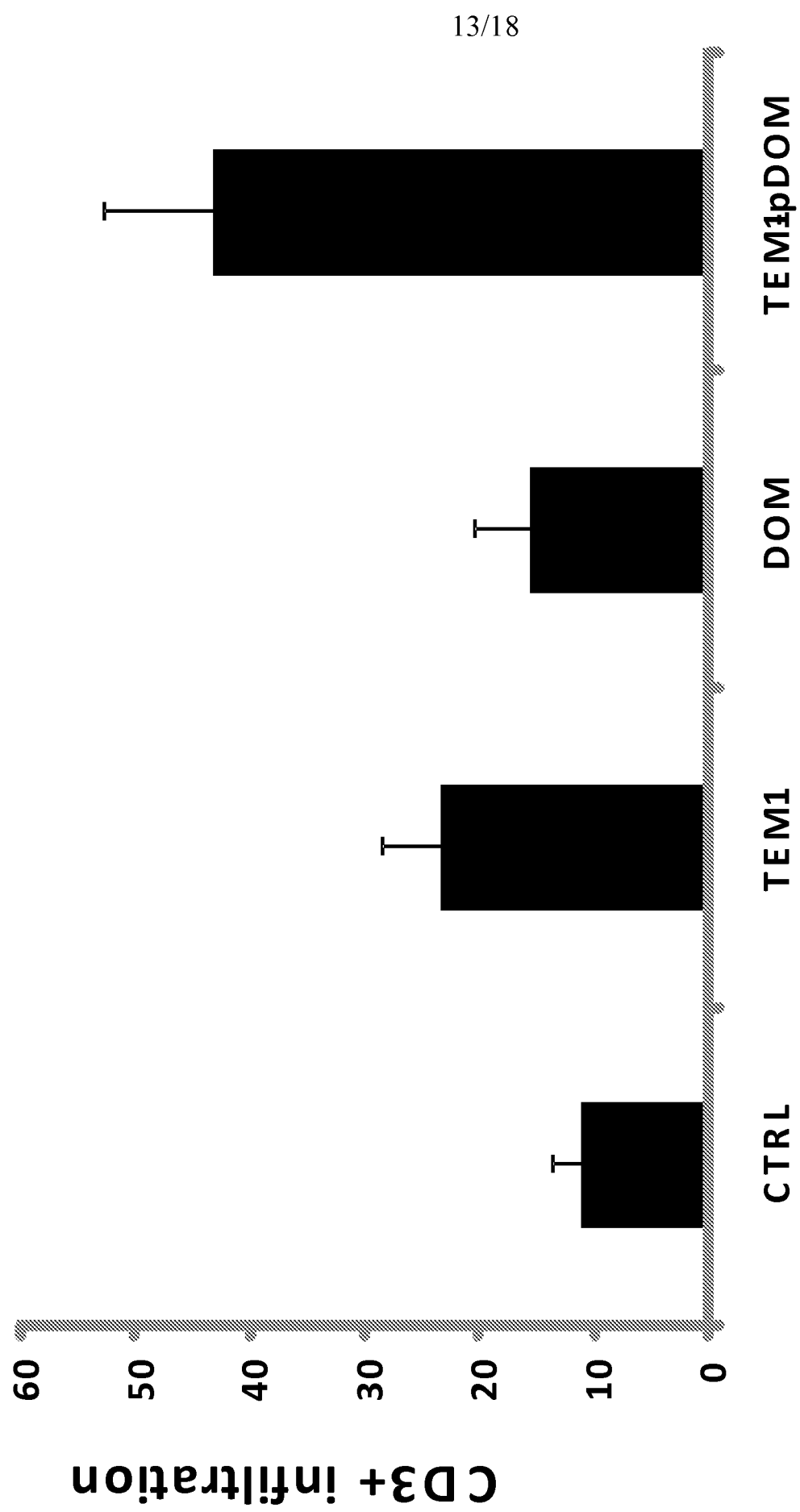


Figure 13

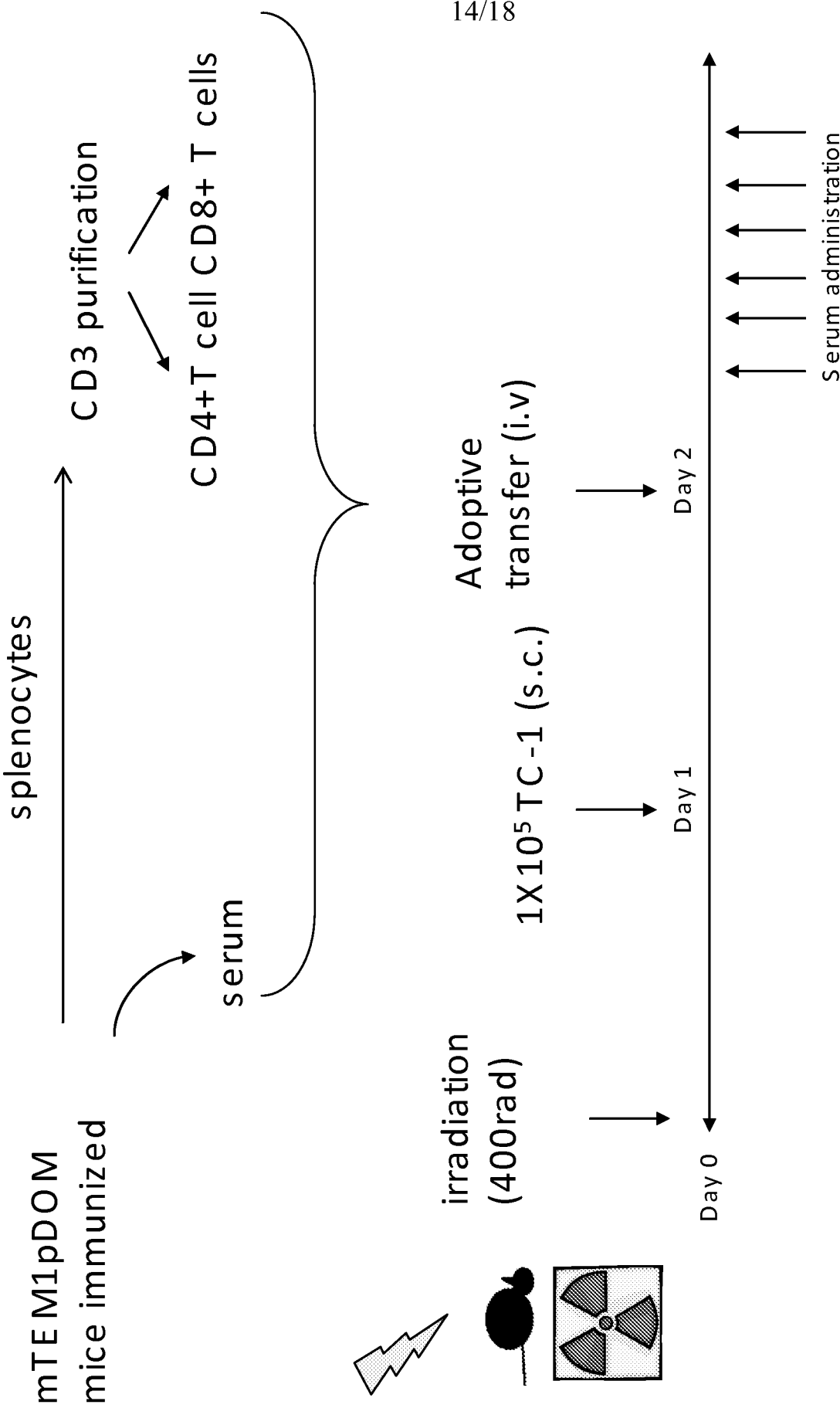


Figure 14

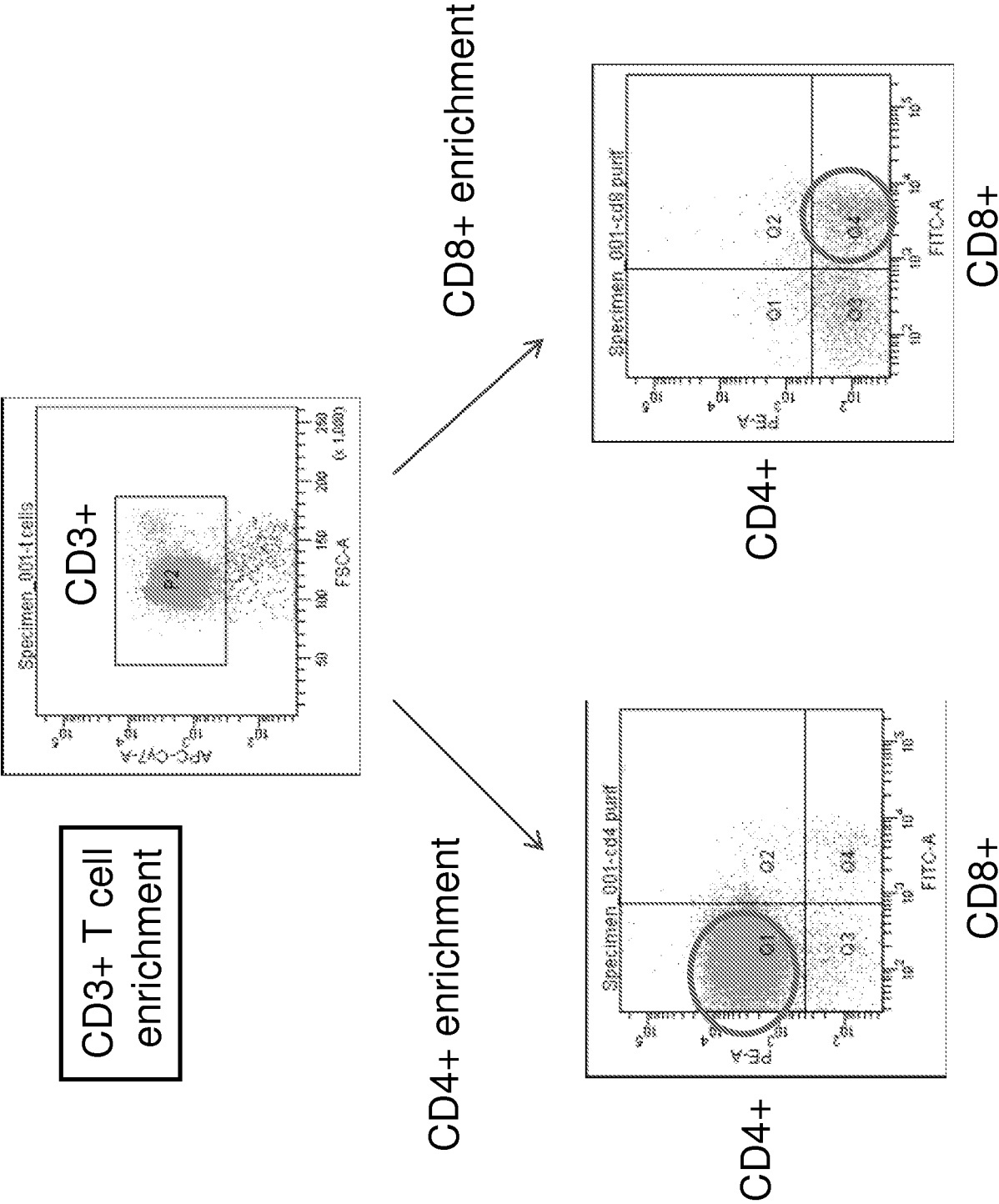


Figure 15

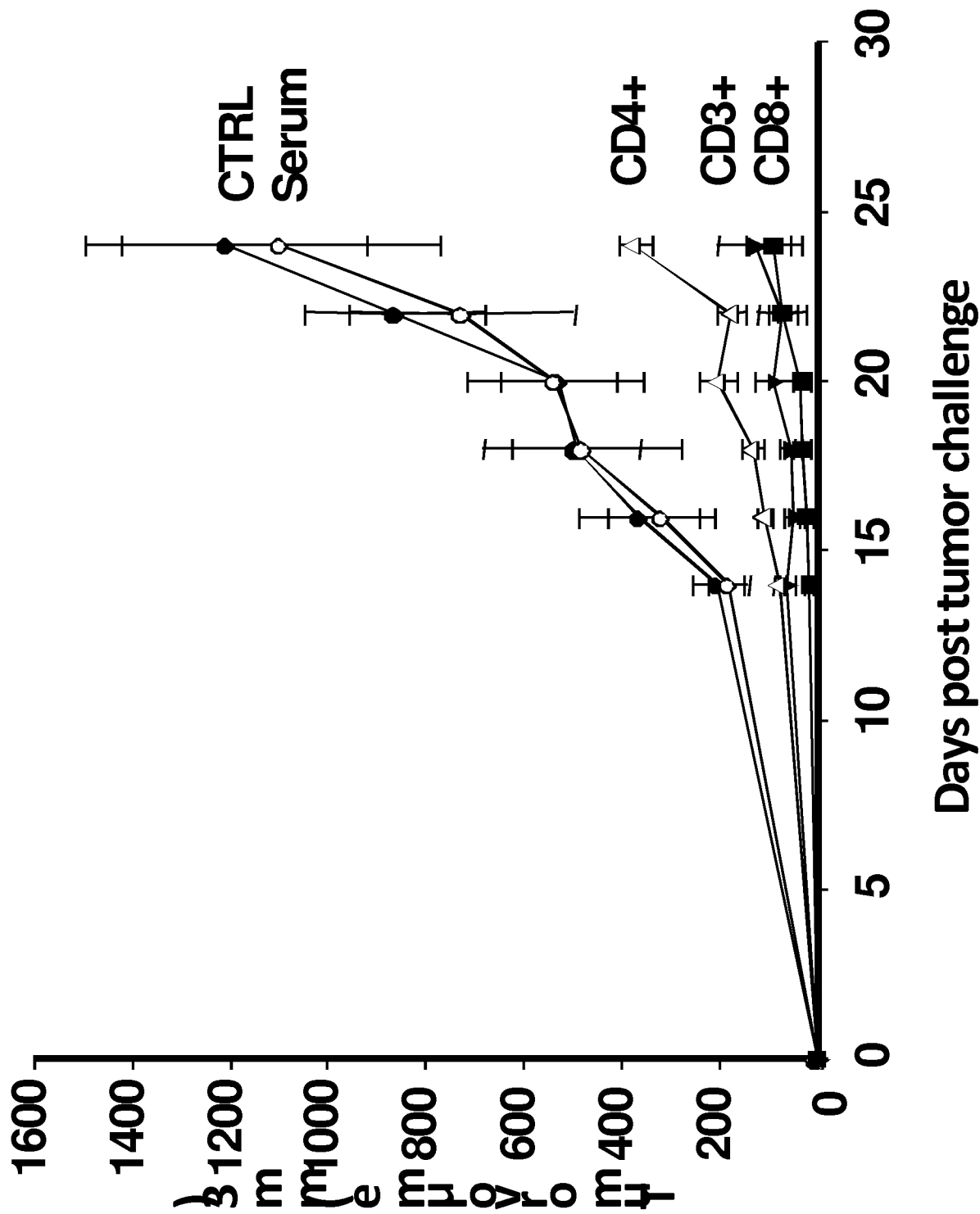


Figure 16

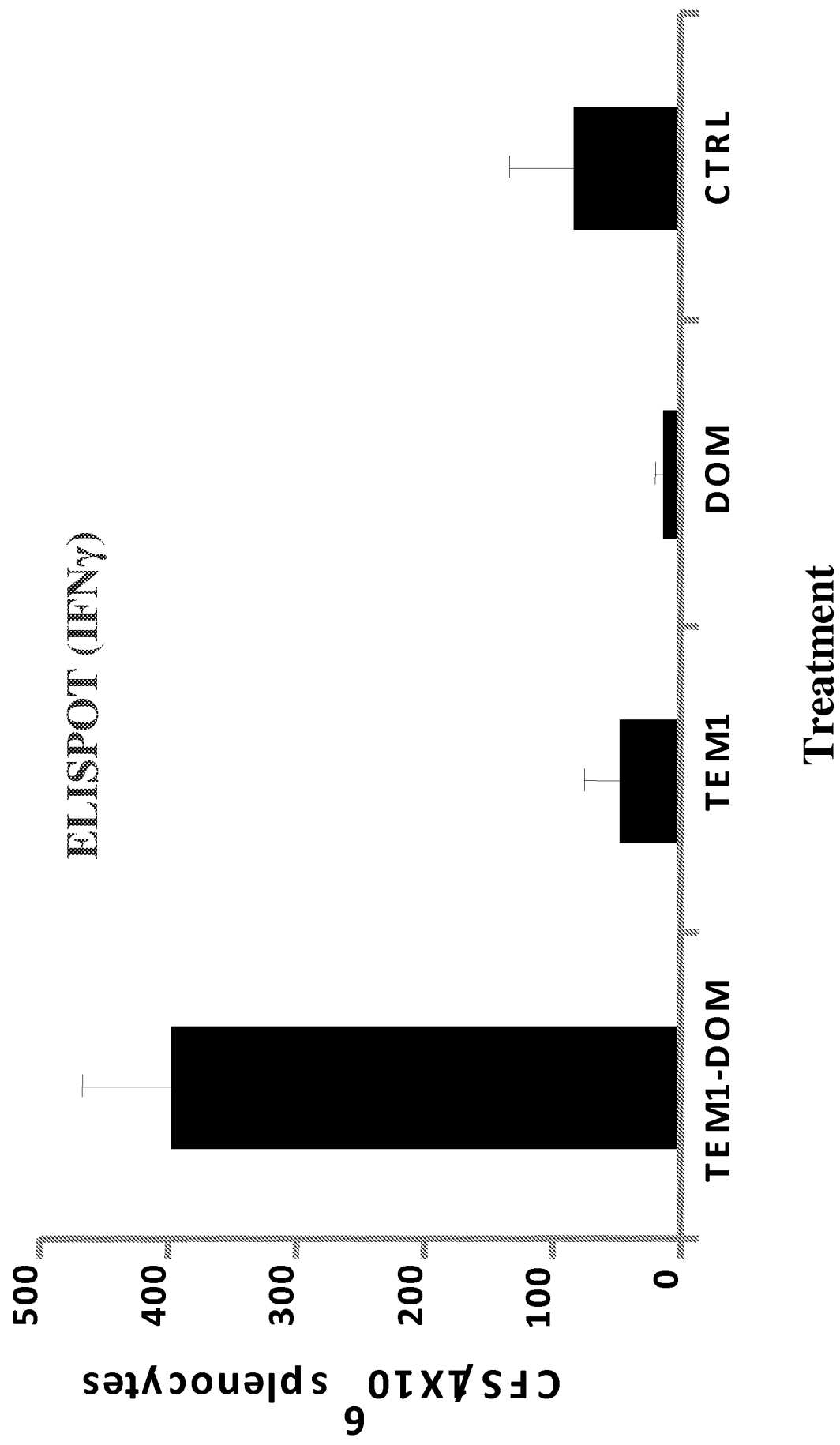


Figure 17

Therapeutic administration of TEM-Dom DNA vaccine results in a significant Lewis Lung Carcinoma tumor growth impairment.

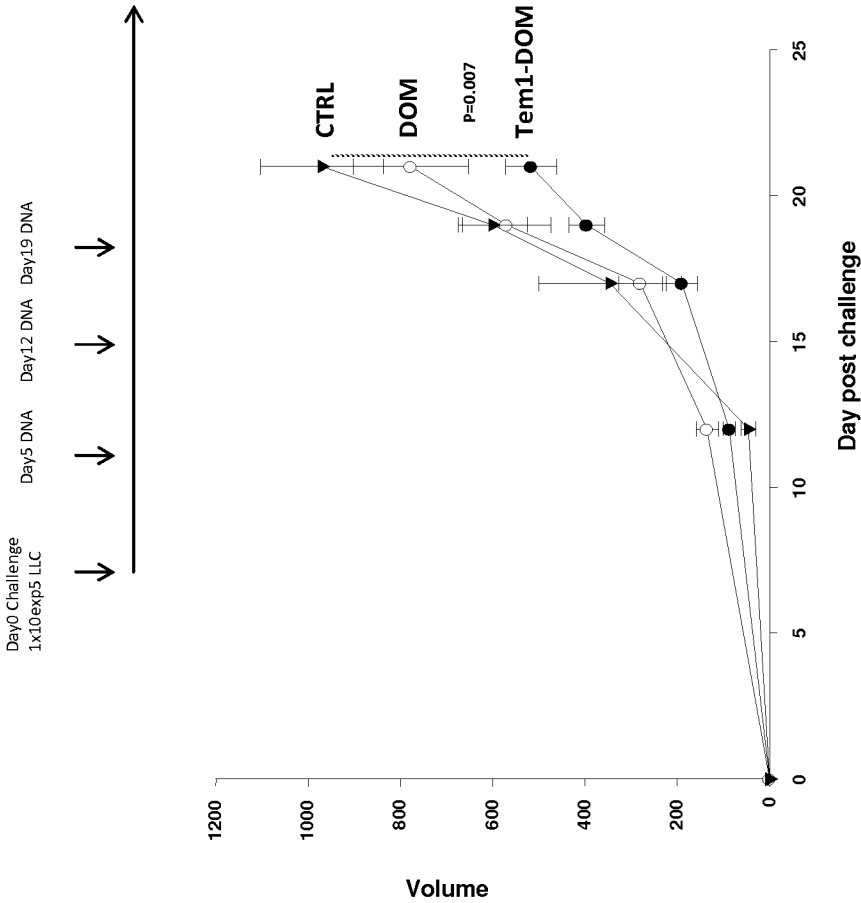


Figure 18

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 09/58852

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - C12N 15/09 (2010.01)

USPC - 435/69.3

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

USPC - 435/69.3

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

USPC - 530/350; 530/806 424/155.1

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

PubWEST(PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB), Google Scholar: ADAM12, endosialin, vaccine, tumor endothelial marker, TMV.

GenCore 6.3: SEQ ID NO:1

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	US 2004/0005563 A1 (MACK et al.) 08 January 2004 (08.01.2004); para [0053], [0056], [0331]-[0332], [0336]-[0337], [0339]-[0341]; Table 1A, Pkey 450375	1, 3, 9, 16, 18, 24-27, 30, 34, 36, 42, 50, 52, 58, 66, 68, 74, 82, 84, 90, 98, 100, 106, 151, 153, 159-163, 166, 171, 173, 179-183, 186, 191, 193, 199-203, 206, 211, 213, 219-223, 226, 231, 233, 239-243, 246 2, 4, 10-15, 17, 19, 28-29, 31-33, 35, 37, 43-49, 51, 53, 59-65, 67, 69, 75-81, 83, 85, 91-97, 99, 101, 107-113, 152, 154, 164-165, 167-170, 172, 174, 184-185, 187-190, 192, 194, 204-205, 207-210, 212, 214, 224-225, 227-230, 232, 234, 244-245, 247-250

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 January 2110 (14.01.2010)

Date of mailing of the international search report

24 FEB 2010

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Facsimile No. 571-273-3201

Authorized officer:

Lee W. Young

PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300
PCT OSP: 571-272-7774

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 09/58852

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 2004/0009154 A1 (KHAN et al.) 15 January 2004 (15.01.2004); SEQ ID NO: 325	2, 4, 17, 19, 35, 37, 51, 53, 67, 69, 83, 85, 99, 101, 152, 154, 172, 174, 192, 194, 212, 214, 232, 234
Y	WO 2005/077977 A2 (LA MONICA et al.) 25 August 2005 (25.08.2005); pg 3, ln 1-17; g 4, ln 9-10; pg 6, ln 4-12; pg 27, ln 31-34; pg 28, ln 1-2	10-13, 28-29, 31, 43-46, 49, 59-62, 65, 75-78, 81, 91-94, 97, 107-110, 113, 164-165, 167, 170, 184-185, 187, 190, 204-205, 207, 210, 224-225, 227, 230, 244-245, 247 and 250
Y	US 2006/0286074 A1 (TANG et al.) 21 December 2006 (21.12.2006); para [0008]-[0009], [0016]-[0017], [0064]	13-15, 31-33, 46-48, 62-64, 78-80, 94-96, 110-112, 167-169, 187-189, 207-209, 227-229 and 247-249

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 09/58852

Box No. 1 Nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence(s) (Continuation of item 1.c of the first sheet)

1. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of a sequence listing filed or furnished:

a. (means)

☐

on paper

☒

in electronic form

b. (time)

☐

in the international application as filed

☒

together with the international application in electronic form

☐

subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search

2. ☐ In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.

3. Additional comments:

GenCore 6.3: SEQ ID NO:1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 09/58852

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

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

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

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

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

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

Group I+: claims 1-113, 151-251, drawn to a vaccine comprising a tumor vasculature marker (TMV), and a method of using said vaccine. The first invention (claims 1-19, 24-37, 42-53, 58-69, 74-85, 90-101, 106-113, 151-154, 159-174, 179-194, 199-214, 219-234, 239-250) encompasses a TMV encoded by SEQ ID NO:1. Should an additional fee(s) be paid, Applicant is invited to elect an additional SEQ ID NO(s) to be searched. The exact claims searched will depend on the specifically elected SEQ ID NO(s) and binding moieties. [NOTE: claims 5-8 were excluded from the first invention (Group I), because they are drawn to a non-elected subject matter.]

Group II+, claims 114-150, drawn to a method comprising a. identifying expression of a TMV by contacting the tumor with a labeled compound that binds to the TMV or a nucleic acid encoding said TMV. Should an additional fee(s) be paid, Applicant is invited to elect a TMV(s) to be searched. The exact claims searched will depend on the specifically elected TMV(s).

***** See Supplemental Sheet *****

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-4, 9-19, 24-37, 42-53, 58-69, 74-85, 90-101, 106-113, 151-154, 159-174, 179-194, 199-214, 219-234
and 239-250, restricted to a TMV of SEQ ID NO:1

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 09/58852

***** Supplemental Box *****

Box No. III:

The inventions listed as Groups I+ and II+ do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

Groups I+ does not include the inventive concept of identifying expression of a TMV by contacting the tumor with a labeled compound that binds to the TMV or a nucleic acid encoding said TMV, as required by Group II+.

The inventions of Group I+ and II+ share the technical feature of administering a TMV to a subject. However, this shared technical feature is obvious over prior art, because 1) US 2006/0083745 A1 by Thorpe, et al. discloses that VCAM-1 and E-selectin are tumor vasculature markers and their role in treatment of solid tumors(para [0245]); and 2) US 2005/0255118 A1 (Wehner) discloses "compositions comprising anti-.alpha.4 integrin immunoglobulins or immunoglobulins that bind to an .alpha.4 integrin ligand (e.g., MadCAM-1 and VCAM-1) ... for use in inhibiting tumor growth and progression and inhibition of metastases" (ABSTRACT). As said administering a TMV to a subject agent was known at the time of the invention, this cannot be considered a special technical feature that would otherwise unify the groups.

The special technical feature of the inventions listed as Group I+ is the specific nucleic acid sequence recited therein. The inventions do not share a special technical feature, because US 2004/0009154 A1 to Khan, et al. discloses a nucleotide sequence identical to the claimed SEQ ID NO:1 (Khan, et al., SEQ ID NO: 325). Without a shared special technical feature, the inventions lack unity with one another.

Group II+ lacks unity for the reasons set forth for Group I+.

Groups I+ and II+ therefore lack unity under PCT Rule 13 because they do not share a same or corresponding special technical feature.