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DESCRIPTION

1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to isolated antibodies and compositions specific for the interferon alpha receptor 1 (IFNAR1) with reduced affinity for Fc ligands. The invention also comprises nucleic acids encoding such antibodies, complementary nucleic acids, vectors, host cells, and methods of making and using thereof, including therapeutic compositions, formulations, administrations and devices.

2. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

2.1 Interferons:

[0002] Type I interferons (IFN) (IFN α , IFN β , IFN ω , IFN τ) are a family of structurally related cytokines having antiviral, antitumor and immunomodulatory effects (Hardy et al. (2001) Blood 97:473; Cutrone and Langer (2001) J. Biol. Chem. 276:17140). The human IFN α locus includes two subfamilies. The first subfamily consists of 14 non-allelic genes and 4 pseudogenes having at least 80% homology. The second subfamily, all or omega (ω), contains 5 pseudogenes and 1 functional gene which exhibits 70% homology with the IFN α genes (Weissmann and Weber (1986) Prog. Nucl. Acid Res. Mol. Biol., 33:251-300). The subtypes of IFN α have different specific activities but they possess the same biological spectrum (Streuli et al. (1981) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:2848) and have the same cellular receptor (Agnet M. et al. in "Interferon 5" Ed. I. Gresser p. 1-22, Academic Press, London 1983). Interferon alpha subtypes have been identified with the following nomenclature: IFN α 1, 2a, 2b, 4, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, and 21.

[0003] The interferon β (IFN β) is encoded by a single gene, which has approximately 50% homology with the IFN α genes.

[0004] Interferon γ , which is produced by activated lymphocytes, does not possess any homology with the alpha/beta interferons and it does not react with their receptor.

2.1.1 Interferon receptors:

[0005] All human type I interferons bind to a cell surface receptor (IFN alpha receptor, IFNAR) consisting of two transmembrane proteins, IFNAR1 and IFNAR2 (Uze et al. (1990) Cell 60:225; Novick et al. (1994) Cell 77:391). IFNAR1 is essential for high affinity binding and differential specificity of the IFNAR complex (Cutrone et al. (2001) J. Bio Chem 276(20):17140-8) While functional differences for each of the type I IFN subtypes have not been identified, it is thought that each may exhibit different interactions with the IFNAR receptor components leading to potentially diverse signaling outcomes (Cook et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:13448). In particular, studies utilizing mutant forms of IFNAR1 and IFNAR2 suggested that alpha and beta interferons signal differently through the receptor by interacting differentially with respective chains (Lewerenz et al. (1998) J. Mol. Biol. 282:585).

2.1.2 Function of interferons:

[0006] Early functional studies of type I IFNs focused on innate defense against viral infections (Haller et al. (1981) J. Exp. Med. 154:199; Lindenmann et al. (1981) Methods Enzymol. 78:181). More recent studies, however, implicate type I IFNs as potent immunoregulatory cytokines in the adaptive immune response. Specifically, type I IFNs have been shown to facilitate differentiation of naive T cells along the Th1 pathway (Brinkmann et al. (1993) J. Exp. Med. 178:1655), to enhance antibody production (Finkelman et al. (1991) J. Exp. Med. 174:1179) and to support the functional activity and survival of memory T cells (Santini et al. (2000) J. Exp. Med. 191:1777; Tough et al. (1996) Science 272:1947).

[0007] Recent work by a number of groups suggests that IFN α may enhance the maturation or activation of dendritic cells (DCs) (Santini et al. (2000) J. Exp. Med. 191:1777; Luft et al. (1998) J. Immunol. 161:1947; Luft et al. (2002) Int. Immunol. 14:367; Radvanyi et al. (1999) Scand. J. Immunol. 50:499). Furthermore, increased expression of type I interferons has been described in numerous autoimmune diseases (Foulis et al. (1987) Lancet 2:1423; Hooks et al. (1982) Arthritis Rheum. 25:396; Hertzog et al.

(1988) Clin. Immunol. Immunopathol. 48:192; Hopkins and Meager (1988) Clin. Exp. Immunol. 73:88; Arvin and Miller (1984) Arthritis Rheum. 27:582). The most studied examples of this are insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) (Foulis (1987)) and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) (Hooks (1982)), which are associated with elevated levels of IFN α , and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) (Hertzog (1988), Hopkins and Meager (1988), Arvin and Miller (1984)), in which IFN β may play a more significant role.

[0008] Moreover, administration of interferon α has been reported to exacerbate underlying disease in patients with psoriasis and multiple sclerosis and to induce an SLE-like syndrome in patients without a previous history of autoimmune disease. Interferon α has also been shown to induce glomerulonephritis in normal mice and to accelerate the onset of the spontaneous autoimmune disease of NZB/W mice. Further, IFN α therapy has been shown in some cases to lead to undesired side effects, including fever and neurological disorders. Hence there are pathological situations in which inhibition of Type I IFN activity may be beneficial to the patient and a need exists for agents effective in inhibiting Type I IFN activity.

2.1.3 Antibody Effector Functions:

[0009] The Fc region of an antibody interacts with a number of ligands (also referred herein as "Fc ligands" which include but are not limited to agents that specifically bind to the Fc region of antibodies, such as Fc receptors and C1q) including Fc receptors and C1q, imparting an array of important functional capabilities referred to as effector functions. The Fc receptors mediate communication between antibodies and the cellular arm of the immune system (Raghavan et al., 1996, Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol 12:181-220; Ravetch et al., 2001, Annu Rev Immunol 19:275-290). In humans this protein family includes Fc γ RI (CD64), including isoforms Fc γ RIIA, Fc γ RIIB, and Fc γ RIC; Fc γ RII (CD32), including isoforms Fc γ RIIA, Fc γ RIIB, and Fc γ RIIC; and Fc γ RIII (CD16), including isoforms Fc γ RIIA and Fc γ RIIB (Jefferis et al., 2002, Immunol Lett 82:57-65). These receptors typically have an extracellular domain that mediates binding to Fc, a membrane spanning region, and an intracellular domain that may mediate some signaling event within the cell. These receptors are expressed in a variety of immune cells including monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, dendritic cells, eosinophils, mast cells, platelets, B cells, large granular lymphocytes, Langerhans' cells, natural killer (NK) cells, and T cells. Formation of the Fc/Fc γ R complex recruits these effector cells to sites of bound antigen, typically resulting in signaling events within the cells and important subsequent immune responses such as release of inflammation mediators, B cell activation, endocytosis, phagocytosis, and cytotoxic attack. The ability to mediate cytotoxic and phagocytic effector functions is a potential mechanism by which antibodies destroy targeted cells. The cell-mediated reaction wherein nonspecific cytotoxic cells that express Fc γ Rs recognize bound antibody on a target cell and subsequently cause lysis of the target cell is referred to as antibody dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) (Raghavan et al., 1996, Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol 12:181-220; Ghetie et al., 2000, Annu Rev Immunol 18:739-766; Ravetch et al., 2001, Annu Rev Immunol 19:275-290). The cell-mediated reaction wherein nonspecific cytotoxic cells that express Fc γ Rs recognize bound antibody on a target cell and subsequently cause phagocytosis of the target cell is referred to as antibody dependent cell-mediated phagocytosis (ADCP). In addition, an overlapping site on the Fc region of the molecule also controls the activation of a cell independent cytotoxic function mediated by complement, otherwise known as complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC).

2.1.4 The different types of human Fc γ R:

[0010] Human Fc γ Rs are divided into three distinct classes: Fc γ RI (CD64), Fc γ RII (CD32) and Fc γ RIII (CD16). Fc γ RI is a high affinity receptor (K_d : 10^8 - 10^9 M $^{-1}$) and binds both immune complexes and monomeric IgG molecules while the Fc receptors Fc γ RII and Fc γ RIII exhibit lower affinities ($<10^{-7}$ M $^{-1}$ and $2-3 \times 10^{-7}$ respectively) (Gessner J.E. et al., 1998, Ann. Hematology 76:231-48). Signaling through the Fc γ Rs is either through an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) or immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) for all the transmembrane receptors (Presta, 2006, Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev 58:640-656).

[0011] The 72 kDa extracellular glycoprotein Fc γ RI is mainly expressed on myeloid cells such as monocytes, macrophages CD4+ progenitor cells and may elicit the ADCC, endocytosis, and phagocytosis responses (Siberil et al., 2006, J. Immunol. Lett. 106:111-118).

[0012] The 40 kDa Fc γ RII group of receptors (A, B and C isoforms) exhibit extracellular domains but do not contain active signal transduction domains. These receptors propagate signals through phosphorylation of a cytoplasmic tail domain (Amigorena S. et al., 1992 Science. 256:1808-12). The Fc γ RIIA is mainly expressed on monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, and platelets whereas the Fc γ RIIC receptor has only been identified on NK cells. These two receptors have been shown to initiate ADCC, endocytosis, phagocytosis and inflammatory mediator release (Cassel et al., 1993. Mol Immunol 30:451-60). By contrast, the

FcyRIIB (B1 and B2 types) receptors are expressed on B cells, Mast cells, basophils, monocytes, macrophages and dendritic cells and have been shown to downregulate the immune response triggered by the A and C isoforms.

[0013] The 50 kDa FcyRIIA, is expressed on NK cells, monocytes, macrophages and a subset of T lymphocytes where it activates ADCC, phagocytosis, endocytosis and cytokine release (Gessner *et al.*). The FcyRIIB isoform is a glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchored peripheral membrane protein involved in the degranulation and the production of reactive oxygen intermediates (Salmon J.E. *et al.*, 1995, *J. Clin. Inves.* 95:2877-85).

[0014] IgG molecules also exhibit differential isotype specificity for FcyRs. IgG3 molecules bind strongly to all FcyR isoforms. IgG1, the most prevalent isoform in the blood binds to all FcyRs albeit with a lower affinity for the FcyRIIA/B isoforms. IgG4 is an intermediate binder to FcyRI and a weak binder to FcyRIIB. Finally, IgG2 binds only weakly to one allelic form of FcyRIIA (FcyRIIA-H131) (Siberil *et al.*, 2006, *J. Immunol. Lett.* 106:111-118).

2.1.5 Complement

[0015] The complement inflammatory cascade is a part of the innate immune response and is crucial to the ability for an individual to ward off infection. Another important Fc ligand is the complement protein C1q. Fc binding to C1q mediates a process called complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) (reviewed in Ward *et al.*, 1995, *Ther Immunol* 2:77-94). C1q is capable of binding six antibodies, although binding to two IgGs is sufficient to activate the complement cascade. C1q forms a complex with the C1r and C1s serine proteases to form the C1 complex of the complement pathway.

2.1.6 Regions and amino-acid residues of IgG involved in FcyR binding

[0016] The mapping of human IgG binding sites to different FcyR has been studied extensively. These studies, based on genetically altered IgG molecules have identified a short continuous stretch of amino acid residues (234-238) of the N-terminus part of the CH2 domain as being directly involved in the binding to all FcyRs. Additionally, residues 268, 297, 327 and 329 may impact binding to a subset of FcyRs. Also, multiple residues located in the CH2 and CH3 domains also contribute to FcyR binding (Canfield SM. *et al.*, 1991, *J. Exp. Med.* 173:1483-91; Chappel MS. *et al.*, 1991, *Proc Nat Acad Sci USA* 88:9036-40 ; Gergely J. *et al.*, 1990 *FASEB J* 4:3275-83).

2.2 Antibody therapeutic related toxicity

[0017] In many circumstances, the binding and stimulation of effector functions mediated by the Fc region of immunoglobulins is highly beneficial, however, in certain instances it may be more advantageous to decrease or eliminate effector function. This is particularly true for those antibodies designed to deliver a drug (e.g., toxins and isotopes) to the target cell where the Fc/FcyR mediated effector functions bring healthy immune cells into the proximity of the deadly payload, resulting in depletion of normal lymphoid tissue along with the target cells (Hutchins *et al.*, 1995, *PNAS USA* 92:11980-11984; White *et al.*, 2001, *Annu. Rev. Med.* 52:125-145). In these cases the use of antibodies that poorly recruit complement or effector cells would be of tremendous benefit (see for example, Wu *et al.*, 2000, *Cell Immunol* 200:16-26; Shields *et al.*, 2001, *J. Biol. Chem* 276:6591-6604; U.S. 6,194,551; U.S. 5,885,573 and PCT publication WO 04/029207).

[0018] In other instances, for example, where blocking the interaction of a widely expressed receptor with its cognate ligand is the objective, it would be advantageous to decrease or eliminate all antibody effector function to reduce unwanted toxicity. Also, in the instance where a therapeutic antibody exhibited promiscuous binding across a number of human tissues it would be prudent to limit the targeting of effector function to a diverse set of tissues to limit toxicity. Although there are certain subclasses of human immunoglobulins that lack specific effector functions, there are no known naturally-occurring immunoglobulins that lack all effector functions. An alternate approach would be to engineer or mutate the critical residues in the Fc region that are responsible for effector function. For examples see publications WO2006076594, WO1999058572 US20060134709, WO2006047350, WO2006053301, and U.S. 5,624,821.

[0019] The use of monoclonal antibodies in the treatment of many disease states has been well documented. With the myriad of effector functions that an antibody can trigger, one of the requirements of antibody therapeutics is that they are targeted specifically to a target of interest. For example, but not limited to, the specificity of a target tissue is analyzed by examining the immunohistochemistry (IHC) of a tissue of interest. It is important that the therapeutic only bind to tissues that contain a target of

interest. Failure to do so could result in higher toxicity of the antibody therapeutic due to inappropriate activation of effector function elicited at the non-targeted site. If the effector function could be diminished or ablated, the danger of the widespread binding of the therapeutic could be avoided. With all these considerations, there is an unmet need for antibodies with reduced or ablated affinity for at least one Fc ligand responsible for facilitating effector function. Such antibodies would be of particular benefit for use in the treatment of chronic inflammatory and autoimmune conditions.

[0020] US 2006/0029601 A1 describes isolated human monoclonal antibodies that bind IFNAR-1 and inhibit the biological activity of type I interferon; modification of the Fc region at specified residues to alter the effector function of the antibody is also described.

[0021] US 2005/0226876 A1 describes various modifications of the Fc region of an anti-P-selectin antibody to reduce FcR binding.

[0022] Radaev et al., (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.*, vol. 276: 16469 - 16477 describes the structure of a human type III Fcγ receptor in complex with a human IgG Fc region.

[0023] Shields et al., (2001) *J. Bio. Chem.*, vol 276: 6591 - 6604 describes high resolution mapping of the binding site on human IgG1 for FcγRI, FcγRII, FcγRIII and FcRn and design of IgG1 variants with improved binding to FcγR.

[0024] US 2004/0132101 A1 describes an Fc region modified to reduce binding to an Fc ligand.

[0025] WO 2006/002177 A2 describes human monoclonal antibodies that bind to IFNAR-1 and are capable of inhibiting the biological activity of Type I interferons

[0026] US 6, 194, 551 B1 describes a variant human IgG3 Fc region with altered effector function.

[0027] WO 94/029351 A2 describes modifications of Fc that alter effector function.

[0028] US 5, 624, 821 A describes modifications of Fc that alter effector function.

[0029] US 5, 648, 260 A describes alterations of Fc that affect effector function and decrease binding to the high affinity Fc receptor.

[0030] WO 2006/036291 A2 describes modifications that impair effector function of antibodies.

[0031] EP 1 707 627 A1 describes Fc modifications that decrease ADCC.

[0032] Armour et al., (2003) *Molecular Immunology* Vol. 40, No. 9: 585-593 describe differential binding to human FcγRIIa and FcγRIIb receptors by human IgG wildtype and mutant antibodies.

[0033] Organesyan et al., (2008) *Acta Crystallographica Section D: Biological Crystallography* vol. 64, no. 6: 700 - 704 describe structural characterization of a human Fc fragment engineered for lack of effector functions.

3. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0034]

Figure 1A. Nucleic acid (SEQ ID No:7) and amino acid (SEQ ID No:8) sequence alignment of 3F11 VH with the CDR regions are indicated by the overline.

Figure 1B. Nucleic acid (SEQ ID No:9) and amino acid (SEQ ID No: 10) sequence alignment of 3F11 VK with the CDR regions outlined are indicated by the overline.

Figure 2A. Nucleic acid (SEQ ID No:17) and amino acid (SEQ ID No:18) sequence alignment of 4G5 VH with the CDR regions outlined are indicated by the overline.

Figure 2B. Nucleic acid (SEQ ID No:19) and amino acid (SEQ ID No:20) sequence alignment of 4G5 VK with the CDR regions

outlined are indicated by the overline.

Figure 3A. Nucleic acid (SEQ ID No:27) and amino acid (SEQ ID No:28) sequence alignment of 11E2 VH with the CDR regions outlined are indicated by the overline.

Figure 3B. Nucleic acid (SEQ ID No:29) and amino acid (SEQ ID No:30) sequence alignment of 11E2 VK with the CDR regions outlined are indicated by the overline.

Figure 4A. Nucleic acid (SEQ ID No:37) and amino acid (SEQ ID No:38) sequence alignment of 9D4 VH with the CDR regions outlined are indicated by the overline.

Figure 4B. Nucleic acid (SEQ ID No:39) and amino acid (SEQ ID No:40) sequence alignment of 9D4 VK with the CDR regions outlined are indicated by the overline.

Figure 5. Amino acid sequence alignment of heavy chain constant regions for 9D4. Arrows indicate amino acid substitutions (unmodified to modified) to increase stability and reduce affinity to at least one Fc ligand.

Figure 6A. Immunohistochemical staining profile of human cerebrum tissue treated with various anti-IFNAR1 antibodies. The 9D4 antibody exhibits a lower staining profile when incubated with human cerebrum tissue compared to 4G5 and MDX-1333 antibodies.

Figure 6B. Immunohistochemical staining profile of human monocytes treated with various anti-IFNAR1 antibodies. As a positive control, various anti-IFNAR1 antibodies were tested for reactivity to human monocytes.

Figure 7. The anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4 inhibits IFN α signaling in a cell based STAT activation assay. Treatment with antibody 9D4 inhibits STAT1/3/4 tyrosine phosphorylation in response to stimulation with interferon alpha as determined by Western Blot analysis with commercially available STAT antibodies.

Figure 8. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies block signaling of various concentrations of pDC Cell derived Type I IFNs. Presented are the IC50 values for antibody 9D4 blocking IFN signaling in a luciferase reporter assay utilizing type I IFN supernatants purified from 3 independent donors. Included are the relative amounts of IFN α , IFN β , and IFN ω in each purified type I interferon supernatant.

Figure 9 A, B, C. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4, 9D4-DM (Double Mutant), and 9D4-TM (Triple Mutant) exhibit similar binding characteristics. Presented are data representing the unmodified 9D4 antibody along with 2 modified antibodies, 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM. The modified antibodies exhibit similar IFNAR1 binding characteristics to the unmodified antibody.

Figure 10A. The anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4 binds soluble interferon alpha receptor (sIFN α R1). Presented are equilibrium binding data that demonstrate dose dependent binding of 9D4 to soluble interferon alpha receptor.

Figure 10B. Determination of the Kd of 9D4 on human PBMCs. Presented is the dissociation constant determination of 9D4 measured by binding to human PBMCs.

Figure 11. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies inhibit IFN α induced signaling in a luciferase reporter assay. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies including unmodified and modified antibodies demonstrate similar IC50 values for blocking Leukocyte IFN signaling in a luciferase reporter assay system.

Figure 12A. Determination of the isoelectric point of 9D4 (unmodified) and modified 9D4 antibodies. Presented is an IEF gel documenting the relative pI values for the 9D4 WT (unmodified), 9D4-DM, and 9D4-TM antibodies.

Figure 12B. Determination of the thermal melting temperatures of 9D4 (unmodified) and modified 9D4 antibodies. Presented here is a melt curve documenting the relative melting temperatures (Tm) for the 9D4, 9D4-DM, and 9D4-TM antibodies.

Figure 13. Prophylactic treatment with anti-IFNAR antibodies blocks Adv-IFN α induced proteinuria. Mice treated with control vector, Adv-IFN α , Adv-IFN α + isotype control pretreatment, and Adv-IFN α + anti-IFNAR pretreatment were analyzed for proteinuria over 9 weeks. Mice pretreated with anti-IFNAR did not exhibit proteinuria after IFN α challenge.

Figure 14. Prophylactic treatment with anti-IFNAR antibodies blocks the upregulation of IFN α responsive genes (IFIT1, IFI44, CXCL11, IFI202b, CXCL19, CXCL9) in blood. Mice pre-treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies did not exhibit upregulated selected IFN α responsive genes upon challenge with adenovirus encoded IFN alpha as compared to mice pretreated with control virus, PBS, or isotype IgG controls. Presented are the relative expression of six genes known to be responsive to IFN α in blood samples taken from mice 3 weeks post IFN α induction by infection with Adv-IFN α .

Figure 15 A, B. Prophylactic treatment with anti-IFNAR antibodies blocks IFN α induced autoantibody production. Mice pre-treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies did not exhibit elevated autoantibody production upon challenge with adenovirus encoded IFN α as

compared to mice pretreated with control virus, PBS or isotype IgG controls. Presented are the concentrations of anti-dsDNA and anti-SSA/Ro in blood samples taken from mice 6 weeks post IFN α induction by infection with Adv-IFN α .

Figure 16 A, B. Prophylactic treatment with anti-IFNAR antibodies blocks the upregulation of cytokines in the kidney. Mice pretreated with anti-IFNAR antibodies did not exhibit upregulated cytokines in the kidney upon challenge with adenovirus encoded IFN α 5 as compared to mice pretreated with, control virus, PBS or isotype IgG controls. Presented are the measurement of IP-10, and IL-18 levels in kidney samples taken from mice 6 weeks post IFN α induction by infection with Adv-IFN α 5.

Figure 17. Prophylactic treatment with anti-IFNAR antibodies blocks IFN induced autoantibody production. Presented here are the relative titers of anti-nuclear antigen (ANA) antibodies from mouse serum. Mice pretreated with anti-IFNAR antibodies exhibited lower ANA serum titers after IFN challenge than mice pretreated with control virus, PBS, or isotype control.

Figure 18. Antibody mediated inhibition of SLE plasma mediated Dendritic cell development. Presented are the results of 5 individual experiments in which IFN derived from SLE patients was incubated in the presence of anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4 and subsequently added to human monocytes. The presence of anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4 inhibited the ability of IFN derived from SLE patients to induce the dendritic cell markers CD38 and CD 123 in differentiating monocytes.

Figure 19. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies suppress the expression of CD38, CD123 and CD86 in monocytes stimulated with Leukocyte Interferon. As measured by percent suppression of control stimulated expression, anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4, 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM exhibited similar inhibition profiles for the expression of CD38, CD123 and CD86 in differentiating monocytes.

Figure 20. Modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies exhibit decreased binding to the Fc receptor Fc γ RI as compared to unmodified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4 (unmodified), 9D4-DM (modified) and 9D4-TM (modified) were analyzed for the ability to bind to plate bound Fc γ RI in an ELISA experiment. As a positive control for Fc receptor binding, an unrelated unmodified antibody was used (control antibody).

Figure 21, A, B, C. Modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies exhibit decreased binding to the Fc receptor Fc γ RIIIA as compared to unmodified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies. Plate bound unmodified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4(A) and modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-DM (B) and 9D4-TM(C) were analyzed for the ability to bind free Fc γ RIIIA in an ELISA experimental format.

Figure 22, A, B, C. Modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies exhibit decreased binding to the Fc receptor Fc γ RIIIA. Free unmodified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4(A) and modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-DM(B) and 9D4-TM(C) were analyzed for the ability to bind plate bound Fc γ RIIIA in an ELISA experimental format.

Figure 23 A-E. Neutralization of IFN subtypes in SLE patient serum. As measured by reporter assay, anti-IFNAR1 antibodies MDX-1333, 9D4-WT and 9D4-TM inhibited IFN mediated signaling of α 10 (A), Leukocyte interferon (B), α 2b (C), ω (D), and β (E).

Figure 24. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies neutralize type I interferon from SLE patients. By reporter assay, the anti-IFNAR1 antibody, 9D4, inhibited type I interferon mediated signaling as compared to a control, unrelated antibody.

Figure 25 A-D. Anti-IFNAR antibodies suppress the IFN α induced pDC population in PBMC's. Anti-IFNAR antibodies blocked the elevation of pDC cells measured by cell surface epitope expression, induced by ectopic adenoviral induced expression of interferon alpha in spleen (A), lymph nodes (B), peripheral blood (C) and bone marrow (D).

Figure 26. Binding analysis of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-WT, 9D4-DM, and 9D4-TM to the Fc receptor Fc γ RI was determined by BIACore analysis. Briefly, anti-IFNAR1 antibodies were immobilized and free Fc γ RI was added to measure affinity. As demonstrated by the tracing, the modified antibodies, 9D4-DM, and 9D4-TM exhibited lower affinities to the free Fc γ RI as compared to the unmodified 9D4-WT antibody.

Figure 27 A-C. Binding analysis of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-WT, 9D4-DM, and 9D4-TM to the Fc receptor Fc γ RI was determined by BiaCore analysis. Briefly, free anti-IFNAR1 antibodies were passed over immobilized Fc γ RI to measure affinity. As demonstrated by the tracing, the modified antibodies 9D4-DM (B), and 9D4-TM (C) exhibited lower affinities to the bound Fc γ RI as compared to the unmodified 9D4-WT (A) antibody.

Figure 28. Anti-IFNAR antibodies inhibit IFN α responsive gene induction in the kidney. Briefly, in the accelerated lupus mouse model, treatment with anti-IFNAR antibodies blocks induction in the kidney of six genes (ICAM1, VCAM1, CXCL9, CXCL10, and IFIT1) mediated by the ectopically expression of IFN α compared to control mice as measured by a Taqman assay.

Figure 29. Anti-IFNAR antibodies inhibit the production of anti-ds DNA antibodies in the accelerated lupus mouse model. Briefly, mice ectopically expressing IFN α and treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies did not accumulate anti-ds DNA antibodies to the same level as mice similarly infected and treated with an IgG control antibody.

Figure 30. Anti-IFNAR antibodies are able to reduce proteinuria in a therapeutic setting of the accelerated lupus mouse model. (A) Briefly, mice ectopically expressing IFN α developed Lupus like symptoms, such as proteinuria. In a therapeutic study, anti-IFNAR antibodies were administered to mice once a threshold proteinuria score was reached. Anti-IFNAR antibodies, PBS, or control IgG were administered semi-weekly over a 5 week time course. The anti-IFNAR antibody treated group exhibited decreased severity of proteinuria during the experiment compared to PBS only or control IgG treated groups.

Figure 31. Anti-IFNAR antibodies are able to increase survival in a therapeutic setting of the accelerated lupus mouse model. (A) Briefly, mice ectopically expressing IFN α had a reduced survival rate at about 8 weeks after developing Lupus-like symptoms such as proteinuria. In the therapeutic study, anti-IFNAR antibodies were administered to mice once a threshold proteinuria score was reached. Anti-IFNAR antibodies, PBS, or control IgG were administered semi-weekly over a 5 week time course. After the five weeks, antibody treatment was stopped and the mortality tracked for all three treatment groups. The anti-IFNAR antibody treated group exhibited a much lower rate of mortality than the PBS alone, or control IgG groups, which both exhibited complete mortality by 9 weeks.

Figure 32. Representation of the asymmetric unit contents of the crystals of Fc-TM that comprises L234F/L235E/P331S mutations. The mutation P331 is indicated in red. One zinc ion is chelated by two spatially close Histidine residues. The carbohydrate residues attached to 297 were modeled according to their electron density.

Figure 33. Kinetic images demonstrate 9D4-TM internalization. THP-1 cells were stained with 1 μ M CFSE in a 37°C CO₂ incubator for 10 min followed by 1 μ g/ml of Alexa647-9D4-TM on ice for 1 hr. After removal of unbound the cells were incubated at 37°C for the times indicated (0, 15, 30 and 60 minutes) and the images of cells were taken.

Figure 34. The anti-IFNAR1 antibody, 9D4-TM does not exhibit CDC activity in an in vitro assay. Presented in this panel are the results from a CDC assay to determine the ability of the 9D4-TM antibody to elicit CDC activity. As presented, the 9D4-TM antibody did not exhibit any CDC activity as compared to the positive control antibody. CDC activity was also undetectable for an unrelated control antibody, R347. Briefly, cells expressing IFNAR1 antigen were incubated with either the positive control antibody, 9D4-TM, or R347. After a series of washes, freshly prepared human serum was added. Complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) was measured using a LDH release assay.

4. TERMINOLOGY

[0035] The terms "interferon alpha", "IFN α ", "IFN α ", "IFNA" and "IFN alpha" are used interchangeably and intended to refer to IFN alpha proteins encoded by a functional gene of the interferon alpha gene locus with 75% or greater sequence identity to IFN alpha 1 (GenBank accession number NP_076918 or protein encoded by GenBank accession number NM_024013). Examples of IFN alpha subtypes include IFN alpha 1, alpha 2a, alpha 2b, alpha 4, alpha 4b alpha 5, alpha 6, alpha 7, alpha 8, alpha 10, alpha 13, alpha 14, alpha 16, alpha 17 and alpha 21. The terms "interferon alpha", "IFN α ", and "IFN alpha" are intended to encompass recombinant forms of the various IFN alpha subtypes, as well as naturally occurring preparations that comprise IFN alpha proteins, such as leukocyte IFN and lymphoblastoid IFN.

[0036] The terms "Interferon alpha receptor-1," "IFNAR1" "IFNAR-1," and "IFNAR-1 antigen" are used interchangeably, and include variants, isoforms, species homologs of human IFNAR-1, and analogs having at least one common epitope with IFNAR-1. Accordingly, human antibodies described herein may cross-react with IFNAR-1 from species other than human, or other proteins which are structurally related to human IFNAR-1 (e.g., human IFNAR-1 homologs). Alternatively, the antibodies may be completely specific for human IFNAR-1 and not exhibit species or other types of cross-reactivity. The complete cDNA sequence of human IFNAR-1 has the Genbank accession number NM_000629.

[0037] As used herein, the term "conservative sequence modifications" is intended to include amino acid modifications that do not affect or alter the binding characteristics of the antibody containing the amino acid sequence. Such conservative modifications include amino acid substitutions, additions and deletions. Modifications can be introduced into an antibody described herein by standard techniques known in the art, such as site-directed mutagenesis and PCR-mediated mutagenesis. Conservative amino acid substitutions are ones in which the amino acid residue is replaced with an amino acid residue having a similar side chain. For example, one or more amino acids of a similar polarity act as functional equivalents and result in a silent alteration within the amino acid sequence of the peptide. Substitutions that are charge neutral and which replace a residue with a smaller residue may also be considered "conservative substitutions" even if the residues are in different groups (e.g., replacement of phenylalanine with the smaller isoleucine). Families of amino acid residues having similar side chains have been defined in the art. Several non-limiting examples of families of conservative amino acid substitutions are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Families of Conservative Amino Acid Substitutions

Family	Amino Acids
non-polar	Trp, Phe, Met, Leu, Ile, Val, Ala, Pro
Uncharged polar	Gly, Ser, Thr, Asn, Gln, Tyr, Cys
acidic/negatively charged	Asp, Glu
basic/positively charged	Arg, Lys, His
Beta-branched	Thr, Val, Ile
residues that influence chain orientation	Gly, Pro
Aromatic	Tip, Tyr, Phe, His

5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0038] In contrast to previous teachings, the inventors have found that anti-IFNAR1 antibodies with reduced or ablated effector function are desired for the treatment of chronic autoimmune and/or inflammatory diseases. Previously, antibodies directed against IFNAR1 were developed with the understanding that effector function would play a role in mediating treatment or at least moderation of a chronic autoimmune and/or inflammatory disease state (see, for example U.S. Publication No. 20060029601 or PCT publication No. WO06002177). With this concept, many of the previous teachings directed the artisan to identify anti-IFNAR1 antibodies with strong effector function and to further enhance the effector function by increasing the affinity of the antibody for Fc receptors (e.g., FcRn, FcγRIIa, FcγRIIb) and/or the complement protein C1q. These resultant effector function-enhanced anti-IFNAR1 antibodies were thought to be advantageous in the treatment of disease states.

[0039] In contrast to this previous understanding, the present invention describes anti-IFNAR1 antibodies with reduced or ablated effector function (such as ADCC and/or CDC). Through tissue cross-reactivity studies, it was surprisingly found that anti-IFNAR1 antibodies with strong or enhanced effector function displayed a propensity for unwanted toxicity due to the prevalence of staining of anti-IFNAR1 on non-target tissues. This toxicity would result from the non-specific activation of ADCC and/or CDC at inappropriate sites. To reduce or eliminate this unwanted toxicity, the inventors recognized the need to reduce effector function of polypeptides comprising an Fc region.

[0040] The invention provides a modified IgG class monoclonal antibody specific for IFNAR1, wherein said antibody comprises in the Fc region an amino acid substitution of L234F, as numbered by the EU index as set forth in Kabat and wherein said antibody exhibits reduced affinity for at least one Fc ligand compared to an unmodified antibody. Preferably said antibody is an IgG1 or IgG4 subclass antibody.

[0041] An antibody described herein may further comprise an amino acid substitution of L235E and / or P331S.

[0042] An antibody described herein may comprise: a. a human heavy chain variable region CDR1 comprising Seq ID NO: 1; b. a human heavy chain variable region CDR2 comprising Seq ID NO: 2; c. a human heavy chain variable region CDR3 comprising Seq ID NO: 3; d. a human light chain variable region CDR1 comprising Seq ID NO: 4; e. a human light chain variable region CDR2 comprising Seq ID NO: 5; and f. a human light chain variable region CDR3 comprising Seq ID NO: 6.

[0043] An antibody described herein may comprise: a. a human heavy chain variable region CDR1 comprising Seq ID NO: 21; b. a human heavy chain variable region CDR2 comprising Seq ID NO: 22; c. a human heavy chain variable region CDR3 comprising Seq ID NO: 23; d. a human light chain variable region CDR1 comprising Seq ID NO: 24; e. a human light chain variable region CDR2 comprising Seq ID NO: 25; and f. a human light chain variable region CDR3 comprising Seq ID NO: 26.

[0044] An antibody described herein may comprise: a. a human heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 38; and b. a human light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq No: 40.

[0045] An antibody described herein may comprise: a. a human heavy chain variable region comprising amino sequence of Seq ID No: 18; and b. a human light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 20.

[0046] An antibody described herein may comprise: a. a human heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 28; and b. a human light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 30.

[0047] An antibody described herein may comprise the light chain constant region sequence of Seq ID No: 41.

[0048] An antibody described herein may comprise the heavy chain constant region of Seq ID No: 42.

[0049] An antibody described herein may comprise the light chain constant region having the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 41 and the heavy chain constant region having the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 42.

[0050] An antibody described herein may comprise a heavy chain amino acid sequence comprising allelic variation, wherein said allelic variation is at least one or more positions selected from the group consisting of 214, 221, 356 and 358 as defined by the EU index numbering system.

[0051] The invention further provides an isolated nucleic acid comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding the antibody of any of the preceding claims.

[0052] The invention yet further provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the antibody described herein, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

[0053] The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition described herein for use in treating a disease or disorder chosen from Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, sympathetic ophthalmitis, autoimmune ophoritis, autoimmune orchitis, autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome, antiphospholipid syndrome, Sjogren's syndrome, scleroderma, Addison's disease, polyendocrine deficiency syndrome, Guillain-Barré syndrome, immune thrombocytopenic purpura, pernicious anemia, myasthenia gravis, primary biliary cirrhosis, mixed connective tissue disease, vitiligo, autoimmune uveitis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, celiac disease, dermatitis herpetiformis, autoimmune hepatitis, pemphigus, pemphigus vulgaris, pemphigus foliaceus, bullous pemphigoid, autoimmune myocarditis, autoimmune vasculitis, alopecia areata, autoimmune atherosclerosis, Behçet's disease, autoimmune myelopathy, autoimmune hemophilia, autoimmune interstitial cystitis, autoimmune diabetes insipidus, autoimmune endometriosis, relapsing polychondritis, ankylosing spondylitis, autoimmune urticaria, dermatomyositis, Miller-Fisher syndrome, IgA nephropathy, Goodpasture's syndrome, and herpes gestationis.

[0054] Accordingly, we describe modified antibodies or other polypeptides comprising the Fc region of an antibody, comprising the addition, substitution, or deletion of at least one amino acid residue to the Fc region resulting in reduced or ablated affinity for at least one Fc ligand (referred to herein as "modified antibodies"). The Fc region interacts with a number of ligands including, but not limited to, Fc Receptors (e.g., FcRn, FcγRⅢa, FcγRⅢb), the complement protein C1q, and other molecules, such as proteins A and G. These interactions are essential for a variety of effector functions and downstream signaling events including, but not limited to, antibody dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) and complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). Antibodies described herein may have reduced or ablated affinity for an Fc ligand responsible for facilitating effector function compared to an antibody having the same amino acid sequence but not comprising the addition, substitution, or deletion of at least one amino acid residue to the Fc region (also referred to herein as an "unmodified antibody"). Antibodies described herein may comprise at least one or more of the following properties: reduced or ablated effector (ADCC and/or CDC) function, reduced or ablated binding to Fc receptors, or reduced or ablated toxicities. More specifically, we describe anti-IFNAR1 antibodies with reduced affinity for Fc receptors (e.g., FcRn, FcγRⅢa, FcγRⅢb) and/or the complement protein C1q.

[0055] Antibodies described herein may comprise an Fc region comprising at least one addition, substitution, or deletion of an amino acid residue selected from the positions consisting of: 234, 235, and 331, wherein the numbering system of the constant region is that of the EU index as set forth in Kabat *et al.* (1991, NIH Publication 91-3242, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA). Antibodies described herein may comprise an Fc region comprising at least one amino acid substitution selected from the group consisting of: L234F, L235E, and P331S, wherein the first letter and number represent the unmodified amino acid and its position and the second letter represents the substituted amino acid at said position.

[0056] Antibodies described herein may further comprise an Fc region comprising at least one addition, substitution, or deletion of an amino acid residue that is correlated with increased stability of the antibody. The addition, substitution, or deletion of an amino acid residue may be at position 228 of the Fc region, wherein the numbering system of the constant region is that of the EU index as set forth in Kabat *et al.* Antibodies described herein may comprise an Fc region comprising an amino acid substitution at position 228, wherein the substitution is a serine residue. Antibodies of the IgG4 subtype may comprise an amino acid substitution of serine at position 228 of the Fc region. Antibodies described herein may already comprise a serine residue at position 228 of the Fc region; in such antibodies, no modification is required. Alternatively, antibodies described herein may not require modification of residue 228 of the Fc region or may already comprise serine at said position.

[0057] Antibodies described herein may be any of any class (for example, but not limited to IgG, IgM, and IgE). Antibodies described herein are members of the IgG class of antibodies. In a specific embodiment, antibodies described herein are of the IgG1 subclass. In another specific embodiment, antibodies described herein are of the IgG1 subclass and comprise the following amino acid substitutions: 234F, 235E and 331S of the Fc region. In alternate embodiments, antibodies described herein are of the IgG4 subclass. Antibodies described herein of the IgG4 subclass may comprise the following amino acid substitutions: S228P and L235E of the Fc region.

[0058] Modified antibodies may be produced by combining a variable domain, or fragment thereof, with an Fc domain comprising one or more of the amino acid substitutions disclosed herein. Modified antibodies may be produced by modifying an Fc domain-containing antibody by introducing one or more of the amino acid substitutions residues into the Fc domain.

5.1 Reduced binding to Fc ligands

[0059] One skilled in the art will understand that antibodies described herein may have altered (relative to an unmodified antibody) Fc_yR and/or C1q binding properties (examples of binding properties include but are not limited to, binding specificity, equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D), dissociation and association rates (K_{off} and K_{on} respectively), binding affinity and/or avidity) and that certain alterations are more or less desirable. It is known in the art that the equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) is defined as k_{off}/k_{on} . One skilled in the art can determine which kinetic parameter is most important for a given antibody application. For example, a modification that reduces binding to one or more positive regulator (e.g., Fc_yRIIIA) and/or enhanced binding to an inhibitory Fc receptor (e.g., Fc_yRIIB) would be suitable for reducing ADCC activity. Accordingly, the ratio of binding affinities (e.g., equilibrium dissociation constants (K_D)) can indicate if the ADCC activity of an antibody is enhanced or decreased. Additionally, a modification that reduces binding to C1q would be suitable for reducing or eliminating CDC activity.

[0060] The affinities and binding properties of an Fc region for its ligand, may be determined by a variety of *in vitro* assay methods (biochemical or immunological based assays) known in the art for determining Fc-Fc_yR interactions, *i.e.*, specific binding of an Fc region to an Fc_yR including but not limited to, equilibrium methods (e.g., enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay (ELISA) or radioimmunoassay (RIA)), or kinetics (e.g., BIACORE[®] analysis), and other methods such as indirect binding assays, competitive inhibition assays, fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET), gel electrophoresis and chromatography (e.g., gel filtration). These and other methods may utilize a label on one or more of the components being examined and/or employ a variety of detection methods including but not limited to chromogenic, fluorescent, luminescent, or isotopic labels. A detailed description of binding affinities and kinetics can be found in Paul, W.E., ed., Fundamental Immunology, 4th Ed., Lippincott-Raven, Philadelphia (1999).

[0061] Antibodies described herein may exhibit reduced binding affinity for one or more Fc receptors including, but not limited to Fc_yRI (CD64) including isoforms Fc_yRIIA, Fc_yRIIB, and Fc_yRIC; Fc_yRII (CD32 including isoforms Fc_yRIIA, Fc_yRIIB, and Fc_yRIIC); and Fc_yRIII (CD16, including isoforms Fc_yRIIIA and Fc_yRIIB) as compared to an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may not comprise a concomitant increase in binding the Fc_yRIIB receptor as compared to an unmodified (for example, containing a wild type Fc region) antibody.

[0062] Antibodies described herein may exhibit decreased affinities to Fc_yRI relative to an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for Fc_yRI receptor that are at least 2 fold, or at least 3 fold, or at least 5 fold, or at least 7 fold, or at least 10 fold, or at least 20 fold, or at least 30 fold, or at least 40 fold, or at least 50 fold, or at least 60 fold, or at least 70 fold, or at least 80 fold, or at least 90 fold, or at least 100 fold, or at least 200 fold less than an unmodified antibody.

[0063] Antibodies described herein may exhibit an affinity for Fc_yRI receptor that is at least 90%, at least 80%, at least 70%, at least 60%, at least 50%, at least 40%, at least 30%, at least 20%, at least 10%, or at least 5% less than an unmodified antibody.

[0064] Antibodies described herein may exhibit decreased affinity for the Fc_yRIIIA receptor relative to an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for Fc_yRIIIA receptor that are at least 2 fold, or at least 3 fold, or at least 5 fold, or at least 7 fold, or at least 10 fold, or at least 20 fold, or at least 30 fold, or at least 40 fold, or at least 50 fold, or at least 60 fold, or at least 70 fold, or at least 80 fold, or at least 90 fold, or at least 100 fold, or at least 200 fold less than an unmodified antibody.

[0065] Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for Fc_yRIIIA receptor that are at least 90%, at least 80%, at least 70%, at least 60%, at least 50%, at least 40%, at least 30%, at least 20%, at least 10%, or at least 5% less than an unmodified antibody.

[0066] It is understood in the art that the F158V allelic variant of the Fc_YRIIA receptor has altered binding characteristics to antibodies. Antibodies described herein may bind with decreased affinities to Fc_YRIIA (F158V) relative to an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for Fc_YRIIA (F158V) receptor that are at least 2 fold, or at least 3 fold, or at least 5 fold, or at least 7 fold, or at least 10 fold, or at least 20 fold, or at least 30 fold, or at least 40 fold, or at least 50 fold, or at least 60 fold, or at least 70 fold, or at least 80 fold, or at least 90 fold, or at least 100 fold, or at least 200 fold less than that of an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for the Fc_YRIIA(F158V) receptor that are at least 90%, at least 80%, at least 70%, at least 60%, at least 50%, at least 40%, at least 30%, at least 20%, at least 10%, or at least 5% less than an unmodified antibody.

[0067] Antibodies described herein may exhibit increased affinities for the Fc_YRIIB receptor as compared to unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for the Fc_YRIIB receptor that are unchanged or increased by at least at least 2 fold, or at least 3 fold, or at least 5 fold, or at least 7 fold, or at least 10 fold, or at least 20 fold, or at least 30 fold, or at least 40 fold, or at least 50 fold, or at least 60 fold, or at least 70 fold, or at least 80 fold, or at least 90 fold, or at least 100 fold, or at least 200 fold than that of an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for the Fc_YRIIB receptor that are increased by at least 5%, at least 10%, at least 20%, at least 30%, at least 40%, at least 50%, at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, or at least 95% than an unmodified antibody.

[0068] Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for the Fc_YRI, Fc_YRIIA, or Fc_YRIIA (F158V) receptors that are between about 100 nM to about 100 μ M, or about 100 nM to about 10 μ M, or about 100 nM to about 1 μ M, or about 1 nM to about 100 μ M, or about about 10 nM to about 100 μ M, or about 1 μ M to about 100 μ M, or about 10 μ M to about 100 μ M. Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for the Fc_YRI, Fc_YRIIA, or Fc_YRIIA (F158V) receptors that are greater than 1 μ M, greater than 5 μ M, greater than 10 μ M, greater than 25 μ M, greater than 50 μ M, or greater than 100 μ M.

[0069] Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for the Fc_YRIIB receptor that are between about 100 nM to about 100 μ M, or about 100 nM to about 10 μ M, or about 100 nM to about 1 μ M, or about 1 nM to about 100 μ M, or about 10 nM to about 100 μ M, or about 1 μ M to about 100 μ M, or about 10 μ M to about 100 μ M. Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for the Fc_YRI, Fc_YRIIA, or Fc_YRIIA (F158V) receptors that are less than 100 μ M, less than 50 μ M, less than 10 μ M, less than 5 μ M, less than 2.5 μ M, less than 1 μ M, or less than 100 nM, or less than 10 nM.

[0070] Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for the Fc_YRIIB receptor that are between about 100 nM to about 100 μ M, or about 100 nM to about 10 μ M, or about 100 nM to about 1 μ M, or about 1 nM to about 100 μ M, or about 10 nM to about 100 μ M, or about 1 μ M to about 100 μ M, or about 10 μ M to about 100 μ M. Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for the Fc_YRI, Fc_YRIIA, or Fc_YRIIA (F158V) receptors that are less than 100 μ M, less than 50 μ M, less than 10 μ M, less than 5 μ M, less than 2.5 μ M, less than 1 μ M, or less than 100 nM, or less than 10 nM.

5.2 Reduced ADCC activity

[0071] It is well known in the art that antibodies are capable of directing the attack and destruction of targeted antigen through multiple processes collectively known in the art as antibody effector functions. One of these processes, known as "antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity" or "ADCC" refers to a form of cytotoxicity in which secreted Ig bound onto Fc receptors (FcRs) present on certain cytotoxic cells (e.g., Natural Killer (NK) cells, neutrophils, and macrophages) enables these cytotoxic effector cells to bind specifically to an antigen-bearing target cell and subsequently kill the target cell with cytotoxins. Specific high-affinity IgG antibodies directed to the surface of target cells "arm" the cytotoxic cells and are required for such killing. Lysis of the target cell is extracellular, requires direct cell-to-cell contact, and does not involve complement. Another process encompassed by the term "effector function" is complement dependent cytotoxicity (hereinafter referred to as "CDC") which refers to a biochemical event of antibody-mediated target cell destruction by the complement system. The complement system is a complex system of proteins found in normal blood plasma that combines with antibodies to destroy pathogenic bacteria and other foreign cells.

[0072] The ability of any particular antibody to mediate lysis of the target cell by ADCC can be assayed. To assess ADCC activity an antibody of interest is added to target cells in combination with immune effector cells, which may be activated by the antigen antibody complexes resulting in cytolysis of the target cell. Cytolysis is generally detected by the release of label (e.g., radioactive substrates, fluorescent dyes or natural intracellular proteins) from the lysed cells. Useful effector cells for such assays include peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and Natural Killer (NK) cells. Specific examples of *in vitro* ADCC assays are described in Wisecarver *et al.*, 1985 79:277-282; Bruggemann *et al.*, 1987, J Exp Med 166:1351-1361; Wilkinson *et al.*, 2001, J Immunol

Methods 258:183-191; Patel et al., 1995 J Immunol Methods 184:29-38. Alternatively, or additionally, ADCC activity of the antibody of interest may be assessed *in vivo*, e.g., in an animal model such as that disclosed in Clynes et al., 1998, PNAS USA 95:652-656.

[0073] It is contemplated that antibodies described herein are characterized by *in vitro* functional assays for determining one or more Fc_YR mediated effector cell functions. Antibodies described herein may have similar binding properties and effector cell functions in *in vivo* models (such as those described and disclosed herein) as those in *in vitro* based assays. However, antibodies described herein that do not exhibit the desired phenotype in *in vitro* based assays may exhibit the desired phenotype *in vivo*.

[0074] Antibodies described herein may exhibit decreased ADCC activities as compared to an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit ADCC activities that are at least 2 fold, or at least 3 fold, or at least 5 fold, or at least 10 fold, or at least 50 fold, or at least 100 fold less than that of an unmodified antibody. In still another embodiment, antibodies described herein may exhibit ADCC activities that are reduced by at least 10%, or at least 20%, or by at least 30%, or by at least 40%, or by at least 50%, or by at least 60%, or by at least 70%, or by at least 80%, or by at least 90%, or by at least 100%, or by at least 200%, or by at least 300%, or by at least 400%, or by at least 500% relative to an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may have no detectable ADCC activity. In specific embodiments, the reduction and/or ablation of ADCC activity may be attributed to the reduced affinity that antibodies described herein may exhibit for Fc ligands and/or receptors.

5.3 Reduced CDC activity

[0075] The complement activation pathway is initiated by the binding of the first component of the complement system (C1q) to a molecule, an antibody for example, complexed with a cognate antigen. To assess complement activation, a CDC assay, e.g., as described in Gazzano-Santoro et al., 1996, J. Immunol. Methods, 202:163, may be performed.

[0076] Antibodies described herein may exhibit decreased affinities to C1q relative to an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for C1q receptor that are at least 2 fold, or at least 3 fold, or at least 5 fold, or at least 7 fold, or at least 10 fold, or at least 20 fold, or at least 30 fold, or at least 40 fold, or at least 50 fold, or at least 60 fold, or at least 70 fold, or at least 80 fold, or at least 90 fold, or at least 100 fold, or at least 200 fold less than an unmodified antibody.

[0077] Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for C1q that are at least 90%, at least 80%, at least 70%, at least 60%, at least 50%, at least 40%, at least 30%, at least 20%, at least 10%, or at least 5% less than an unmodified antibody.

[0078] Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for C1q that are between about 100 nM to about 100 μ M, or about 100 nM to about 10 μ M, or about 100 nM to about 1 μ M, or about 1 nM to about 100 μ M, or about 10 nM to about 100 μ M, or about 1 μ M to about 100 μ M, or about 10 μ M to about 100 μ M. Antibodies described herein may exhibit affinities for C1q that are greater than 1 μ M, greater than 5 μ M, greater than 10 μ M, greater than 25 μ M, greater than 50 μ M, or greater than 100 μ M.

[0079] Antibodies described herein may exhibit decreased CDC activities as compared to an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit CDC activities that are at least 2 fold, or at least 3 fold, or at least 5 fold, or at least 10 fold, or at least 50 fold, or at least 100 fold less than that of an unmodified antibody. In still another embodiment, antibodies described herein may exhibit CDC activities that are reduced by at least 10%, or at least 20%, or by at least 30%, or by at least 40%, or by at least 50%, or by at least 60%, or by at least 70%, or by at least 80%, or by at least 90%, or by at least 100%, or by at least 200%, or by at least 300%, or by at least 400%, or by at least 500% relative to an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit no detectable CDC activities. In specific embodiments, the reduction and/or ablation of CDC activity may be attributed to the reduced affinity antibodies described herein may exhibit for Fc ligands and/or receptors.

5.4 Reduced antibody related toxicity

[0080] It is understood in the art that biological therapies may have adverse toxicity issues associated with the complex nature of directing the immune system to recognize and attack unwanted cells and/or targets. When the recognition and/or the targeting for attack do not take place where the treatment is required, consequences such as adverse toxicity may occur. For example, antibody staining of non-targeted tissues may be indicative of potential toxicity issues.

[0081] Antibodies described herein may exhibit reduced staining of non-targeted tissues as compared to an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit reduced staining of non-targeted tissues that are at least 2 fold, or at least 3 fold, or at

least 5 fold, or at least 7 fold, or at least 10 fold, or at least 20 fold, or at least 30 fold, or at least 40 fold, or at least 50 fold, or at least 60 fold, or at least 70 fold, or at least 80 fold, or at least 90 fold, or at least 100 fold, or at least 200 fold less than that of an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit reduced staining of non-targeted tissues that are reduced by at least 10%, or by at least 20%, or by at least 30%, or by at least 40%, or by at least 50%, or by at least 60%, or by at least 70%, or by at least 80%, or by at least 90%, or by at least 100%, or by at least 200%, or by at least 300%, or by at least 400%, or by at least 500% relative to an unmodified antibody.

[0082] Antibodies described herein may exhibit a reduced antibody-related toxicity as compared to an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit toxicities that are at least 2 fold, or at least 3 fold, or at least 5 fold, or at least 7 fold, or at least 10 fold, or at least 20 fold, or at least 30 fold, or at least 40 fold, or at least 50 fold, or at least 60 fold, or at least 70 fold, or at least 80 fold, or at least 90 fold, or at least 100 fold, or at least 200 fold less than that of an unmodified antibody. Antibodies described herein may exhibit toxicities that are reduced by at least 10%, or by at least 20%, or by at least 30%, or by at least 40%, or by at least 50%, or by at least 60%, or by at least 70%, or by at least 80%, or by at least 90%, or by at least 100%, or by at least 200%, or by at least 300%, or by at least 400%, or by at least 500% relative to an unmodified antibody.

5.5 Internalizing Antibodies

[0083] Antibodies described herein may bind to cell-surface antigens that may internalize, further carrying the antibodies into the cell. Once inside the cell, the antibodies may be released into the cytoplasm, targeted to a specific compartment, or recycled to the cell surface. Antibodies described herein may bind to a cell-surface antigen that internalizes. Antibodies described herein may be targeted to specific organelles or compartments of the cell. Antibodies described herein may be recycled to the cell surface or periphery after internalization. In a specific embodiment, the antibody described herein is specific for IFNAR1.

[0084] Internalization of antibodies may be measured by art-accepted techniques such as those presented in Example 34. The extent of internalization can be represented as a percentage of total antibody bound to cells. The extent of antibody internalization can be represented as a comparison to a non-specific control antibody. The extent of antibody internalization can be represented as a comparison to an antibody that binds a cell-surface antigen that does not internalize. The extent of antibody internalization can be correlated with the degradation of the antibody. The extent of antibody internalization can be represented as a ratio of cytoplasmic versus cell surface staining.

[0085] The antibodies described herein once bound, may internalize into cells wherein internalization is at least about 10%, at least about 20%, at least about 30%, at least about 40%, at least about 50%, at least about 60%, at least about 70%, at least about 80%, or at least about 90%, at least about 100%, at least about 110%, at least about 130%, at least about 140%, at least about 150%, at least about 160%, or at least about 170% more than a non-specific control antibody.

[0086] The antibodies described herein once bound, may internalize into cells wherein internalization is 1-10%, 10-20%, 20-30%, 30-40%, 40-50%, 50-60%, 60-70%, 70-80%, 80-90%, 90-100%, 100-110%, 110-120%, 120-130%, 130-140%, 140-150%, 150-160%, 160-170% more than a non-specific control antibody.

[0087] The antibodies described herein once bound, may internalize into cells wherein internalization is 1-10%, 10-20%, 20-30%, 30-40%, 40-50%, 50-60%, 60-70%, 70-80%, 80-90%, 90-100%, 100-110%, 110-120%, 120-130%, 130-140%, 140-150%, 150-160%, 160-170% more than control antibodies as determined by the internalization assay using a secondary antibody.

5.6 Three-Dimensional Structure of a human Fc region

[0088] Herein we describe crystalline forms of a human IgG Fc region, wherein the human Fc region, designated as Fc-TM, comprises amino acid substitutions of L234F, L235E and P331S as numbered by the EU index as set forth in Kabat and exhibits reduced or ablated effector (ADCC and/or CDC) function, reduced or ablated binding to Fc receptors, and/or reduced or ablated toxicities. The crystals may be characterized by an orthorhombic space group C222₁ with unit cell of a=50.18, b=147.30 and c=75.47. In certain embodiments, the crystals are of diffraction quality to permit the determination of the three-dimensional X-ray diffraction structure of the crystalline polypeptide(s) to high resolution, preferably to a resolution of greater than about 3 Å, typically in the range of about 2 Å to about 3 Å.

[0089] We describe the high-resolution three-dimensional structures and atomic structure coordinates of the Fc-TM crystals. The specific methods used to obtain crystals and structure coordinates are provided in the examples, *infra*.

[0090] The atomic structure coordinates of crystalline Fc-TM, obtained from the C222₁ form of the crystal to 2.3 Å resolution, are listed in Table 6. All residues at positions 236 to 445 could be traced in the electron density and no electron density was observed for hinge residues prior to position 236, including the L234F and L235E mutations. The electron density at position 331 corresponded to serine.

[0091] The overall three-dimensional structure of Fc-TM was very similar to previously reported structures of unliganded human Fc regions (Deisenhofer, (1981). Biochemistry, 20, 2361-2370; Krapp et al., (2003). J. Mol. Biol. 325, 979-989; Matsumiya et al., (2007). J. Mol. Biol. 368, 767-779; Oganesyan et al., (2007) Molecular Immunology, December 11, 2007, in press). When considered individually, Fc-TM C_H2 and C_H3 domains showed great structural conservation and rigidity when compared with other unliganded, unmutated human Fc structures.

[0092] The structure information can be used in a variety of computation or computer-based methods to screen, design or identify anti-IFNAR antibodies that have altered biological properties. For example, the crystals and structure coordinates obtained therefrom can be used to screen, design or identify amino acid additions, substitutions or deletions in Fc region that result in reduced or ablated binding to Fc receptors, reduced or ablated effector (ADCC and/or CDC) function, or reduced or ablated toxicities.

[0093] Once an antibody has been designed or selected by the above methods, its effector function, binding to Fc receptors, or toxicities may be tested and optimized by any methods known to those of skill in the art. Exemplary methods are described in sections 5.1-5.4 above.

[0094] We describe anti-IFNAR1 antibodies that are designed or selected by the use of the structure information of Fc-TM and that exhibit the desired biological activities. Such antibodies may comprise an Fc region with the mutations of L234F, L235E, and P331S. Such antibodies may comprise an Fc region with one or more addition, substitution, or deletion of an amino acid residue other than amino acid residues 234, 235, and 331.

5.7 Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies

[0095] Antibodies described herein are specific for (*i.e.*, specifically bind) IFNAR1. Such antibodies may also be referred to herein as "anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein." Antibodies described herein are specific for human IFNAR1. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may cross-react with IFNAR1 from species other than human, or other proteins which are structurally related to human IFNAR1 (for example, human IFNAR1 homologs). Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may be specific for human IFNAR1 only and not exhibit species or other types of cross-reactivity.

[0096] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit reduced binding affinities for Fc ligands and have at least one of the following properties: reduced or ablated effector (ADCC and/or CDC) function, reduced or ablated binding to Fc ligands, or reduced or ablated toxicities as compared to an unmodified antibody.

[0097] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise the addition, substitution or deletion of at least one amino acid residue selected from the group consisting of: L234F, L235E, and P331S. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise the amino acid substitutions: L234F, L235E, and P331S of the Fc region. An anti-IFNAR1 antibody described herein may be an IgG isotype antibody.

[0098] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may be of the IgG4 subclass. Anti-IFNAR1 IgG4 antibodies described herein may comprise the amino acid substitution L235E of the Fc region. Anti-IFNAR1 IgG4 antibodies described herein may also comprise an amino acid change that is correlated with increased stability. Anti-IFNAR1 IgG4 antibodies described herein may further comprise the amino acid substitution S228P of the Fc region.

[0099] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit reduced or ablated binding affinities for Fc receptors (for example, but not limited to Fc_YRI (CD64), including isoforms Fc_YRIA, Fc_YRB, and Fc_YRC; Fc_YRII (CD32), including isoforms Fc_YRIIA, Fc_YRIIB, and Fc_YRIIC; and Fc_YRIII (CD16), including isoforms Fc_YRIIIA and Fc_YRIIIB) as compared to an unmodified antibody. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit decreased affinities to Fc_YRI relative to an unmodified antibody. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein exhibit decreased affinities for the Fc_YRIIIA receptor relative to an unmodified antibody. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may bind with decreased affinities to the F158V allele of Fc_YRIIIA relative to an unmodified antibody.

[0100] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit reduced or ablated binding affinities for C1q as compared to an unmodified antibody. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit decreased affinities to Fc_YRI relative to an unmodified antibody.

[0101] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit reduced or ablated effector function. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit reduced or ablated ADCC and/or CDC activity. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit reduced or ablated toxicity.

5.7.1 Anti-IFNAR1 antibody sequences

[0102] Amino acid sequences of the heavy chain variable regions and/or light chain variable regions of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein are provided as Figures 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A and Figures 1B, 2B, 3B, 4B, respectively. The polynucleotide sequence encoding the heavy chain variable and light chain variable regions of the anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein are provided as Figures 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A and Figures 1B, 2B, 3B, 4B, respectively.

[0103] Selected sequences of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein can be found in US Patent No. 5,919,453, US Patent Application Serial Nos: 10/831,459, 10/182,058, 11/157,494, and 11/521,102. Sequences of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may not comprise the sequences found in US Patent No. 5,919,453, US Patent Application Serial Nos: 10/831,459, 10/182,058, 11/157,494, and 11/521,102.

[0104] Antibodies described herein are disclosed in U.S. Patent Provisional Applications Serial Nos. 60/842,925, filed September 8, 2006, 60/866,917; filed November 22, 2006; 60/911,397, filed April 12, 2007; 60/915,309, filed May 22, 2007; US Patent Application Serial No. 11/852,106, filed September 7, 2007; and PCT Application Serial No. US2007/07791, filed September 7, 2007.

[0105] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein also include antibodies that comprise an amino acid sequence of a variable heavy chain and/or variable light chain that is at least 45%, at least 50%, at least 55%, at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, or at least 99% identical to the amino acid sequence of the variable heavy chain and/or light chain of the 3F11, 11E2, 4G5, and 9D4 antibodies (see Figures 1-4 for sequences).

[0106] It will be understood that the complementarity determining regions (CDRs) residue numbers referred to herein are those of Kabat *et al.*, (1991, NIH Publication 91-3242, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA). Specifically, residues 24-34 (CDR1), 50-56 (CDR2) and 89-97 (CDR3) in the light chain variable domain and 31-35 (CDR1), 50-65 (CDR2) and 95-102 (CDR3) in the heavy chain variable domain. Note that CDRs vary considerably from antibody to antibody (and by definition will not exhibit homology with the Kabat consensus sequences). Maximal alignment of framework residues frequently requires the insertion of "spacer" residues in the numbering system, to be used for the Fv region. It will be understood that the CDRs referred to herein are those of Kabat *et al. supra*. In addition, the identity of certain individual residues at any given Kabat site number may vary from antibody chain to antibody chain due to interspecies or allelic divergence.

[0107] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise at least one VH CDR having an amino acid sequence of any one of the VH CDRs listed in Table 2. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise at least one VL CDR having an amino acid sequence of any one of the VL CDRs listed in Table 2. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise one or more of the VH CDRs and one or more of the VL CDRs listed in Table 2. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise any combination of the VH CDRs and VL CDRs listed in Table 2. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise at least 1, or at least 2, or at least 3, or at least 4, or at least 5, or at least 6 CDRs selected from Table 2. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise a VH domain and/or a VL domain each comprising 1, 2 or 3 CDRs. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise a VH further comprising 1, 2, or 3 heavy chain CDRs (CDRH#) listed in Table 2. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise a VL further comprising 1, 2, or 3 light chain CDRs (CDRL#) listed in Table 2.

[0108] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise the CDRs of antibody 3F11 (see for example Table 2). Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise the CDRs of antibody 4G5 (see for example Table 2). Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise the CDRs of antibody 11E2 (see for example Table 2). Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein comprise the CDRs of antibody 9D4 (see for example Table 2).

Table 2. Anti-IFNAR1 antibody CDR sequences

Antibody	CDR	Sequence	Seq ID No:
3F11	CDRL1	RASQGIYSVLA	1
3F11	CDRL2	DASRLES	2
3F11	CDRL3	QQFNSYIT	3
3F11	CDRH1	GYFWS	4
3F11	CDRH2	EIDHSGKTNYNPSLKS	5
3F11	CDRH3	ESKYYFGLDV	6
4G5	CDRL1	RATQDISIALV	11
4G5	CDRL2	DASGLGS	12
4G5	CDRL3	QQFNSYPYT	13
4G5	CDRH1	NYWWS	14
4G5	CDRH2	EIILSGSTNYNPSLKS	15
4G5	CDRH3	ESKWGYYFDS	16
11E2	CDRL1	RASQSVSSSSFA	21
11E2	CDRL2	GASSRAT	22
11E2	CDRL3	QQYDSSAIT	23
11E2	CDRH1	NYWIA	24
11E2	CDRH2	IYPGDSDIRYSPSFQG	25
11E2	CDRH3	HDIEGFDY	26
9D4	CDRL1	RASQSVSSSSFA	31
9D4	CDRL2	GASSRAT	32
9D4	CDRL3	QQYDSSAIT	33
9D4	CDR11	NYWIA	34
9D4	CDRH2	IYPGDSDIRYSPSFQG	35
9D4	CDRH3	HDIEGFDY	36

[0109] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise an amino acid sequence of a variable heavy chain and/or variable light chain that comprises at least 1, at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 10, at least 15, or at least 20 amino acid substitutions, additions, or deletions as compared to the variable heavy chains and/or light chains represented in Figures 1, 2, 3, or 4. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise one or more CDRs with at least 1, at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, or at least 10 amino acid substitutions, deletions, or additions of one or more CDRs listed in Table 2.

[0110] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise antibodies encoded by a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to the nucleotide sequence represented in Figures 1, 2, 3, or 4 under stringent conditions. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may comprise one or more CDRs encoded by a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleotide sequence of one or more CDRs listed in Figures 1, 2, 3, or 4. Stringent hybridization conditions include, but are not limited to, hybridization to filter-bound DNA in 6X sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45°C followed by one or more washes in 0.2X SSC/0.1% SDS at about 50-65°C, highly stringent conditions such as hybridization to filter-bound DNA in 6X SSC at about 45°C followed by one or more washes in 0.1X SSC/0.2% SDS at about 60°C, or any other stringent hybridization conditions known to those skilled in the art (see, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., eds. 1989 Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, vol. 1, Green Publishing Associates, Inc. and John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY at pages 6.3.1 to 6.3.6 and 2.10.3.). Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein include, but are not limited to, antibodies encoded by a polynucleotide sequence that is at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% identical to a polynucleotide sequence encoding antibodies 3F11, 11E2, 4G5, or 9D4 (see Figures 1-4).

5.7.2 Anti-IFNAR1 binding affinity

[0111] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit a high binding affinity for IFNAR1. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described

herein may exhibit association rate (k_{on}) of at least $10^5 M^{-1}s^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^5 M^{-1}s^{-1}$, at least $10^6 M^{-1}s^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^6 M^{-1}s^{-1}$, at least $10^7 M^{-1}s^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^7 M^{-1}s^{-1}$, or at least $10^8 M^{-1}s^{-1}$. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit a k_{on} of at least $2 \times 10^5 M^{-1}s^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^5 M^{-1}s^{-1}$, at least $10^6 M^{-1}s^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^6 M^{-1}s^{-1}$, at least $10^7 M^{-1}s^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^7 M^{-1}s^{-1}$, or at least $10^8 M^{-1}s^{-1}$.

[0112] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit a dissociation rate (k_{off}) of less than $10^{-1}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-1}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-2}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-2}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-3}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-3}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-4}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-4}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-5}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-5}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-6}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-6}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-7}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-7}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-8}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-8}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-9}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-9}s^{-1}$, or less than $10^{-10}s^{-1}$. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit a k_{off} of less than $5 \times 10^{-4}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-5}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-5}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-6}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-6}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-7}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-7}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-8}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-8}s^{-1}$, less than $10^{-9}s^{-1}$, less than $5 \times 10^{-9}s^{-1}$, or less than $10^{-10}s^{-1}$.

[0113] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit an affinity constant or K_a (k_{on}/k_{off}) of at least $10^2 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^2 M^{-1}$, at least $10^3 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^3 M^{-1}$, at least $10^4 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^4 M^{-1}$, at least $10^5 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^5 M^{-1}$, at least $10^6 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^6 M^{-1}$, at least $10^7 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^7 M^{-1}$, at least $10^8 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^8 M^{-1}$, at least $10^9 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^9 M^{-1}$, at least $10^{10} M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^{10} M^{-1}$, at least $10^{11} M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^{11} M^{-1}$, at least $10^{12} M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^{12} M$, at least $10^{13} M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^{13} M^{-1}$, at least $10^{14} M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^{14} M^{-1}$, at least $10^{15} M^{-1}$, or at least $5 \times 10^{15} M^{-1}$.

[0114] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit a dissociation constant or K_d (k_{off}/k_{on}) of less than $10^{-2} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-2} M$, less than $10^{-3} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-3} M$, less than $10^{-4} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-4} M$, less than $10^{-5} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-5} M$, less than $10^{-6} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-6} M$, less than $10^{-7} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-7} M$, less than $10^{-8} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-8} M$, less than $10^{-9} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-9} M$, less than $10^{-10} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-10} M$, less than $10^{-11} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-11} M$, less than $10^{-12} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-12} M$, less than $10^{-13} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-13} M$, less than $10^{-14} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-14} M$, less than $10^{-15} M$, or less than $5 \times 10^{-15} M$.

5.7.3 Interferon alpha subtype specificity

[0115] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to block binding to IFNAR1 and/or neutralize the biological activity of one or more Type I interferon (IFN) including, but not limited to, IFN α , IFN β , and IFN ω . Binding of IFN α subtypes can be determined by routine competition assays such as that described in "Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual", CSHL. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to block binding to IFNAR1 and/or neutralize the biological activity of IFN α , IFN β , and IFN ω . The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to block binding to IFNAR1 and/or neutralize the biological activity of one or more subtypes of IFN α including, but not limited to, IFN α subtypes 1, 2a, 2b, 4, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, and 21. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to block binding to IFNAR1 and/or neutralize the biological activity of all subtypes of IFN α . In this context, anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to block the binding of and/or neutralize the biological activity of IFN α subtypes IFN α 1, 2a, 2b, 4, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, and 21. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may not exhibit the ability to block binding to IFNAR1 and/or neutralize the biological activity of one or more subtypes of IFN α including, but not limited to, IFN α subtypes 1, 2a, 2b, 4, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, and 21. In a specific embodiment, anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to block binding to IFNAR1 and/or neutralize the biological activity all IFN α subtypes except IFN α 21.

[0116] The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to block binding to IFNAR1 and/or neutralize the biological activity of at least 1, at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 11, at least 12, or at least 13 of the following IFN α subtypes: 1, 2a, 2b, 4, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, and 21. In an alternative embodiment, the anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may not exhibit the ability to block binding to IFNAR1 and/or neutralize the biological activity of at least 1, at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 11, at least 12, or at least 13 of the following IFN α subtypes: 1, 2a, 2b, 4, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, and 21.

[0117] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to block binding to IFNAR1 and/or neutralize the biological activity of non-naturally-occurring type I-like interferons. Such non-naturally occurring type I-like interferons, or hybrid type I-like interferons represent molecules that have been altered from their naturally occurring structures by recombinant or synthetic

techniques. Hybrid interferons, as described in U.S. Patent No. 7,232,563, represent a molecular replacement of various segments of a naturally occurring interferon structure to create a molecule that has increased potency and/or reduced toxicity.

[0118] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to block binding to IFNAR1 and/or neutralize the biological activity of mutated type I interferons. Mutated type I interferons are described in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,299,870 and 6,300,474.

[0119] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to block binding to IFNAR1 and/or neutralize the biological activity of type I-like interferons derived from other animal species. Such type I-like interferons are isolated from chicken, cat, mouse, rat, rabbit, goat, horse or other animal species. In specific embodiments, human type I interferons are isolated from cells derived from chicken, cat, mouse, rat, rabbit, goat, horse or other animal species. In other embodiments, human type I interferons entail different glycosylation patterns when derived from chicken, cat, mouse, rat, rabbit, goat, horse or other animal species. Further discussion of interferons from other animal species can be found in WIPO publication No. WO06099451A3.

[0120] For the purpose of the present invention, the ability of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein to neutralize the activity of IFN α , can be monitored, for example, in a Kinase Receptor Activation (KIRA) Assay as described in WO 95/14930, published Jun. 1, 1995, by measuring the ability of a candidate antibody to reduce tyrosine phosphorylation (resulting from ligand binding) of the IFNAR1/R2 receptor complex.

[0121] Alternatively, or optionally, the ability of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein to neutralize the elicitation of a cellular response by IFN α may be tested by monitoring the neutralization of the antiviral activity of IFN α , as described by Kawade, J. Interferon Res. 1:61 70 (1980), or Kawade and Watanabe, J. Interferon Res. 4:571 584 (1984), or Yousefi, et al., Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 83: 735 740 (1985), or by testing the ability of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein to neutralize the ability of IFN α to activate the binding of the signaling molecule, interferon-stimulated factor 3 (ISGF3), to an oligonucleotide derived from the interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE), in an electrophoretic mobility shift assay, as described by Kurabayashi et al., Mol. Cell Biol., 15: 6386 (1995).

[0122] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to inhibit at least one IFN α mediated function of the IFNAR1 receptor. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may inhibit the activity of the IFNAR1 receptor in response to IFN α or subtypes thereof by at least about 60%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, or at least about 99%. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may inhibit the activity of the IFNAR1 receptor in response to IFN α or subtypes thereof as measured by the KIRA assay described above by at least about 60%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, or at least about 99%. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may inhibit the activity of the IFNAR1 receptor in response to IFN α or subtypes thereof as measured by the binding of the signaling molecule, interferon-stimulated factor 3 (ISGF3), to an oligonucleotide derived from the interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE), in an electrophoretic mobility shift assay, as described by Kurabayashi et al., Mol. Cell Biol., 15: 6386 (1995) by at least about 60%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, or at least about 99%. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may inhibit the activity of the IFNAR1 receptor in response to IFN α or subtypes thereof as measured by an assay known in the art by at least about 60%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, or at least about 99%.

[0123] Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to neutralize the anti-viral properties of IFN α or subtypes thereof. Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may neutralize at least about 60%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, or at least about 99% of the anti-viral activity of IFN α or subtypes thereof, as determined by the anti-viral assay of Kawade (1980), or Yousefi (1985). In an alternative embodiment, anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may not neutralize the anti-viral properties of IFN α or subtypes thereof.

[0124] The ability of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein to block the binding of IFN α or subtypes thereof to IFNAR1 can be determined by a routine competition assay such as that described in "Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual", Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Ed Harlow and David Lane (1988). Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to block or inhibit binding of the following IFN α subtypes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 21 to IFNAR1. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may exhibit the ability to block or inhibit binding of: at least 1, at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, or at least 7 of the following IFN α subtypes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 21 to IFNAR1.

[0125] Antibodies described herein may act on IFNAR to regulate IFN-I responsive genes. IFN-I responsive genes have been identified in US Patent Applications entitled "IFN alpha-induced Pharmacodynamic Markers" with the following serial numbers; 60/873,008, filed December 6, 2006; 60/907,762, filed April 16, 2007; 60/924, 584, filed May 21, 2007 and 60/960,187, filed September 19, 2007.

5.7.4 Antibodies

[0126] Antibodies described herein may include monoclonal antibodies, multispecific antibodies, human antibodies, humanized antibodies, camelized antibodies, chimeric antibodies, single-chain Fvs (scFv), disulfide-linked Fvs (sdFv), and anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibodies, and epitope-binding fragments of any of the above. In particular, antibodies include immunoglobulin molecules and immunologically active fragments of immunoglobulin molecules, *i.e.*, molecules that contain an antigen-binding site, these fragments may or may not be fused to another immunoglobulin domain including but not limited to, an Fc region or fragment thereof. As outlined herein, the terms "antibody" and "antibodies" specifically include the modified antibodies described herein. Immunoglobulin molecules can be of any type (e.g., IgG, IgE, IgM, IgD, IgA and IgY), class (e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA1 and IgA2) or subclass. Antibodies described herein can be of any isotype. Antibodies described herein can be of the IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 or IgG4 isotype. Antibodies described herein can be full-length antibodies comprising variable and constant regions, or they can be antigen-binding fragments thereof, such as a single chain antibody.

[0127] The term "antigen-binding fragment" of an antibody (or simply "antibody fragment"), as used herein, refers to one or more fragments of an antibody that retain the ability to specifically bind to an antigen (e.g., IFNAR1). It has been shown that the antigen-binding function of an antibody can be performed by fragments of a full-length antibody. Examples of binding fragments encompassed within the term "antigen-binding fragment" of an antibody include (i) a Fab fragment, a monovalent fragment consisting of the V_L, V_H, C_L and C_{H1} domains; (ii) a F(ab')₂ fragment, a bivalent fragment comprising two Fab fragments linked by a disulfide bridge at the hinge region; (iii) a Fd fragment consisting of the V_H and C_{H1} domains; (iv) a Fv fragment consisting of the V_L and V_H domains of a single arm of an antibody, (v) a dAb fragment (Ward et al., (1989) *Nature* 341:544-546), which consists of a V_H domain; and (vi) an isolated complementarity determining region (CDR). Furthermore, although the two domains of the Fv fragment, V_L and V_H, are coded for by separate genes, they can be joined, using recombinant methods, by a synthetic linker that enables them to be made as a single protein chain in which the V_L and V_H regions pair to form monovalent molecules (known as single chain Fv (scFv); see *e.g.*, Bird et al. (1988) *Science* 242:423-426; and Huston et al. (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:5879-5883). Such single chain antibodies are also intended to be encompassed within the term "antigen-binding fragment" of an antibody. These antibody fragments are obtained using conventional techniques known to those with skill in the art, and the fragments are screened for utility in the same manner as are intact antibodies.

[0128] We describe fusion proteins (hereinafter referred to as "fusion proteins described herein") comprising a modified Fc region with reduced or ablated affinity for an Fc ligand responsible for facilitating effector function compared to an Fc region having the same amino acid sequence as the fusion protein described herein but not comprising the addition, substitution, or deletion of at least one amino acid residue of the Fc region.

[0129] Fusion proteins described herein may comprise a peptide, polypeptide, protein scaffold, scFv, dsFv, diabody, Tandab, or an antibody mimetic fused to a modified Fc region. Fusion proteins described herein may comprise a linker region connecting the peptide, polypeptide, protein scaffold, scFv, dsFv, diabody, Tandab, or an antibody mimetic to the modified Fc region. The use of naturally occurring, as well as artificial, peptide linkers to connect polypeptides into novel, linked fusion polypeptides is well known in the literature (Hallewell et al., (1989), *J. Biol. Chem.* 264, 5260-5268; Alftan et al., (1995), *Protein Eng.* 8, 725-731; Robinson & Sauer (1996), *Biochemistry* 35, 109-116; Khandekar et al., (1997), *J. Biol. Chem.* 272, 32190-32197; Fares et al., (1998), *Endocrinology* 139, 2459-2464; Smallshaw et al., (1999), *Protein Eng.* 12, 623-630; U.S. Pat. No. 5,856,456).

[0130] Fusion proteins described herein may comprise an Fc region comprising at least one addition, substitution, or deletion of an amino acid residue selected from the group consisting of: 234, 235, and 331, wherein the numbering system of the constant region is that of the EU index as set forth in Kabat et al. (1991, NIH Publication 91-3242, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA). Fusion proteins described herein may comprise an Fc region comprising at least one amino acid residue selected from the group consisting of: L234F, L235E, and P331S.

[0131] Fusion proteins described herein may further comprise an Fc region comprising at least one addition, substitution, or deletion of an amino acid residue that is correlated with increased stability of the fusion protein. The addition, substitution, or deletion of an amino acid residue may be at position 228 of the Fc region, wherein the numbering system of the constant region is that of the EU index as set forth in Kabat et al. (supra). Fusion proteins described herein may comprise an Fc region comprising an amino acid substitution at position 228, wherein the substitution is a serine residue.

[0132] Antibodies or fusion proteins may comprise one or more engineered glycoforms, *i.e.*, a carbohydrate composition that is

covalently attached to a molecule comprising an Fc region. Engineered glycoforms may be useful for a variety of purposes, including, but not limited to, reducing effector function. Engineered glycoforms may be generated by any method known to one skilled in the art, for example by using engineered or variant expression strains, by co-expression with one or more enzymes, for example DI N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase III (GnTII1), by expressing a molecule comprising an Fc region in various organisms or cell lines from various organisms, or by modifying carbohydrate(s) after the molecule comprising Fc region has been expressed. Methods for generating engineered glycoforms are known in the art, and include, but are not limited to, those described in Umana et al., 1999, *Nat. Biotechnol.* 17:176-180; Davies et al., 2001 *Biotechnol Bioeng* 74:288-294; Shields et al., 2002, *J Biol Chem* 277:26733-26740; Shinkawa et al., 2003, *J Biol Chem* 278:3466-3473) U.S. Pat. No. 6,602,684; U.S. Ser. No. 10/277,370; U.S. Ser. No. 10/113,929; PCT WO 00/61739A1; PCT WO 01/292246A1; PCT WO 02/311140A1; PCT WO 02/30954A1; Potillegent™ technology (Biowa, Inc. Princeton, N.J.); GlycoMAB™ glycosylation engineering technology (GLYCART biotechnology AG, Zurich, Switzerland); WO 00061739; EA01229125; US 20030115614; Okazaki et al., 2004, *JMB*, 336: 1239-49.

5.7.5 Antibody Conjugates

[0133] We describe the use of antibodies or fragments thereof conjugated or fused to one or more moieties, including but not limited to, peptides, polypeptides, proteins, fusion proteins, nucleic acid molecules, small molecules, mimetic agents, synthetic drugs, inorganic molecules, and organic molecules.

[0134] We describe the use of antibodies or fragments thereof recombinantly fused or chemically conjugated (including both covalent and non-covalent conjugations) to a heterologous protein or polypeptide (or fragment thereof, to a polypeptide of at least 10, at least 20, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50, at least 60, at least 70, at least 80, at least 90 or at least 100 amino acids) to generate fusion proteins. The fusion does not necessarily need to be direct, but may occur through linker sequences. For example, antibodies may be used to target heterologous polypeptides to particular cell types, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*, by fusing or conjugating the antibodies to antibodies specific for particular cell surface receptors. Antibodies fused or conjugated to heterologous polypeptides may also be used in *in vitro* immunoassays and purification methods using methods known in the art. See e.g., International publication No. WO 93/21232; European Patent No. EP 439,095; Naramura et al., 1994, *Immunol. Lett.* 39:91-99; U.S. Pat. No. 5,474,981; Gillies et al., 1992, *PNAS* 89:1428-1432; and Fell et al., 1991, *J. Immunol.* 146:2446-2452.

[0135] Additional fusion proteins may be generated through the techniques of gene-shuffling, motif-shuffling, exon-shuffling, and/or codon-shuffling (collectively referred to as "DNA shuffling"). DNA shuffling may be employed to alter the activities of antibodies described herein or fragments thereof (e.g., antibodies or fragments thereof with higher affinities and lower dissociation rates). See, generally, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,605,793; 5,811,238; 5,830,721; 5,834,252; and 5,837,458, and Patten et al., 1997, *Curr. Opinion Biotechnol.* 8:724-33; Harayama, 1998, *Trends Biotechnol.* 16(2):76-82; Hansson, et al., 1999, *J. Mol. Biol.* 287:265-76; and Lorenzo and Blasco, 1998, *Biotechniques* 24(2):308-313. Antibodies or fragments thereof, or the encoded antibodies or fragments thereof, may be modified by being subjected to random mutagenesis by error-prone PCR, random nucleotide insertion or other methods prior to recombination. One or more portions of a polynucleotide encoding an antibody or antibody fragment, which portions specifically bind to IFNAR1 may be recombined with one or more components, motifs, sections, parts, domains, fragments, etc., of one or more heterologous molecules.

[0136] Moreover, the antibodies or fragments thereof can be fused to marker sequences, such as a peptide to facilitate purification. The marker amino acid sequence may be a hexa-histidine peptide, such as the tag provided in a pQE vector (QIAGEN, Inc., 9259 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, Calif., 91311), among others, many of which are commercially available. As described in Gentz et al., 1989, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:821-824, for instance, hexa-histidine provides for convenient purification of the fusion protein. Other peptide tags useful for purification include, but are not limited to, the hemagglutinin "HA" tag, which corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein (Wilson et al., 1984, *Cell* 37:767) and the "Flag" tag.

[0137] Antibodies or fragments, analogs or derivatives thereof may be conjugated to a diagnostic or detectable agent. Such antibodies can be useful for monitoring or prognosing the development or progression of an inflammatory disorder as part of a clinical testing procedure, such as determining the efficacy of a particular therapy. Such diagnosis and detection can be accomplished by coupling the antibody to detectable substances including, but not limited to various enzymes, such as, but not limited to, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, beta-galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; prosthetic groups, such as, but not limited to, streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; fluorescent materials, such as, but not limited to, umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; luminescent materials, such as, but not limited to, luminol; bioluminescent materials, such as, but not limited to, luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin; radioactive materials, such as, but not limited to, iodine (^{131}I , ^{125}I , ^{123}I , ^{121}I), carbon (^{14}C), sulfur (^{35}S), tritium (^{3}H), indium

(^{115}In , ^{113}In , ^{112}In , ^{111}In), and technetium (^{99}Tc), thallium (^{201}Ti), gallium (^{68}Ga , ^{67}Ga), palladium (^{103}Pd), molybdenum (^{99}Mo), xenon (^{133}Xe), fluorine (^{18}F), ^{153}Sm , ^{177}Lu , ^{159}Gd , ^{149}Pr , ^{140}La , ^{175}Yb , ^{166}Ho , ^{90}Y , ^{47}Sc , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{142}Pr , ^{105}Ph , ^{97}Ru , ^{68}Ge , ^{57}Co , ^{65}Zn , ^{85}Sr , ^{32}P , ^{153}Gd , ^{169}Yb , ^{51}Cr , ^{54}Mn , ^{75}Se , ^{113}Sn , and ^{117}Tin ; positron emitting metals using various positron emission tomographies, non-radioactive paramagnetic metal ions, and molecules that are radiolabelled or conjugated to specific radioisotopes.

[0138] Techniques for conjugating therapeutic moieties to antibodies are well known, see, e.g., Arnon et al., "Monoclonal Antibodies For Immunotargeting Of Drugs In Cancer Therapy", in *Monoclonal Antibodies And Cancer Therapy*, Reisfeld et al. (eds.), pp. 243-56. (Alan R. Liss, Inc. 1985); Hellstrom et al., "Antibodies For Drug Delivery", in *Controlled Drug Delivery* (2nd Ed.), Robinson et al. (eds.), pp. 623-53 (Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1987); Thorpe, "Antibody Carriers Of Cytotoxic Agents In Cancer Therapy: A Review", in *Monoclonal Antibodies 84: Biological And Clinical Applications*, Pinchera et al. (eds.), pp. 475-506 (1985); "Analysis, Results, And Future Prospective Of The Therapeutic Use Of Radiolabeled Antibody In Cancer Therapy", in *Monoclonal Antibodies For Cancer Detection And Therapy*, Baldwin et al. (eds.), pp. 303-16 (Academic Press 1985), and Thorpe et al., 1982, *Immunol. Rev.* 62:119-58.

[0139] Alternatively, an antibody can be conjugated to a second antibody to form an antibody heteroconjugate as described by Segal in U.S. Pat. No. 4,676,980.

[0140] The therapeutic moiety or drug conjugated to an antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds to IFNAR1 should be chosen to achieve the desired prophylactic or therapeutic effect(s) for a particular disorder in a subject. A clinician or other medical personnel should consider the following when deciding on which therapeutic moiety or drug to conjugate to an antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds to IFNAR1: the nature of the disease, the severity of the disease, and the condition of the subject.

5.7.6 Methods of Producing Antibodies

[0141] The antibodies or fragments thereof can be produced by any method known in the art for the synthesis of antibodies, in particular, by chemical synthesis or by recombinant expression techniques.

[0142] Monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using a wide variety of techniques known in the art including the use of hybridoma, recombinant, and phage display technologies, or a combination thereof. For example, monoclonal antibodies can be produced using hybridoma techniques including those known in the art and taught, for example, in Harlow et al., "Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual", (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 2nd ed. 1988); Hammerling, et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas* 563-681 (Elsevier, N.Y., 1981). The term "monoclonal antibody" as used herein is not limited to antibodies produced through hybridoma technology. The term "monoclonal antibody" refers to an antibody that is derived from a single clone, including any eukaryotic, prokaryotic, or phage clone, and not the method by which it is produced.

[0143] Methods for producing and screening for specific antibodies using hybridoma technology are routine and known in the art. Briefly, mice can be immunized with IFNAR1 and once an immune response is detected, e.g., antibodies specific for IFNAR1 are detected in the mouse serum, the mouse spleen is harvested and splenocytes isolated. The splenocytes are then fused by well known techniques to any suitable myeloma cells, for example, cells from cell line SP20 available from the ATCC. Hybridomas are selected and cloned by limited dilution. The hybridoma clones are then assayed by methods known in the art for cells that secrete antibodies capable of binding a polypeptide described herein. Ascites fluid, which generally contains high levels of antibodies, can be generated by immunizing mice with positive hybridoma clones.

[0144] Accordingly, monoclonal antibodies can be generated by culturing a hybridoma cell secreting an antibody described herein, wherein the hybridoma is generated by fusing splenocytes isolated from a mouse immunized with IFNAR1 with myeloma cells and then screening the hybridomas resulting from the fusion for hybridoma clones that secrete an antibody able to bind IFNAR1.

[0145] Antibody fragments which recognize specific IFNAR1 epitopes may be generated by any technique known to those of skill in the art. For example, Fab and $F(ab')_2$ fragments described herein may be produced by proteolytic cleavage of immunoglobulin molecules, using enzymes such as papain (to produce Fab fragments) or pepsin (to produce $F(ab')_2$ fragments). $F(ab')_2$ fragments contain the variable region, the light chain constant region and the CH1 domain of the heavy chain. Further, antibodies can also be generated using various phage display methods known in the art.

[0146] In phage display methods, functional antibody domains are displayed on the surface of phage particles which carry the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. In particular, DNA sequences encoding VH and VL domains are amplified from animal cDNA libraries (e.g., human or murine cDNA libraries of lymphoid tissues). The DNA encoding the VH and VL domains are recombined together with an scFv linker by PCR and cloned into a phagemid vector (e.g., p CANTAB 6 or pComb 3 HSS). The vector is electroporated in *E. coli* and the *E. coli* is infected with helper phage. Phage used in these methods are typically filamentous phage including fd and M13 and the VH and VL domains are usually recombinantly fused to either the phage gene III or gene VIII. Phage expressing an antigen binding domain that binds to the IFNAR1 epitope of interest can be selected or identified with antigen, e.g., using labeled antigen or antigen bound or captured to a solid surface or bead. Examples of phage display methods that can be used to make the antibodies of the present invention include those disclosed in Brinkman et al., 1995, *J. Immunol. Methods* 182:41-50; Ames et al., 1995, *J. Immunol. Methods* 184:177-186; Kettleborough et al., 1994, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 24:952-958; Persic et al., 1997, *Gene* 187:9-18; Burton et al., 1994, *Advances in Immunology* 57:191-280; International Application No. PCT/GB91/01134; International Publication Nos. WO 90/02809, WO 91/10737, WO 92/01047, WO 92/18619, WO 93/11236, WO 95/15982, WO 95/20401, and WO97/13844; and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,698,426, 5,223,409, 5,403,484, 5,580,717, 5,427,908, 5,750,753, 5,821,047, 5,571,698, 5,427,908, 5,516,637, 5,780,225, 5,658,727, 5,733,743 and 5,969,108.

[0147] As described in the above references, after phage selection, the antibody coding regions from the phage can be isolated and used to generate whole antibodies, including human antibodies, or any other desired antigen binding fragment, and expressed in any desired host, including mammalian cells, insect cells, plant cells, yeast, and bacteria, e.g., as described below. Techniques to recombinantly produce Fab, Fab' and F(ab')2 fragments can also be employed using methods known in the art such as those disclosed in International Publication No. WO 92/22324; Mullinax et al., 1992, *BioTechniques* 12(6):864-869; Sawai et al., 1995, *AJRI* 34:26-34; and Better et al., 1988, *Science* 240:1041-1043.

[0148] To generate whole antibodies, PCR primers including VH or VL nucleotide sequences, a restriction site, and a flanking sequence to protect the restriction site can be used to amplify the VH or VL sequences in scFv clones. Utilizing cloning techniques known to those of skill in the art, the PCR amplified VH domains can be cloned into vectors expressing a VH constant region, e.g. the human gamma 4 constant region, and the PCR amplified VL domains can be cloned into vectors expressing a VL constant region, e.g., human kappa or lambda constant regions. In certain embodiments, the vectors for expressing the VH or VL domains comprise an EF-1alpha promoter, a secretion signal, a cloning site for the variable domain, constant domains, and a selection marker such as neomycin. The VH and VL domains may also be cloned into one vector expressing the necessary constant regions. The heavy chain conversion vectors and light chain conversion vectors are then co-transfected into cell lines to generate stable or transient cell lines that express full-length antibodies, e.g., IgG, using techniques known to those of skill in the art.

[0149] For some uses, including *in vivo* use of antibodies in humans and *in vitro* detection assays, it may be advantageous to use human or chimeric antibodies. Completely human antibodies are particularly desirable for therapeutic treatment of human subjects. Human antibodies can be made by a variety of methods known in the art including phage display methods described above using antibody libraries derived from human immunoglobulin sequences. See also U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,444,887 and 4,716,111; and International Publication Nos. WO 98/46645, WO 98/50433, WO 98/24893, WO98/16654, WO 96/34096, WO 96/33735, and WO 91/10741.

[0150] A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions of the antibody are derived from different immunoglobulin molecules. Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, e.g., Morrison, 1985, *Science* 229:1202; Oi et al., 1986, *BioTechniques* 4:214; Gillies et al., 1989, *J. Immunol. Methods* 125:191-202; and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,807,715, 4,816,567, 4,816,397, and 6,311,415.

[0151] A humanized antibody is an antibody or fragment thereof which is capable of binding to a predetermined antigen and which comprises a framework region having substantially the amino acid sequence of a human immunoglobulin and a CDR having substantially the amino acid sequence of a non-human immunoglobulin. A humanized antibody comprises substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains (Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, Fabc, Fv) in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin (i.e., donor antibody) and all or substantially all of the framework regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. In certain instances, a humanized antibody also comprises at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin. Ordinarily, the antibody will contain both the light chain as well as at least the variable domain of a heavy chain. The antibody also may include the CH1, hinge, CH2, CH3, and CH4 regions of the heavy chain. The humanized antibody can be selected from any class of immunoglobulins, including IgM, IgG, IgD; IgA and IgE, and any isotype, including IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4. Usually the constant domain is a complement fixing constant domain where it is desired that the humanized antibody exhibit: cytotoxic activity and the class is typically IgG1. Where such cytotoxic activity is not desirable, the constant domain may be of the IgG2 class. The humanized antibody may

comprise sequences from more than one class or isotype, and selecting particular constant domains to optimize desired effector functions is within the ordinary skill in the art. The framework and CDR regions of a humanized antibody need not correspond precisely to the parental sequences, e.g., the donor CDR or the consensus framework may be mutagenized by substitution, insertion or deletion of at least one residue so that the CDR or framework residue at that site does not correspond to either the consensus or the import antibody. Such mutations, however, will not be extensive. Usually, at least 75% of the humanized antibody residues will correspond to those of the parental framework region (FR) and CDR sequences, more often 90%, and possibly greater than 95%. Humanized antibody can be produced using variety of techniques known in the art, including but not limited to, CDR-grafting (European Patent No. EP 239,400; International Publication No. WO 91/09967; and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,225,539, 5,530,101, and 5,585,089), veneering or resurfacing (European Patent Nos. EP 592,106 and EP 519,596; Padlan, 1991, Molecular Immunology 28(4/5):489-498; Studnicka et al., 1994, Protein Engineering 7(6):805-814; and Roguska et al., 1994, PNAS 91:969-973), chain shuffling (U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,332), and techniques disclosed in, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,407,213, 5,766,886, WO 9317105, Tan et al., J. Immunol. 169:1119-25 (2002), Caldas et al., Protein Eng. 13(5):353-60 (2000), Morea et al., Methods 20(3):267-79 (2000), Baca et al., J. Biol. Chem. 272(16):10678-84 (1997), Roguska et al., Protein Eng. 9(10):895-904 (1996), Couto et al., Cancer Res. 55 (23 Supp):5973s-5977s (1995), Couto et al., Cancer Res. 55(8):1717-22 (1995), Sandhu J S, Gene 150(2):409-10 (1994), and Pedersen et al., J. Mol. Biol. 235(3):959-73 (1994). Often, framework residues in the framework regions will be substituted with the corresponding residue from the CDR donor antibody to alter or improve antigen binding. These framework substitutions are identified by methods known in the art, e.g., by modeling of the interactions of the CDR and framework residues to identify framework residues important for antigen binding and sequence comparison to identify unusual framework residues at particular positions. (See, e.g., Queen et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,585,089; and Riechmann et al., 1988, Nature 332:323.

5.7.7 Polynucleotides Encoding an Antibody

[0152] We describe polynucleotides that hybridize under high stringency, intermediate or lower stringency hybridization conditions, e.g., as defined above, to polynucleotides that encode an antibody described herein.

[0153] The polynucleotides may be obtained, and the nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotides determined, by any method known in the art. Since the amino acid sequences of the antibodies are known, nucleotide sequences encoding these antibodies can be determined using methods known in the art, i.e., nucleotide codons known to encode particular amino acids are assembled in such a way to generate a nucleic acid that encodes the antibody or fragment thereof described herein. Such a polynucleotide encoding the antibody maybe assembled from chemically synthesized oligonucleotides (e.g., as described in Kutmejer et al., 1994, BioTechniques 17:242), which, briefly, involves the synthesis of overlapping oligonucleotides containing portions of the sequence encoding the antibody, annealing and ligating of those oligonucleotides, and then amplification of the ligated oligonucleotides by PCR.

[0154] Alternatively, a polynucleotide encoding an antibody may be generated from nucleic acid from a suitable source. If a clone containing a nucleic acid encoding a particular antibody is not available, but the sequence of the antibody molecule is known, a nucleic acid encoding the immunoglobulin may be chemically synthesized or obtained from a suitable source (e.g., an antibody cDNA library, or a cDNA library generated from, or nucleic acid, usually poly A+RNA, isolated from, any tissue or cells expressing the antibody, such as hybridoma cells selected to express an antibody described herein) by PCR amplification using synthetic primers hybridizable to the 3' and 5' ends of the sequence or by cloning using an oligonucleotide probe specific for the particular gene sequence to identify, e.g., a cDNA clone from a cDNA library that encodes the antibody. Amplified nucleic acids generated by PCR may then be cloned into replicable cloning vectors using any method known in the art.

[0155] Once the nucleotide sequence of the antibody is determined, the nucleotide sequence of the antibody may be manipulated using methods known in the art for the manipulation of nucleotide sequences, e.g., recombinant DNA techniques, site-directed mutagenesis, PCR, etc. (see, for example, the techniques described in Sambrook et al., 1990, "Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual", 2d Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. and Ausubel et al., eds., 1998, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, NY, to generate antibodies having a different amino acid sequence, for example to create amino acid substitutions, deletions, and/or insertions.

[0156] In a specific embodiment, one or more of the CDRs is inserted within framework regions using routine recombinant DNA techniques. The framework regions may be naturally-occurring or consensus framework regions, and in certain instances, human framework regions (see, e.g., Chothia et al., 1998, J. Mol. Biol. 278: 457-479 for a listing of human framework regions). Optionally, the polynucleotide generated by the combination of the framework regions and CDRs encodes an antibody that specifically binds to IFNAR1. Optionally, one or more amino acid substitutions may be made within the framework regions, and, in certain instances,

the amino acid substitutions improve binding of the antibody to its antigen. Additionally, such methods may be used to make amino acid substitutions or deletions of one or more variable region cysteine residues participating in an intrachain disulfide bond to generate antibody molecules lacking one or more intrachain disulfide bonds. Other alterations to the polynucleotide are encompassed by the present invention and within the skill of the art.

[0157] In specific embodiments, antibodies described herein are encoded by polynucleotide sequences exemplified in Figures 1-4. In other specific embodiments, polynucleotides described herein encode antibodies comprising light chain and heavy chain constant regions corresponding to SEQ ID Nos: 41 and 42 respectively. In yet other specific embodiments, polynucleotides described herein encode antibodies comprising heavy chain constant regions corresponding to SEQ ID No: 42 with an allowance for allelic variation wherein the variation is at least one or more residue selected from the group consisting of positions 214, 221, 356, and 358 as defined by the EU index numbering system.

5.7.8 Recombinant Expression of an Antibody

[0158] Recombinant expression of an antibody described herein, derivative, analog or fragment thereof, (e.g., a heavy or light chain of an antibody described herein or a portion thereof or a single chain antibody described herein), requires construction of an expression vector containing a polynucleotide that encodes the antibody. Once a polynucleotide encoding an antibody molecule or a heavy or light chain of an antibody, or portion thereof (but not necessarily containing the heavy or light chain variable domain), described herein has been obtained, the vector for the production of the antibody molecule may be produced by recombinant DNA technology using techniques known in the art. Thus, methods for preparing a protein by expressing a polynucleotide containing an antibody encoding nucleotide sequence are described herein. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct expression vectors containing antibody coding sequences and appropriate transcriptional and translational control signals. These methods include, for example, *in vitro* recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and *in vivo* genetic recombination. Thus we describe replicable vectors comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an antibody molecule described herein, a heavy or light chain of an antibody, a heavy or light chain variable domain of an antibody or a portion thereof, or a heavy or light chain CDR, operably linked to a promoter. Such vectors may include the nucleotide sequence encoding the constant region of the antibody molecule (see, e.g., International Publication No. WO 86/05807; International Publication No. WO 89/01036; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,122,464) and the variable domain of the antibody maybe cloned into such a vector for expression of the entire heavy, the entire light chain, or both the entire heavy and light chains.

[0159] The expression vector is transferred to a host cell by conventional techniques and the transfected cells are then cultured by conventional techniques to produce an antibody described herein. Thus, we describe host cells containing a polynucleotide encoding an antibody described herein or fragments thereof, or a heavy or light chain thereof, or portion thereof, or a single chain antibody described herein, operably linked to a heterologous promoter. For the expression of double-chained antibodies, vectors encoding both the heavy and light chains may be co-expressed in the host cell for expression of the entire immunoglobulin molecule, as detailed below.

[0160] A variety of host-expression vector systems may be utilized to express the antibody molecules described herein (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,807,715). Such host-expression systems represent vehicles by which the coding sequences of interest may be produced and subsequently purified, but also represent cells which may, when transformed or transfected with the appropriate nucleotide coding sequences, express an antibody molecule described herein *in situ*. These include but are not limited to microorganisms such as bacteria (e.g., *E. coli* and *B. subtilis*) transformed with recombinant bacteriophage DNA, plasmid DNA or cosmid DNA expression vectors containing antibody coding sequences; yeast (e.g., *Saccharomyces* and *Pichia*) transformed with recombinant yeast expression vectors containing antibody coding sequences; insect cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g., baculovirus) containing antibody coding sequences; plant cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g., cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or transformed with recombinant plasmid expression vectors (e.g. Ti plasmid) containing antibody coding sequences; or mammalian cell systems (e.g., COS, CHO, BHK, 293, NS0, and 3T3 cells) harboring recombinant expression constructs containing promoters derived from the genome of mammalian cells (e.g., metallothionein promoter) or from mammalian viruses (e.g., the adenovirus late promoter; the vaccinia virus 7.5K promoter). Bacterial cells such as *Escherichia coli*, and in other alternatives, eukaryotic cells, especially for the expression of whole recombinant antibody molecule, may be used for the expression of a recombinant antibody molecule. For example, mammalian cells such as Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO), in conjunction with a vector such as the major intermediate early gene promoter element from human cytomegalovirus is an effective expression system for antibodies (Foecking et al., 1986, Gene 45:101; and Cockett et al., 1990, Bio/Technology 8:2). In a specific embodiment, the expression of nucleotide sequences encoding antibodies or fragments thereof which specifically bind to IFNAR1 is regulated by a constitutive

promoter, inducible promoter or tissue specific promoter.

[0161] In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors may be advantageously selected depending upon the use intended for the antibody molecule being expressed. For example, when a large quantity of such a protein is to be produced, for the generation of pharmaceutical compositions of an antibody molecule, vectors which direct the expression of high levels of fusion protein products that are readily purified may be desirable. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, the *E. coli* expression vector pUR278 (Ruther et al., 1983, EMBO 12:1791), in which the antibody coding sequence may be ligated individually into the vector in frame with the lac Z coding region so that a fusion protein is produced; pIN vectors (Inouye & Inouye, 1985, Nucleic Acids Res. 13:3101-3109; Van Heeke & Schuster, 1989, J. Biol. Chem. 24:5503-5509); and the like. pGEX vectors may also be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione 5-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by adsorption and binding to matrix glutathione agarose beads followed by elution in the presence of free glutathione. The pGEX vectors are designed to include thrombin or factor Xa protease cleavage sites so that the cloned target gene product can be released from the GST moiety.

[0162] In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems may be utilized. In cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, the antibody coding sequence of interest may be ligated to an adenovirus transcription/translation control complex, e.g., the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. This chimeric gene may then be inserted in the adenovirus genome by *in vitro* or *in vivo* recombination. Insertion in a non-essential region of the viral genome (e.g., region E1 or E3) will result in a recombinant virus that is viable and capable of expressing the antibody molecule in infected hosts (e.g., see Logan & Shenk, 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:355-359). Specific initiation signals may also be required for efficient translation of inserted antibody coding sequences. These signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. Furthermore, the initiation codon must be in phase with the reading frame of the desired coding sequence to ensure translation of the entire insert. These exogenous translational control signals and initiation codons can be of a variety of origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of appropriate transcription enhancer elements, transcription terminators, etc. (see, e.g., Bittner et al., 1987, Methods in Enzymol. 153:516-544).

[0163] In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen which modulates the expression of the inserted sequences, or modifies and processes the gene product in the specific fashion desired. Such modifications (e.g., glycosylation) and processing (e.g., cleavage) of protein products may be important for the function of the protein. Different host cells have characteristic and specific mechanisms for the post-translational processing and modification of proteins and gene products. Appropriate cell lines or host systems can be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein expressed. To this end, eukaryotic host cells which possess the cellular machinery for proper processing of the primary transcript, glycosylation, and phosphorylation of the gene product may be used. Such mammalian host cells include but are not limited to CHO, VERY, BHK, HeLa, COS, MDCK, 293, 3T3, W138, BT483, Hs578T, HTB2, BT2O and T47D, NS0 (a murine myeloma cell line that does not endogenously produce any immunoglobulin chains), CRL7O3O and HsS78Bst cells.

[0164] For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is preferred. For example, cell lines which stably express the antibody molecule may be engineered. Rather than using expression vectors which contain viral origins of replication, host cells can be transformed with DNA controlled by appropriate expression control elements (e.g., promoter, enhancer, sequences, transcription terminators, polyadenylation sites, etc.), and a selectable marker. Following the introduction of the foreign DNA, engineered cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media, and then are switched to a selective media. The selectable marker in the recombinant plasmid confers resistance to the selection and allows cells to stably integrate the plasmid into their chromosomes and grow to form foci which in turn can be cloned and expanded into cell lines. This method may advantageously be used to engineer cell lines which express the antibody molecule. Such engineered cell lines may be particularly useful in screening and evaluation of compositions that interact directly or indirectly with the antibody molecule.

[0165] A number of selection systems may be used, including but not limited to, the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler et al., 1977, Cell 11:223), hypoxanthineguanine phosphoribosyltransferase (Szybalska & Szybalski, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:202), and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy et al., 1980, Cell 22:8-17) genes can be employed in tk-, hprt- or aptr- cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite resistance can be used as the basis of selection for the following genes: dhfr, which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler et al., 1980, Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:357; O'Hare et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:1527); gpt, which confers resistance to mycophenolic acid (Mulligan & Berg, 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:2072); neo, which confers resistance to the aminoglycoside G-418 (Wu and Wu, 1991, Biotherapy 3:87-95; Tolstoshev, 1993, Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 32:573-596; Mulligan, 1993, Science 260:926-932; and Morgan and Anderson, 1993, Ann. Rev. Biochem. 62: 191-217; May, 1993, TIB TECH 11(5): 155-2 15); and hygro, which confers resistance to hygromycin (Santerre et al., 1984, Gene 30:147). Methods commonly known in the art of recombinant DNA technology may be routinely applied to select the desired recombinant clone, and such methods are described, for example, in Ausubel et al. (eds.), Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, NY (1993); Kriegler, Gene Transfer and Expression, A Laboratory Manual, Stockton Press,

NY (1990); and in Chapters 12 and 13, Dracopoli et al. (eds), *Current Protocols in Human Genetics*, John Wiley & Sons, NY (1994); Colberre-Garapin et al., 1981, *J. Mol. Biol.* 150: 1, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entireties.

[0166] The expression levels of an antibody molecule can be increased by vector amplification (for a review, see Bebbington and Hentschel, *The use of vectors based on gene amplification for the expression of cloned genes in mammalian cells in DNA cloning*, Vol.3. (Academic Press, New York, 1987)). When a marker in the vector system expressing antibody is amplifiable, increase in the level of inhibitor present in culture of host cell will increase the number of copies of the marker gene. Since the amplified region is associated with the antibody gene, production of the antibody will also increase (Crouse et al., 1983, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 3:257).

[0167] The host cell may be co-transfected with two expression vectors described herein, the first vector encoding a heavy chain derived polypeptide and the second vector encoding a light chain derived polypeptide. The two vectors may contain identical selectable markers which enable equal expression of heavy and light chain polypeptides. Alternatively, a single vector may be used which encodes, and is capable of expressing, both heavy and light chain polypeptides. In such situations, the light chain should be placed before the heavy chain to avoid an excess of toxic free heavy chain (Proudfoot, 1986, *Nature* 322:52; and Kohler, 1980, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77:2 197). The coding sequences for the heavy and light chains may comprise cDNA or genomic DNA.

[0168] Once an antibody molecule described herein has been produced by recombinant expression, it may be purified by any method known in the art for purification of an immunoglobulin molecule, for example, by chromatography (e.g., ion exchange, affinity, particularly by affinity for the specific antigen after Protein A, and sizing column chromatography), centrifugation, differential solubility, or by any other standard technique for the purification of proteins. Further, the antibodies described herein or fragments thereof may be fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences described herein or otherwise known in the art to facilitate purification.

5.8 Scalable Production of Antibodies

[0169] In an effort to obtain large quantities, antibodies described herein may be produced by a scalable process (hereinafter referred to as "scalable process described herein"). In some embodiments, antibodies may be produced by a scalable process described herein in the research laboratory that may be scaled up to produce the antibodies described herein in analytical scale bioreactors (for example, but not limited to 5L, 10L, 15L, 30L, or 50L bioreactors). In other embodiments, the antibodies may be produced by a scalable process described herein in the research laboratory that may be scaled up to produce the antibodies described herein in production scale bioreactors (for example, but not limited to 75L, 100L, 150L, 300L, or 500L). In some embodiments, the scalable process described herein results in little or no reduction in production efficiency as compared to the production process performed in the research laboratory. In other embodiments, the scalable process described herein produces antibodies at production efficiency of about 10 mg/L, about 20 m/L, about 30 mg/L, about 50 mg/L, about 75 mg/L, about 100 mg/L, about 125 mg/L, about 150 mg/L, about 175 mg/L, about 200 mg/L, about 250 mg/L, about 300 mg/L or higher. In other embodiments, fusion proteins may be produced by scalable processes described herein.

[0170] In other embodiments, the scalable process described herein produces antibodies at production efficiency of at least about 10 mg/L, at least about 20 m/L, at least about 30 mg/L, at least about 50 mg/L, at least about 75 mg/L, at least about 100 mg/L, at least about 125 mg/L, at least about 150 mg/L, at least about 175 mg/L, at least about 200 mg/L, at least about 250 mg/L, at least about 300 mg/L or higher.

[0171] In other embodiments, the scalable process described herein produces antibodies at production efficiency from about 10 mg/L to about 300 mg/L, from about 10 mg/L to about 250 mg/L, from about 10 mg/L to about 200 mg/L, from about 10 mg/L to about 175 mg/L, from about 10 mg/L to about 150 mg/L, from about 10 mg/L to about 100 mg/L, from about 20 mg/L to about 300 mg/L, from about 20 mg/L to about 250 mg/L, from about 20 mg/L to about 200 mg/L, from 20 mg/L to about 175 mg/L, from about 20 mg/L to about 150 mg/L, from about 20 mg/L to about 125 mg/L, from about 20 mg/L to about 100 mg/L, from about 30 mg/L to about 300 mg/L, from about 30 mg/L to about 250 mg/L, from about 30 mg/L to about 200 mg/L, from about 30 mg/L to about 175 mg/L, from about 30 mg/L to about 150 mg/L, from about 30 mg/L to about 125 mg/L, from about 30 mg/L to about 100 mg/L, from about 50 mg/L to about 300 mg/L, from about 50 mg/L to about 250 mg/L, from about 50 mg/L to about 200 mg/L, from 50 mg/L to about 175 mg/L, from about 50 mg/L to about 150 mg/L, from about 50 mg/L to about 125 mg/L, or from about 50 mg/L to about 100 mg/L.

5.8.1 Further methods of engineering antibodies

[0172] An Fc hinge region of an antibody described herein may be mutated to decrease the biological half life of the antibody. More specifically, one or more amino acid mutations may be introduced into the CH2-CH3 domain interface region of the Fc-hinge fragment such that the antibody has impaired Staphylococcal protein A (SpA) binding relative to native Fc-hinge domain SpA binding. This approach is described in further detail in U.S. Patent No. 6,165,745 by Ward et al.

[0173] An antibody may be modified to increase its biological half life. Various approaches are possible. For example, one or more of the following mutations can be introduced: T252L, T254S, T256F, as described in U.S. Patent No. 6,277,375. In another embodiment, one or more of the following mutations can be introduced: M252Y, S254T, T256E, as described in U.S. Patent No. 7,083,784. Alternatively, to increase the biological half life, the antibody can be modified within the CH1 or CL region to contain a salvage receptor binding epitope taken from two loops of a CH2 domain of an Fc region of an IgG, as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,869,046 and 6,121,022 by Presta et al.

[0174] An Fc region may be modified by replacing at least one amino acid residue with a different amino acid residue to reduce the effector function(s) of the antibody. For example, one or more amino acids selected from amino acid residues 234, 235, 236, 237, 297, 318, 320 and 322 can be replaced with a different amino acid residue such that the antibody has reduced affinity for an effector ligand but retains the antigen-binding ability of the parent antibody. The effector ligand to which affinity is reduced can be, for example, an Fc receptor or the C1 component of complement. This approach is described in further detail in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,624,821 and 5,648,260, both by Winter et al.

[0175] In another example, one or more amino acids selected from amino acid residues 329, 331 and 322 can be replaced with a different amino acid residue such that the antibody has reduced C1q binding and/or reduced or abolished complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). This approach is described in further detail in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,194,551 by Idusogie et al.

[0176] In another example, one or more amino acid residues within amino acid positions 231 and 239 are modified to thereby reduce the ability of the antibody to fix complement. This approach is described further in PCT Publication WO 94/29351 by Bodmer et al.

[0177] An Fc region of an antibody described herein may be further modified to decrease the ability of the antibody to mediate antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and/or to decrease the affinity of the antibody for an Fcγ receptor by modifying one or more amino acids at the following positions: 238, 239, 248, 249, 252, 254, 255, 256, 258, 265, 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 276, 278, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 298, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 312, 315, 320, 322, 324, 326, 327, 329, 330, 333, 334, 335, 337, 338, 340, 360, 373, 376, 378, 382, 388, 389, 398, 414, 416, 419, 430, 434, 435, 437, 438 or 439. This approach is described further in PCT Publication WO 00/42072 by Presta.

[0178] Another modification of the antibodies herein that is contemplated is pegylation. An antibody can be pegylated to, for example, increase the biological (e.g., serum) half life of the antibody. To pegylate an antibody, the antibody, or fragment thereof, typically is reacted with polyethylene glycol (PEG), such as a reactive ester or aldehyde derivative of PEG, under conditions in which one or more PEG groups become attached to the antibody or antibody fragment. In certain instances, the pegylation is carried out via an acylation reaction or an alkylation reaction with a reactive PEG molecule (or an analogous reactive water-soluble polymer). As used herein, the term "polyethylene glycol" is intended to encompass any of the forms of PEG that have been used to derivatize other proteins, such as mono (C1-C10) alkoxy- or aryloxy-polyethylene glycol or polyethylene glycol-maleimide. In certain embodiments, the antibody to be pegylated is an aglycosylated antibody. Methods for pegylating proteins are known in the art and can be applied to antibodies described herein. See for example, EP 0 154 316 by Nishimura et al. and EP 0 401 384 by Ishikawa et al.

[0179] Thus, in another aspect described herein, the structural features of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies, for example, but not limited to 3F11, 4G5, 11E2, and 9D4, are used to create structurally related anti-IFNAR1 antibodies that retain at least one functional property of antibodies described herein, such as binding to IFNAR1. For example, one or more CDR regions of 3F11, 4G5, 11E2, or 9D4, or mutations thereof, can be combined recombinantly with known framework regions and/or other CDRs to create additional, recombinantly-engineered, anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein, as discussed above. Other types of modifications include those described in the previous section. The starting material for the engineering method is one or more of the V_H and/or V_L sequences provided herein, or one or more CDR regions thereof. To create the engineered antibody, it is not necessary to actually prepare (i.e., express as a protein) an antibody having one or more of the V_H and/or V_L sequences provided herein, or one or more CDR regions thereof. Rather, the information contained in the sequence(s) is used as the starting material to create a "second generation" sequence(s) derived from the original sequence(s) and then the "second generation" sequence(s) is prepared and expressed as a protein.

5.9 Compositions

[0180] In another aspect, we describe compositions containing one or a combination of monoclonal antibodies, or fusion proteins comprising an Fc region thereof, as described herein, formulated together with a carrier. Such compositions may include one or a combination of (e.g., two or more different) antibodies, fusion proteins, immunoconjugates or bispecific molecules described herein. In some embodiments, such compositions are physiologically tolerable and as such are suitable for administration to a subject (also referred to as a "pharmaceutical composition described herein." For example, pharmaceutical compositions described herein may comprise a combination of antibodies (or immunoconjugates or bispecifics) that bind to different epitopes on the target antigen or that have complementary activities.

[0181] In another embodiment, compositions described herein may include one or more pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Examples of such salts include acid addition salts and base addition salts. Acid addition salts include those derived from nontoxic inorganic acids, such as hydrochloric, nitric, phosphoric, sulfuric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, phosphorous and the like, as well as from nontoxic organic acids such as aliphatic mono- and dicarboxylic acids, phenyl-substituted alkanoic acids, hydroxy alkanoic acids, aromatic acids, aliphatic and aromatic sulfonic acids and the like. Base addition salts include those derived from alkaline earth metals, such as sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium and the like, as well as from nontoxic organic amines, such as N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, N-methylglucamine, chloroprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, procaine and the like.

[0182] Compositions described herein also may include a pharmaceutically acceptable anti-oxidant. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable antioxidants include: (1) water soluble antioxidants, such as ascorbic acid, cysteine hydrochloride, sodium bisulfate, sodium metabisulfite, sodium sulfite and the like; (2) oil-soluble antioxidants, such as ascorbyl palmitate, butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), lecithin, propyl gallate, alpha-tocopherol, and the like; and (3) metal chelating agents, such as citric acid, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), sorbitol, tartaric acid, phosphoric acid, and the like.

[0183] Examples of suitable aqueous and nonaqueous carriers that may be employed in contemplated compositions described herein include water, ethanol, polyols (such as glycerol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof, vegetable oils, such as olive oil, and injectable organic esters, such as ethyl oleate. Proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of coating materials, such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersions, and by the use of surfactants.

[0184] Compositions described herein may also contain adjuvants such as preservatives, wetting agents, emulsifying agents and dispersing agents. Prevention of presence of microorganisms may be ensured both by sterilization procedures and by the inclusion of various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, paraben, chlorobutanol, phenol sorbic acid, and the like. It may also be desirable to include isotonic agents, such as sugars, sodium chloride, and the like into the compositions. In addition, prolonged absorption of the injectable pharmaceutical form may be brought about by the inclusion of agents which delay absorption such as aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

[0185] Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active compound, use thereof in the pharmaceutical compositions described herein is contemplated. Supplementary active compounds can also be incorporated into the compositions. Therapeutic compositions typically must be sterile and stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage. The composition can be formulated as a solution, microemulsion, liposome, or other ordered structure suitable to high drug concentration. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. In many cases, it will be suitable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as mannitol, sorbitol, or sodium chloride in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent that delays absorption, for example, monostearate salts and gelatin.

[0186] Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by sterilization microfiltration. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle that contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the

preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying (lyophilization) that yield a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

[0187] In one embodiment, compositions (e.g., liquid formulations) described herein are pyrogen-free formulations which are substantially free of endotoxins and/or related pyrogenic substances. Endotoxins include toxins that are confined inside a microorganism and are released when the microorganisms are broken down or die. Pyrogenic substances also include fever-inducing, thermostable substances (glycoproteins) from the outer membrane of bacteria and other microorganisms. Both of these substances can cause fever, hypotension and shock if administered to humans. Due to the potential harmful effects, it is advantageous to remove even low amounts of endotoxins from intravenously administered pharmaceutical drug solutions. The Food & Drug Administration ("FDA") has set an upper limit of 5 endotoxin units (EU) per dose per kilogram body weight in a single one hour period for intravenous drug applications (The United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Pharmacopeial Forum 26 (1):223 (2000)). When therapeutic proteins are administered in amounts of several hundred or thousand milligrams per kilogram body weight, as can be the case with monoclonal antibodies, it is advantageous to remove even trace amounts of endotoxin. Endotoxin and pyrogen levels in the composition are preferably less than 10 EU/mg, or less than 5 EU/mg, or less than 1 EU/mg, or less than 0.1 EU/mg, or less than 0.01 EU/mg, or less than 0.001 EU/mg. Endotoxin and pyrogen levels in the composition may be less than about 10 EU/mg, or less than about 5 EU/mg, or less than about 1 EU/mg, or less than about 0.1 EU/mg, or less than about 0.01 EU/mg, or less than about 0.001 EU/mg.

[0188] The amount of active ingredient which can be combined with a carrier material to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the subject being treated, and the particular mode of administration. The amount of active ingredient which can be combined with a carrier material to produce a single dosage form will generally be that amount of the composition which produces a therapeutic effect. Generally, out of one hundred per cent, this amount will range from about 0.01 per cent to about ninety-nine percent of active ingredient, also from about 0.1 per cent to about 70 per cent, also from about 1 per cent to about 30 per cent of active ingredient in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0189] Dosage regimens are adjusted to provide the optimum desired response (e.g., a therapeutic response). For example, a single bolus may be administered, several divided doses may be administered over time or the dose may be proportionally reduced or increased as indicated by the exigencies of the therapeutic situation. It is especially advantageous to formulate parenteral compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subjects to be treated; each unit contains a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms described herein are dictated by and directly dependent on (a) the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and (b) the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of sensitivity in individuals.

[0190] For administration of an antibody, the dosage ranges from about 0.0001 to 100 mg/kg, and more usually 0.01 to 5 mg/kg, of the host body weight. For example dosages can be 0.3 mg/kg body weight, 1 mg/kg body weight, 3 mg/kg body weight, 5 mg/kg body weight or 10 mg/kg body weight or within the range of 1-10 mg/kg. A treatment regime may entail administration once per week, once every two weeks, once every three weeks, once every four weeks, once a month, once every 3 months or once every three to 6 months. Dosage regimens for an anti-IFNAR1 antibody described herein include 1 mg/kg body weight or 3 mg/kg body weight via intravenous administration, with the antibody being given using one of the following dosing schedules: (i) every four weeks for six dosages, then every three months; (ii) every three weeks; (iii) 3 mg/kg body weight once followed by 1 mg/kg body weight every three weeks.

[0191] Alternatively, an antibody or fusion protein may be administered as a sustained release formulation, in which case less frequent administration is required. Dosage and frequency vary depending on the half-life of the antibody in the patient. In general, human antibodies show the longest half life, followed by humanized antibodies, chimeric antibodies, and non-human antibodies. The dosage and frequency of administration can vary depending on whether the treatment is prophylactic or therapeutic. In prophylactic applications, a relatively low dosage is administered at relatively infrequent intervals over a long period of time. Some patients continue to receive treatment for the rest of their lives. In therapeutic applications, a relatively high dosage at relatively short intervals is sometimes required until progression of the disease is reduced or terminated, and usually until the patient shows partial or complete amelioration of symptoms of disease. Thereafter, the patient can be administered a prophylactic regime.

[0192] Actual dosage levels of the active ingredients in the pharmaceutical compositions described herein may be varied so as to obtain an amount of the active ingredient which is effective to achieve the desired therapeutic response for a particular patient, composition, and mode of administration, without being toxic to the patient. The selected dosage level will depend upon a variety

of pharmacokinetic factors including the activity of the particular compositions employed, or the ester, salt or amide thereof, the route of administration, the time of administration, the rate of excretion of the particular compound being employed, the duration of the treatment, other drugs, compounds and/or materials used in combination with the particular compositions employed, the age, sex, weight, condition, general health and prior medical history of the patient being treated, and like factors well known in the medical arts.

[0193] A therapeutically effective dosage of an anti-IFNAR1 antibody described herein results in a decrease in severity of disease symptoms, an increase in frequency and duration of disease symptom-free periods, or a prevention of impairment or disability due to the disease affliction. In the case of, for example, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE), a therapeutically effective dose may prevent further deterioration of physical symptoms associated with SLE, such as, for example, pain, fatigue or weakness. A therapeutically effective dose may also prevent or delays onset of SLE, such as may be desired when early or preliminary signs of the disease are present. Likewise it includes delaying chronic progression associated with SLE. Laboratory tests utilized in the diagnosis of SLE include chemistries, hematology, serology and radiology. Accordingly, any clinical or biochemical assay that monitors any of the foregoing may be used to determine whether a particular treatment is a therapeutically effective dose for treating SLE. One of ordinary skill in the art would be able to determine such amounts based on such factors as the subject's size, the severity of the subject's symptoms, and the particular composition or route of administration selected.

[0194] A composition described herein can be administered via one or more routes of administration using one or more of a variety of methods known in the art. As will be appreciated by the skilled artisan, the route and/or mode of administration will vary depending upon the desired results. Selected routes of administration for antibodies described herein include intravenous, intramuscular, intradermal, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, spinal or other parenteral routes of administration, for example by injection or infusion. Parenteral administration may represent modes of administration other than enteral and topical administration, usually by injection, and includes, without limitation, intravenous, intramuscular, intraarterial, intrathecal, intracapsular, intraorbital, intracardiac, intradermal, intraperitoneal, transtracheal, subcutaneous, subcuticular, intraarticular, subcapsular, subarachnoid, intraspinal, epidural and intrasternal injection and infusion.

[0195] Alternatively, an antibody described herein can be administered via a non-parenteral route, such as a topical, epidermal or mucosal route of administration, for example, intranasally, orally, vaginally, rectally, sublingually or topically.

[0196] The active compounds can be prepared with carriers that will protect the compound against rapid release, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants, transdermal patches, and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Many methods for the preparation of such formulations are patented or generally known to those skilled in the art. See, e.g., *Sustained and Controlled Release Drug Delivery Systems*, J.R. Robinson, ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1978.

[0197] Therapeutic compositions can be administered with medical devices known in the art. For example, a therapeutic composition described herein can be administered with a needleless hypodermic injection device, such as the devices disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,399,163; 5,383,851; 5,312,335; 5,064,413; 4,941,880; 4,790,824; or 4,596,556. Examples of well-known implants and modules useful in the present invention include: U.S. Patent No. 4,487,603, which discloses an implantable micro-infusion pump for dispensing medication at a controlled rate; U.S. Patent No. 4,486,194, which discloses a therapeutic device for administering medicants through the skin; U.S. Patent No. 4,447,233, which discloses a medication infusion pump for delivering medication at a precise infusion rate; U.S. Patent No. 4,447,224, which discloses a variable flow implantable infusion apparatus for continuous drug delivery; U.S. Patent No. 4,439,196, which discloses an osmotic drug delivery system having multi-chamber compartments; and U.S. Patent No. 4,475,196, which discloses an osmotic drug delivery system. Many other such implants, delivery systems, and modules are known to those skilled in the art.

[0198] Antibodies described herein can be formulated to ensure proper distribution *in vivo*. For example, the blood-brain barrier (BBB) excludes many highly hydrophilic compounds. To ensure that the therapeutic compounds described herein cross the BBB (if desired), they can be formulated, for example, in liposomes. For methods of manufacturing liposomes, see, e.g., U.S. Patents 4,522,811; 5,374,548; and 5,399,331. The liposomes may comprise one or more moieties which are selectively transported into specific cells or organs, thus enhance targeted drug delivery (see, e.g., V.V. Ranade (1989) *J. Clin. Pharmacol.* 29:685). Exemplary targeting moieties include folate or biotin (see, e.g., U.S. Patent 5,416,016 to Low et al.); mannosides (Umezawa et al., (1988) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 153:1038); antibodies (P.G. Bloeman et al. (1995) *FEBS Lett.* 357:140; M. Owais et al. (1995) *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 39:180); surfactant protein A receptor (Briscoe et al. (1995) *Am. J. Physiol.* 1233:134); p120 (Schreier et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:9090); see also K. Keinanen; M.L. Laukkanen (1994) *FEBS Lett.* 346:123; J.J. Killion; I.J. Fidler (1994) *Immunomethods* 4:273.

5.10 Diagnostic uses

[0199] In other embodiments, antibodies described herein have *in vitro* and *in vivo* diagnostic and therapeutic utilities. For example, these molecules can be administered to cells in culture, e.g. *in vitro* or *ex vivo*, or in a subject, e.g., *in vivo*, to treat, prevent or diagnose a variety of disorders.

[0200] Antibodies described herein can be used to detect levels of IFNAR1, or levels of cells that express IFNAR1. This can be achieved, for example, by contacting a sample (such as an *in vitro* sample) and a control sample with the anti-IFNAR1 antibody under conditions that allow for the formation of a complex between the antibody and IFNAR1. Any complexes formed between the antibody and IFNAR1 are detected and compared in the sample and the control. For example, standard detection methods, well-known in the art, such as ELISA and flow cytometric assays, can be performed using the compositions described herein.

[0201] Accordingly, we describe methods for detecting the presence of IFNAR1 (e.g., human IFNAR1 antigen) in a sample, or measuring the amount of IFNAR1, comprising contacting the sample, and a control sample, with antibodies described herein, or an antigen binding portion thereof, which specifically binds to IFNAR1, under conditions that allow for formation of a complex between the antibody or portion thereof and IFNAR1. The formation of a complex is then detected, wherein a difference in complex formation between the sample compared to the control sample is indicative of the presence of IFNAR1 in the sample.

5.11 Therapeutic applications

[0202] IFNAR1 is part of the cellular receptor for Type I interferons, and Type I interferons are known to be immunoregulatory cytokines that are involved in T cell differentiation, antibody production and activity and survival of memory T cells. Moreover, increased expression of Type I interferons has been described in numerous autoimmune diseases, in HIV infection, in transplant rejection and in graft versus host disease (GVHD). Accordingly, the anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein or fragments thereof, which inhibit the functional activity of Type I interferons, can be used in a variety of clinical indications involving aberrant or undesired Type I interferon activity. We describe methods of preventing, treating, maintaining, ameliorating, or inhibiting a Type I interferon-mediated disease or disorder, wherein the methods comprise administering antibodies, or antigen-binding portions thereof, described herein.

[0203] Specific examples of autoimmune conditions in which antibodies described herein can be used include, but are not limited to, the following: systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM), inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) (including Crohn's Disease, Ulcerative Colitis and Celiac's Disease), multiple sclerosis (MS), psoriasis, autoimmune thyroiditis, rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and glomerulonephritis. Furthermore, the antibody compositions described herein can be used for inhibiting or preventing transplant rejection or in the treatment of graft versus host disease (GVHD) or in the treatment of HIV infection/AIDS.

[0204] High levels of IFN α have been observed in the serum of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) (see e.g., Kim et al. (1987) Clin. Exp. Immunol. 70:562-569). Moreover, administration of IFN α , for example in the treatment of cancer or viral infections, has been shown to induce SLE (Garcia-Porrúa et al. (1998) Clin. Exp. Rheumatol. 16:107-108). Accordingly, Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein can be used in the treatment of SLE by administering the antibody to a subject in need of treatment.

[0205] Other methods of treating SLE are described in U.S. Patent Applications entitled "Methods of treating SLE" with the following serial numbers; 60/907, 767, filed April 16, 07 and 60/966,174, filed November 5, 2007..

[0206] IFN α also has been implicated in the pathology of Type I diabetes. For example, the presence of immunoreactive IFN α in pancreatic beta cells of Type I diabetes patients has been reported (Foulis et al. (1987) Lancet 2:1423-1427). Prolonged use of IFN α in anti-viral therapy also has been shown to induce Type I diabetes (Waguri et al. (1994) Diabetes Res. Clin. Pract. 23:33-36). Accordingly, the anti-IFNAR1 antibodies or fragments thereof described herein can be used in the treatment of Type I diabetes by administering the antibody to a subject in need of treatment. The antibody can be used alone or in combination with other anti-diabetic agents, such as insulin.

[0207] Antibodies to IFNAR1 have been shown to be effective in an animal model of inflammatory bowel disease (see US Patent Application 60/465,155). Thus, the anti-IFNAR1 antibodies or fragments thereof described herein can be used in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), including ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, by administering the antibody to a subject in

need of treatment.

[0208] Treatment with IFN α has also been observed to induce autoimmune thyroiditis (Monzani et al. (2004) Clin. Exp. Med. 3:199-210; Prummel and Laurberg (2003) Thyroid 13:547-551). Accordingly, anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein can be used in the treatment of autoimmune thyroid disease, including autoimmune primary hypothyroidism, Graves Disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis and destructive thyroiditis with hypothyroidism, by administering an antibody described herein to a subject in need of treatment. Antibodies described herein can be used alone or in combination with other agents or treatments, such as anti-thyroid drugs, radioactive iodine and subtotal thyroidectomy.

[0209] High levels of IFN α also have been observed in the circulation of patients with HIV infection and its presence is a predictive marker of AIDS progression (DeStefano et al. (1982) J. Infec. Disease 146:451; Vadhan-Raj et al. (1986) Cancer Res. 46:417). Thus, anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein may be used in the treatment of HIV infection or AIDS by administering the antibody described herein to a subject in need of treatment. Antibodies described herein can be used alone or in combination with other anti-HIV agents, such as nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, protease inhibitors and fusion inhibitors.

[0210] Antibodies to IFNAR1 have been demonstrated to be effective in inhibiting allograft rejection and prolonging allograft survival (see e.g., Tovey et al. (1996) J. Leukoc. Biol. 59:512-517; Benizri et al. (1998) J. Interferon Cytokine Res. 18:273-284). Accordingly, the anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein also can be used in transplant recipients to inhibit allograft rejection and/or prolong allograft survival. We describe a method of inhibiting transplant rejection by administering anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described herein to a transplant recipient in need of treatment. Examples of tissue transplants that can be treated include, but are not limited to, liver, lung, kidney, heart, small bowel, and pancreatic islet cells, as well as the treatment of graft versus host disease (GVHD). Antibodies described herein can be used alone or in combination with other agents for inhibiting transplant rejection, such as immunosuppressive agents (e.g., cyclosporine, azathioprine, methylprednisolone, prednisolone, prednisone, mycophenolate mofetil, sirilimus, rapamycin, tacrolimus), anti-infective agents (e.g., acyclovir, clotrimazole, ganciclovir, nystatin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole), diuretics (e.g., bumetanide, furosemide, metolazone) and ulcer medications (e.g., cimetidine, famotidine, lansoprazole, omeprazole, ranitidine, sucralfate).

[0211] We describe methods of administering and using compositions and antibodies described herein to treat and prevent a wide range of inflammatory conditions including both chronic and acute conditions, such as, but not limited to, appendicitis, peptic, gastric and duodenal ulcers, peritonitis, pancreatitis, ulcerative, pseudomembranous, acute and ischemic colitis, diverticulitis, epiglottitis, achalasia, cholangitis, cholecystitis, hepatitis, Crohn's disease, enteritis, Whipple's disease, asthma, allergy, anaphylactic shock, immune complex disease, organ ischemia, reperfusion injury, organ necrosis, hay fever, sepsis, septicemia, endotoxic shock, cachexia, hyperpyrexia, eosinophilic granuloma, granulomatosis, sarcoidosis, septic abortion, epididymitis, vaginitis, prostatitis, urethritis, bronchitis, emphysema, rhinitis, cystic fibrosis, pneumonitis, pneumoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis, alveolitis, bronchiolitis, pharyngitis, pleurisy, sinusitis, influenza, respiratory syncytial virus infection, herpes infection, HIV infection, hepatitis B virus infection, hepatitis C virus infection, disseminated bacteremia, Dengue fever, candidiasis, malaria, filariasis, amebiasis, hydatid cysts, burns, dermatitis, dermatomyositis, sunburn, urticaria, warts, wheals, vasculitis, angiitis, endocarditis, arteritis, atherosclerosis, thrombophlebitis, pericarditis, myocarditis, myocardial ischemia, periarteritis nodosa, rheumatic fever, Alzheimer's disease, celiac disease, congestive heart failure, restenosis, COPD adult respiratory distress syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral infarction, cerebral embolism, Guillain-Barré syndrome, neuritis, neuralgia, spinal cord injury, paralysis, uveitis, arthritides, arthralgias, osteomyelitis, fascitis, Paget's disease, gout, periodontal disease, rheumatoid arthritis, synovitis, myasthenia gravis, thyroiditis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Goodpasture's syndrome, Behcet's syndrome, allograft rejection, graft-versus-host disease, Type I diabetes, ankylosing spondylitis, Berger's disease, Retier's syndrome, and Hodgkin's disease.

[0212] In another embodiment, methods of administration and compositions of antibodies described herein may be useful in the prevention, treatment, amelioration of symptoms associated with the following conditions or disease states: Graves's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, sympathetic ophthalmitis, autoimmune oophoritis, autoimmune orchitis, autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome, antiphospholipid syndrome, Sjögren's syndrome, scleroderma, Addison's disease, polyendocrine deficiency syndrome, Guillain-Barré syndrome, immune thrombocytopenic purpura, pernicious anemia, myasthenia gravis, primary biliary cirrhosis, mixed connective tissue disease, vitiligo, autoimmune uveitis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, celiac disease, dermatitis herpetiformis, autoimmune hepatitis, pemphigus, pemphigus vulgaris, pemphigus foliaceus, bullous pemphigoid, autoimmune myocarditis, autoimmune vasculitis, alopecia areata, autoimmune arteriosclerosis, Behcet's disease, autoimmune myelopathy, autoimmune hemophilia, autoimmune interstitial cystitis, autoimmune diabetes insipidus, autoimmune endometriosis, relapsing polychondritis, ankylosing spondylitis, autoimmune urticaria, dermatomyositis, Miller-Fisher syndrome, IgA nephropathy, goodpasture's syndrome, and herpes gestationis.

[0213] In another embodiment, methods of administration and compositions of antibodies described herein may be useful in the prevention, treatment, amelioration of symptoms associated with Sjögren's syndrome. Sjögren's syndrome is an autoimmune disorder in which immune cells attack and destroy the exocrine glands that produce tears and saliva. It is named after Swedish ophthalmologist Henrik Sjögren (1899-1986), who first described it. Sjögren's syndrome is also associated with rheumatic disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, and it is rheumatoid factor positive in 90 percent of cases. The hallmark symptoms of the disorder are dry mouth and dry eyes. In addition, Sjögren's syndrome may cause skin, nose, and vaginal dryness, and may affect other organs of the body, including the kidneys, blood vessels, lungs, liver, pancreas, and brain. Nine out of ten Sjögren's patients are women and the average age of onset is late 40s, although Sjögren's occurs in all age groups in both women and men. It is estimated to strike as many as 4 million people in the United States alone making it the second most common autoimmune rheumatic disease.

[0214] Myositis is general condition characterized by inflammation of skeletal muscle or voluntary muscle. Muscle inflammation may be caused by an allergic reaction, exposure to a toxic substance or medicine, another disease such as cancer or rheumatoid conditions, or a virus or other infectious agent. The chronic inflammatory myopathies are idiopathic, meaning they have no known cause. They are understood to be autoimmune disorders, in which the body's white blood cells (that normally fight disease) attack blood vessels, normal muscle fibers, and connective tissue in organs, bones, and joints.

[0215] Polymyositis affects skeletal muscles (involved with making movement) on both sides of the body. It is rarely seen in persons under age 18; most cases are in patients between the ages of 31 and 60. In addition to symptoms listed above, progressive muscle weakness leads to difficulty swallowing, speaking, rising from a sitting position, climbing stairs, lifting objects, or reaching overhead. Patients with polymyositis may also experience arthritis, shortness of breath, and heart arrhythmias.

[0216] Dermatomyositis is characterized by a skin rash that precedes or accompanies progressive muscle weakness. The rash looks patchy, with bluish-purple or red discolorations, and characteristically develops on the eyelids and on muscles used to extend or straighten joints, including knuckles, elbows, heels, and toes. Red rashes may also occur on the face, neck, shoulders, upper chest, back, and other locations, and there may be swelling in the affected areas. The rash sometimes occurs without obvious muscle involvement. Adults with dermatomyositis may experience weight loss or a low-grade fever, have inflamed lungs, and be sensitive to light. Adult dermatomyositis, unlike polymyositis, may accompany tumors of the breast, lung, female genitalia, or bowel. Children and adults with dermatomyositis may develop calcium deposits, which appear as hard bumps under the skin or in the muscle (called calcinosis). Calcinosis most often occurs 1-3 years after disease onset but may occur many years later. These deposits are seen more often in childhood dermatomyositis than in dermatomyositis that begins in adults. Dermatomyositis may be associated with collagen-vascular or autoimmune diseases.

[0217] Inclusion body myositis (IBM) is characterized by progressive muscle weakness and wasting. IBM is similar to polymyositis but has its own distinctive features. The onset of muscle weakness is generally gradual (over months or years) and affects both proximal and distal muscles. Muscle weakness may affect only one side of the body. Small holes called vacuoles are seen in the cells of affected muscle fibers. Falling and tripping are usually the first noticeable symptoms of IBM. For some patients the disorder begins with weakness in the wrists and fingers that causes difficulty with pinching, buttoning, and gripping objects. There may be weakness of the wrist and finger muscles and atrophy (thinning or loss of muscle bulk) of the forearm muscles and quadricep muscles in the legs. Difficulty swallowing occurs in approximately half of IBM cases. Symptoms of the disease usually begin after the age of 50, although the disease can occur earlier. Unlike polymyositis and dermatomyositis, IBM occurs more frequently in men than in women.

[0218] Juvenile myositis has some similarities to adult dermatomyositis and polymyositis. It typically affects children ages 2 to 15 years, with symptoms that include proximal muscle weakness and inflammation, edema (an abnormal collection of fluids within body tissues that causes swelling), muscle pain, fatigue, skin rashes, abdominal pain, fever, and contractures (chronic shortening of muscles or tendons around joints, caused by inflammation in the muscle tendons, which prevents the joints from moving freely). Children with juvenile myositis may also have difficulty swallowing and breathing, and the heart may be affected. Approximately 20 to 30 percent of children with juvenile dermatomyositis develop calcinosis. Juvenile patients may not show higher than normal levels of the muscle enzyme creatine kinase in their blood but have higher than normal levels of other muscle enzymes.

[0219] Antibodies described herein may be useful in the prevention, treatment, or amelioration of myositis, inflammatory myositis, idiopathic myositis, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, inclusion body myositis (IBM), juvenile myositis or symptoms associated with these conditions.

[0220] Antibodies described herein may be useful in the prevention, treatment, or amelioration of symptoms associated with vasculitis.

[0221] Antibodies described herein may be useful for the treatment of scleroderma. Methods of treating Scleroderma are described in a U.S. patent application entitled "Methods Of Treating Scleroderma" with an application serial number of 60/996,175, filed on November 5, 2007 and PCT Application No. PCT/US2008/82481 (WO 2009/061818).

[0222] Antibodies described herein may be useful in the prevention, treatment, or amelioration of symptoms associated with sarcoidosis. Sarcoidosis (also called sarcoid or Besnier-Boeck disease) is an immune system disorder characterized by non-necrotizing granulomas (small inflammatory nodules). Virtually any organ can be affected; however, granulomas most often appear in the lungs or the lymph nodes. Symptoms can occasionally appear suddenly but usually appear gradually. When viewing X-rays of the lungs, sarcoidosis can have the appearance of tuberculosis or lymphoma.

[0223] Also described herein are kits comprising the compositions (e.g., anti-IFNAR1 antibodies) described herein and instructions for use. The kit can further contain a least one additional reagent, or one or more additional antibodies described herein (e.g., an antibody having a complementary activity which binds to an epitope on the target antigen distinct from the first antibody). Kits typically include a label indicating the intended use of the contents of the kit. The term label includes any writing, or recorded material supplied on or with the kit, or which otherwise accompanies the kit.

5.12 Combinations

[0224] Compositions described herein also can be administered in combination therapy, such as, combined with other agents. For example, the combination therapy can include an anti-IFNAR1 antibody described herein combined with at least one other immunosuppressant.

[0225] In some methods, two or more monoclonal antibodies with different binding specificities are administered simultaneously, in which case the dosage of each antibody administered falls within the ranges indicated. The antibody is usually administered on multiple occasions. Intervals between single dosages can be, for example, weekly, monthly, every three months or yearly. Intervals can also be irregular as indicated by measuring blood levels of antibody to the target antigen in the patient. In some methods, dosage is adjusted to achieve a plasma antibody concentration of about 1-1000 µg /ml and in some methods about 25-300 µg /ml.

[0226] When antibodies to IFNAR1 are administered together with another agent, the two can be administered in either order or simultaneously. For example, an anti-IFNAR1 antibody described herein can be used in combination with one or more of the following agents: drugs containing mesalamine (including sulfasalazine and other agents containing 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA), such as olsalazine and balsalazide), non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), analgesics, corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone, hydrocortisone), TNF-inhibitors (including adalimumab (HUMIRA®), etanercept (ENBREL®) and infliximab (REMICADE®)), immunosuppressants (such as 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine and cyclosporine, A), and antibiotics anti-IFN γ antibody, anti-IFN γ receptor antibody, and soluble IFN γ receptor. Furthermore, an anti-IFNAR1 antibody can be used in combination with a Flt3 ligand antagonist (see e.g., U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0160974).

[0227] The compositions described herein may also include agents useful in the treatment of SLE. Such agents include analgesics, corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone, hydrocortisone), immunosuppressants (such as cyclophosphamide, azathioprine, and methotrexate), antimalarials (such as hydroxychloroquine) and biologic drugs that inhibit the production of dsDNA antibodies (e.g., LJP 394).

5.13 Equivalents

[0228] Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to features described herein.

5.14 Specific Disclosures

[0229]

1. A modified IgG class monoclonal antibody specific for IFNAR1, wherein said antibody comprises in the Fc region at least

one amino acid substitution selected from the group consisting of L234F, L235E, and P331S, as numbered by the EU index as set forth in Kabat and wherein said antibody exhibits reduced affinity for at least one Fc ligand compared to an unmodified antibody.

2. 2. The antibody of clause 1, wherein, said antibody is an IgG1 or IgG4 subclass.
3. 3. The antibody of clause 2, wherein said antibody is an IgG1 class molecule.
4. 4. The antibody of clause 3, wherein said antibody comprises an amino acid substitution of P331S.
5. 5. The antibody of clause 3, wherein said antibody comprises the amino acid substitutions: L234F and L235E.
6. 6. The antibody of clause 3, wherein said antibody comprises the amino acid substitutions: L234F, L235E and P331S.
7. 7. The antibody of clause 3 wherein, said antibody is an IgG4 class molecule.
8. 8. The antibody of clause 7 wherein, said antibody comprises an amino acid substitution of L235E of the Fc region.
9. 9. The antibody of clause 7, wherein, said antibody further comprises in the Fc region amino acid substitution S228P.
10. 10. The antibody of any of clauses 1-9 wherein, said antibody comprises at least one complementarity determining region (CDR) selected from Table 2.
11. 11. The antibody of any of clauses 1-10, wherein, said antibody comprises:
 1. a. a human heavy chain variable region CDR1 comprising Seq ID NO: 31;
 2. b. a human heavy chain variable region CDR2 comprising Seq ID NO: 32;
 3. c. a human heavy chain variable region CDR3 comprising Seq ID NO: 33;
 4. d. a human light chain variable region CDR1 comprising Seq ID NO: 34;
 5. e. a human light chain variable region CDR2 comprising Seq ID NO: 35; and
 6. f. a human light chain variable region CDR3 comprising Seq ID NO: 36.
12. 12. The antibody of any of clauses 1-10, wherein, said antibody comprises:
 1. a. a human heavy chain variable region CDR1 comprising Seq ID NO: 1;
 2. b. a human heavy chain variable region CDR2 comprising Seq ID NO: 2;
 3. c. a human heavy chain variable region CDR3 comprising Seq ID NO: 3;
 4. d. a human light chain variable region CDR1 comprising Seq ID NO: 4;
 5. e. a human light chain variable region CDR2 comprising Seq ID NO: 5; and
 6. f. a human light chain variable region CDR3 comprising Seq ID NO: 6.
13. 13. The antibody of any of clauses 1-10, wherein, said antibody comprises:
 1. a. a human heavy chain variable region CDR1 comprising Seq ID NO: 11;
 2. b. a human heavy chain variable region CDR2 comprising Seq ID NO: 12;
 3. c. a human heavy chain variable region CDR3 comprising Seq ID NO: 13;
 4. d. a human light chain variable region CDR1 comprising Seq ID NO: 14;
 5. e. a human light chain variable region CDR2 comprising Seq ID NO: 15; and
 6. f. a human light chain variable region CDR3 comprising Seq ID NO: 16.
14. 14. The antibody of any of clauses 1-10, wherein, said antibody comprises:
 1. a. a human heavy chain variable region CDR1 comprising Seq ID NO: 21;
 2. b. a human heavy chain variable region CDR2 comprising Seq ID NO: 22;
 3. c. a human heavy chain variable region CDR3 comprising Seq ID NO: 23;
 4. d. a human light chain variable region CDR1 comprising Seq ID NO: 24;
 5. e. a human light chain variable region CDR2 comprising Seq ID NO: 25; and
 6. f. a human light chain variable region CDR3 comprising Seq ID NO: 26.
15. 15. The antibody of any of clauses 1-10, wherein, said antibody comprises:
 1. a. a human heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 38; and
 2. b. a human light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 40.
16. 16. The antibody of any of clauses 1-10, wherein, said antibody comprises:
 1. a. a human heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 8; and
 2. b. a human light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 10.
17. 17. The antibody of any of clauses 1-10, wherein, said antibody comprises:
 1. a. a human heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 18; and
 2. b. a human light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 20.
18. 18. The antibody of any of clauses 1-10, wherein, said antibody comprises:
 1. a. a human heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 28; and
 2. b. a human light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 30.
19. 19. The antibody of any of clauses 1-18, wherein, said antibody comprises the light chain constant region sequence of Seq ID No: 41.
20. 20. The antibody of any of clauses 1-18, wherein, said antibody comprises the heavy chain constant region of Seq ID No: 42.
21. 21. The antibody of any of clauses 1-18, wherein, said antibody comprises the light chain constant region having the amino

acid sequence of SEQ ID No:41 and the heavy chain constant region having the amino acid sequence of Seq ID No: 42.

22. 22. The antibody of any of clauses 19-21, wherein, said antibody comprises a heavy chain amino acid sequence comprising allelic variation, wherein said allelic variation is at least one or more positions selected from the group consisting of 214, 221, 356 and 358 as defined by the EU index numbering system.
23. 23. The antibody of any of the preceding clauses wherein, said antibody is selected from the group consisting of: human antibody, humanized antibody, chimeric antibody, intrabody, and a synthetic antibody.
24. 24. An isolated nucleic acid comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding the antibody of any of the preceding clauses.
25. 25. The nucleic acid of clause 24 wherein, said nucleic acid is a replicable vector.
26. 26. The nucleic acid of clause 25 wherein, said polynucleotide sequence is operably linked to a promoter.
27. 27. A host cell comprising or transformed with the vector of clause 25 or 26.
28. 28. A transgenic mouse comprising human immunoglobulin heavy and light chain transgenes, wherein the mouse expresses the antibody of any of clauses 1-23.
29. 29. A hybridoma prepared from the mouse of clause 28 wherein the hybridoma produces said antibody.
30. 30. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the antibody of any of the clauses 1-23, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.
31. 31. A method of treating a condition or a disease associated with an immune disorder, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of the composition of clause 30.
32. 32. The method of clause 31 wherein said disease is a type I interferon mediated disease.
33. 33. The method of clause 32 wherein said type I interferon is interferon alpha.
34. 34. The method of clause 33 wherein said type I interferon mediated disease is associated with the type I interferon receptor.
35. 35. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is HIV infection of AIDS.
36. 36. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is systemic lupus erythematosus.
37. 37. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is Sjogren's syndrome.
38. 38. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is myositis.
39. 39. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is inflammatory myositis.
40. 40. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is polymyositis.
41. 41. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is dermatomyositis.
42. 42. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is inclusion body myositis.
43. 43. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is juvenile myositis.
44. 44. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is idiopathic inflammatory myositis.
45. 45. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is vasculitis.
46. 46. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is sarcoidosis.
47. 47. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of: inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune thyroiditis, rheumatoid arthritis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, glomerulonephritis, and graft versus host disease.
48. 48. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is psoriasis or conditions resulting thereof.
49. 49. The method of clause 31, wherein said disease or disorder is transplant rejection or graft versus host disease.
50. 50. The method of clause 31 wherein said disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of: Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, sympathetic ophthalmitis, autoimmune oophoritis, autoimmune orchitis, autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome, antiphospholipid syndrome, Sjögren's syndrome, scleroderma, Addison's disease, polyendocrine deficiency syndrome, Guillain-Barré syndrome, immune thrombocytopenic purpura, pernicious anemia, myasthenia gravis, primary biliary cirrhosis, mixed connective tissue disease, vitiligo, autoimmune uveitis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, celiac disease, dermatitis herpetiformis, autoimmune hepatitis, pemphigus, pemphigus vulgaris, pemphigus foliaceus, bullous pemphigoid, autoimmune myocarditis, autoimmune vasculitis, alopecia areata, autoimmune arteriosclerosis, Behcet's disease, autoimmune myopathy, autoimmune hemophelia, autoimmune interstitial cystitis, autoimmune diabetes insipidus, autoimmune endometriosis, relapsing polychondritis, ankylosing spondylitis, autoimmune urticaria, dermatomyositis, Miller-Fisher syndrome, IgA nephropathy, Goodpasture's syndrome, and herpes gestationis.
51. 51. The method of any of clauses 31-50, further comprising administering at least one agent selected from the group consisting of: phototherapy, corticosteroids, prednisone, NSAIDS, plasmapheresis, immunosuppressants, methotrexate, retinoic acid, tioguanine, mycophenolate mofetil, fumaric esters, cyclophosphamide, azathioprine, cyclosporine, and immunoglobulins.
52. 52. The method of any of clauses 31-51 further comprising administering at least one agent selected from the group consisting of: alefacept (AMEVIVE™), etanercept (ENBREL®), adalimumab (HUMIRA®), infliximab (REMICADE®), belimumab (LYMPHOSTATB™), rituxumab (RITUXAN®), and efalizumab (RAPTIVA®).
53. 53. A crystal comprising a human IgG Fc region, wherein the human IgG Fc region comprises at least one amino acid

substitution selected from the group consisting of L234F, L235E, and P331S, as numbered by the EU index as set forth in Kabat and wherein said fragment exhibits reduced affinity for at least one Fc ligand compared to an unmodified Fc region.

54. 54. The crystal of clause 53, wherein the human IgG Fc region comprises the amino acid substitutions L234F, L235E and P331S.

55. 55. The crystal of clause 53, which is diffraction quality.

56. 56. The crystal of clause 53, which is a native crystal.

57. 57. The crystal of clause 53, which is characterized by an orthorhombic unit cell of $a=50.18\pm0.2$ Å, $b=147.30\pm0.2$ Å, and $c=75.47\pm0.2$ Å.

58. 58. The crystal of clause 53, which has a space group of C2221.

59. 59. A modified monoclonal antibody, wherein said antibody comprises in the Fc region the amino acid substitutions L234F, L235E, and P331S, as numbered by the EU index as set forth in Kabat and wherein said antibody exhibits reduced affinity for at least one Fc ligand compared to an unmodified antibody.

60. 60. A fusion protein comprising a modified Fc region, wherein said Fc region comprises the amino acid substitutions L234F, L235E, and P331S, as numbered by the EU index as set forth in Kabat and wherein said Fc region exhibits reduced affinity for at least one Fc ligand compared to an Fc region.

61. 61. A method of making the antibody of any of clauses 1-23 or 59.

62. 62. The antibody of any of clauses 1-23 or 59, wherein said antibody is an internalizing antibody.

63. 63. The fusion protein of clause 60, wherein said fusion protein is an internalizing fusion protein.

64. 64. The fusion protein of clause 63, wherein said fusion protein specifically binds IFNAR1.

65. 65. The antibody of any of clauses 1-23, 59, or 62, wherein said antibody exhibits reduced or ablated antibody dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) as compared to said unmodified antibody.

66. 66. The antibody of any of clauses 1-23, 59, or 62, wherein said antibody exhibits reduced or ablated complement mediated cytotoxicity (CDC) as compared to said unmodified antibody.

67. 67. The antibody of any of clauses 1-23, 59, or 62, wherein said antibody exhibits reduced or ablated ADCC and CDC as compared to said unmodified antibody.

5.15 Sequences

[0230]

Light Chain constant region (SEQ ID No:41)

RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVT
EQDSKDSTYSLSSTTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSPVTKSFRGEC

Heavy Chain constant region (SEQ ID No:42)

ASTKGPSVFPLAPSKSTSGGTAAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVL
QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAP
EFEAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMSRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKT
KPREEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPASIEKTISKAKGQPREP
QVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLSDSDGS
FFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

6. EXAMPLES

[0231] The invention is now described with reference to the following examples.

6.1 Example 1: IHC profile of multiple Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies

[0232] **Purpose:** To evaluate the IHC profile of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies on a diverse set of tissues.

[0233] **Methods:** Immunohistochemistry techniques to study antibody binding characteristics are readily known in the art and for example, could be performed by isolating the desired cells or tissues and preparing them for microscopy by standard fixation and mounting techniques.

[0234] Mouse Macrophages: A cell suspension was spun down to form a loose pellet. The pellet was frozen in OCT freezing medium to form a block. Slide sections were cut to 5 microns thickness, soaked in acetone for 10 minutes and allowed to dry with dessicant overnight. Prior to use, the slides were dipped into 10% neutral buffered formalin for 10 sec and washed 3X in buffer (1X TBS with 0.01% Tween20).

[0235] Human Monocytes: A cell suspension was smeared/spotted directly onto slides. The slides were allowed to dry overnight and then soaked in Acetone for 10 min and allowed to air dry. Prior to use, slides were dipped into 10% neutral buffered formalin for 10 secs and washed 3X in buffer (1X TBS with 0.01% Tween20).

[0236] Human Cerebrum and Cardiac Tissue: Tissue samples from donors were frozen in OCT freezing medium to form a block. Slide sections were cut to 5 micron thickness, soaked in acetone for 10 minutes and allowed to dry with dessicant overnight. Prior to use, the slides were dipped into 10% neutral buffered formalin for 10 sec and washed 3X in buffer (1X TBS with 0.01% Tween 20).

[0237] Antibody labeling: Antibodies were conjugated to biotin by the following protocol. Approximately 500 µg of antibody was mixed with a 20 fold excess of biotin and incubated for 2 hours in the dark at 4°C. After the 2 hour incubation, the antibody/biotin mix was applied to a pre-equilibrated PD10 column with 1X PBS. Subsequently, the biotin conjugated antibodies were concentrated to a desired concentration using an YM-30 Centricon concentration tube.

[0238] Slide staining: After washing in buffer, slides were treated to quench endogenous peroxidases by treatment with a solution of Glucose Oxidase (1 U/ml, Sigma G0543), B-D(+) Glucose (10 mM, Sigma G5250), Sodium Azide (1 mM, Sigma, S8032) for 1 hour at room temperature. Slides were then rinsed in wash buffer (1X TBS with 0.01% Tween 20). Slides were placed in a protein block solution (1x PBS pH7.2, 0.5% casein(N-Z amine, Sigma C0626), 1% BSA (Sigma A7906), 1.5% Normal Goat serum (Jackson Labs #005-000-001) for 30 min at room temperature. Biotinylated antibody (see above) was applied to the slides by dilution into the protein block solution. Incubation of the slides with the biotinylated antibody was performed at room temperature for 2 hours. Slides were rinsed 3X in wash buffer (1X TBS, 0.01% Tween 20). Antibody detection was performed using a Vectastain Kit (Vector Laboratories). Slides were washed and counterstained with hematoxylin. Slides were dehydrated and mounted with coverslips prior to viewing.

[0239] Results: Presented in Fig 6A are the results of an IHC analysis of Human cerebrum tissue stained with various anti-IFNAR1 and control antibodies. The antibodies MDX-1333 (75 µg/ml) and 4G5 (50 µg/ml) exhibited strong staining of the cerebrum tissue as exemplified by the brown/dark staining seen throughout the samples. Antibody 9D4 (50 µg/ml) did not stain the human cerebrum tissue sample as well as MDX-1333 and 4G5 as demonstrated by the reduced brown/dark staining throughout the sample. An IgG1 isotype control was included to demonstrate that binding specificity of the individual antibodies.

[0240] Presented in Fig 6B are the results of an IHC analysis of monocytes stained with various anti-IFNAR1 and control antibodies. The antibodies MDX-1333 (50 and 20 µg/ml), 4G5 (50 µg/ml) and 9D4 (50 and 20 µg/ml) all exhibited prominent staining on human monocytes as demonstrated by the brown/dark staining of the samples. The isotype control antibody R3-47 (50 µg/ml) did not exhibit prominent staining on human monocytes. In addition, MDX-1333(50 µg/ml) did not stain purified mouse macrophages.

[0241] **Conclusions:** In IHC study the anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4 exhibited a lower level of staining as compared to other anti-IFNAR1 antibodies such as MDX-1333 and 4G5.

6.2 Example 2: Generation of antibody 9D4 TM

[0242] The modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody designated "9D4-TM" was generated through the following procedure:

[0243] Human γ1 Fc was cloned and engineered from human PBLs by first isolating total RNA, transcribing cDNA, and PCR amplifying the constant regions with gene-specific primers containing restriction sites Apa I and EcoRI for cloning into the mammalian vector PEE6. The triple mutant (TM) includes three amino acid changes in human IgG to decrease ADCC effector function (L234F, L235E, and P331S). TM was engineered using human IgG1 (KOL) as a template, and utilizing site-directed mutagenesis (QuickChange XL, Stratagene) to encode three residue changes in the Fc. Sequence of the mutagenic primers used to encode the L234F/L235E/P331S changes were as follows:

MD1056 = 5' cgtgcccagcacctgaaTtcGAgggggaccgtcagtctc 3'L234F, L235E forward (SEQ ID NO:43)

MD1057 = 5' gaagactgacggccccccTCgaAttcagggtgctggcacg 3' L234F, L235E reverse (SEQ ID NO:44)

MD1058 = 5' ccaacaaagccctccagccTccatcgagaaaaccatctcc 3' P331S forward (SEQ ID NO:45)

MD1059 = 5' ggagatggtttctcgatggAggctgggagggcttgg 3' P331S reverse (SEQ ID NO:46)

[0244] Clones encoding the 9D4-TM antibody were sequenced to confirm the triple mutations, and resolved on the ABI3100 genetic analyzer.

6.3 Example 3: Generation of antibody 9D4 DM

[0245] The modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody designated "9D4-DM" was generated through the following procedure;

[0246] Human γ 4 Fc was cloned and engineered from human PBLs by first isolating total RNA, transcribing cDNA, and PCR amplifying the constant regions with gene-specific primers containing restriction sites Apa I and EcoRI for cloning into the mammalian vector PEE6.

[0247] The double mutant (DM) consists of two mutations in human IgG4 Fc: S228P and L235E. Mutagenic primers to encode DM include:

MD1060 = 5' ggtccccatgccccCcatgcccagcacctg 3' hinge S228P forward (SEQ ID NO:47)

MD1061 = 5' caggtgctgggcatgGtgggcatggggacc 3' hinge S228P reverse (SEQ ID NO:48)

MD1062 = 5' ccagcacctgagttcGAgggggaccatcagtc 3'IgG4 L234F, L235E forward (SEQ ID NO:49)

MD1063 = 5' gactgatggccccccTCgaactcagggtgctgg 3' IgG4 L234F, L235E reverse (SEQ ID NO:50)

[0248] Clones encoding the 9D4-DM antibody were sequenced to confirm the encoded changes, and resolved on the ABI3100 genetic analyzer.

6.4 Example 4 Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies inhibit IFN mediated STAT phosphorylation.

[0249] Purpose: To establish the ability of the anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4-TM to inhibit IFN mediated STAT phosphorylation in peripheral blood mononuclear cells.

[0250] Methods: Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were purified from healthy human donors using LSM media (MP Biomedical, Solon OH). PBMCs were quantified and seeded at 10^6 cell per condition per well. Antibodies were added at 10 μ g/mL to appropriate well and incubated at 37°C, 5% CO₂ for 10 minutes. After pre-incubation with antibodies, recombinant human IFN α 2a (PBL Biomedical, Piscataway NJ) or human plasmacytoid dendritic cell-derived IFN (see below for generation of PDCs derived type-I IFN supernatants) was added to appropriate wells at 100 or 500IU/mL for 20 minutes. Cells were spun at 1200rpm for 5 minutes and washed with sterile 1x PBS. After one additional spin, PBS was removed and cells were lysed using mammalian protein extraction reagent (Pierce, Rockford IL) supplemented with 300 μ L of 1x phosphatase inhibitor cocktails 1 and 2 (Sigma, St. Louis MO) and 1x protease inhibitor (Roche Biomedical, Nutley NJ). Lysates were incubated for 10 minutes on an orbital shaker to ensure complete lysis, transferred to microfuge tubes and spun at 14000 rpm to remove cellular debris. NuPAGE sample buffer (Invitrogen, Carlsbad CA) and dTT (Sigma, St. Louis MO) were added to lysates for a final concentration of 1x and all samples were denatured in a heat block at 100°C for approximately 10 minutes. 15 μ L of each sample was added to NuPage 10% Bis-tris polyacrylamide gel (Invitrogen, Carlsbad CA) in NuPAGE MES SDS running buffer supplemented with 1x NuPAGE antioxidant buffer. Samples were run at 180V for 30 minutes for separation of protein bands. Proteins were then transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and blots were blocked with 1xPBS (Gibco BRL, Carlsbad CA) containing 5% BSA (Sigma, St. Louis MO) overnight at 4°C. Blocking media was subsequently removed and 0.2 μ g/mL anti-STAT1, anti-STAT1 pY701, or 1:1000 dilution of β -Actin antibodies (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers MA) were added to appropriate blots and incubated overnight at 4°C.

Blots were washed 3x in 1x TBS with 0.05% Tween20 (Sigma, St. Louis MO). 1:2500 diluted, HRP conjugated anti-rabbit secondary antibody was added to blots and incubated for 1hr at room temperature. Blots were washed as described before and 3mL of a 1:1 mixture of Pico Supersignal West reagent (Pierce, Rockford IL) was added to each blot for 1 minute. Blots were drained, excess reagent was removed and bands were visualized using a Kodak X-omat 1000A Processor.

[0251] Results: Presented in Fig 7. are the results of a STAT activation assay in which cells stimulated with Leukocyte IFN in the presence or absence of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies. In the absence of antibodies, leukocyte interferon stimulates the phosphorylation of STAT isoforms 1, 3 and 5. Incubation of cells with 9D4-TM antibody inhibits the phosphorylation mediated by treatment with leukocyte interferon. Cells treated with the isotype control antibody R3-47 do not exhibit inhibition of STAT phosphorylation in response to stimulation with leukocyte interferon.

[0252] Conclusions: The results in Fig 7 demonstrate that 9D4-TM is capable of inhibiting responses to IFN α such as the induction of STAT phosphorylation in peripheral blood mononuclear cells.

6.5 Example 5: Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies inhibit Type I IFN signaling.

[0253] Purpose: Using purified Type I IFN from pDC cells, a reporter assay was used to test the ability of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies to block Type I IFN signaling.

[0254] Methods: Plasmacytoid dendritic cells (PDCs) were isolated from whole blood of healthy donors using a lymphocyte separation media (MP Biomedical, Solon OH) followed by positive selection using CD304 (BDCA-4/Neuropilin-1) MicroBead Kit (Miltenyi Biotec, Auburn CA). Purified PDCs were then cultured at 1×10^6 cells/mL in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% FBS (Gibco BRL) and 6 μ g/mL CpGA (InVivogen, San Diego CA). Supernatants were harvested and clarified after 20 hours in culture and type-I IFN was quantified using a stably transfected HEK293-ISRE reporter cell line against a standard curve of human leukocyte IFN (PBL Biomedical, Piscataway NJ).

[0255] pDCs from three healthy human donors were used to generate human pDC-derived type-I interferon supernatants, as described above. HEK293 (ATCC, Manassas VA) cells were stably transfected with pHTS-ISRE reported plasmid (Biomyx Technology, San Diego CA) and were maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS, 1x NEAA, and 700 μ g/mL G418 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad CA). Cells were seeded at a concentration of 80,000 cells per well in Optilix white/clear 96 well plates (VWR, West Chester PA). Appropriate concentrations of antibodies (611 - 0.00004nM) were added to each well followed by addition of appropriate concentrations of human PDC-derived type-I interferon supernatants. Cells, IFN, and antibodies were incubated overnight at 37°C, 5% CO₂ and amplification of the luciferase protein was evaluated by lysing the cells with Cell Culture Lysis reagent and visualization using the Luciferase Assay System (Promega, Madison WI). Signal was measured in cps and IC₅₀ values were generated.

[0256] Results: Type I IFN supernatants were harvested from pDC cells derived from three individual donors. In a Luciferase reporter assay, incubation of anti-IPNAR1 antibodies inhibited the signaling ability of various concentrations of Type I IFN supernatant (Figure 8).

[0257] Conclusions: These results demonstrate that anti-IFNAR1 antibodies are capable of inhibiting Type I IFN mediated signaling as measured by reporter assay activity.

6.6 Example 6: Modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies exhibit similar binding characteristics to the parental unmodified antibody.

[0258] Purpose: To investigate the IFNAR1 binding characteristics of modified antibodies as compared to parental unmodified versions. Represented in Figure 9 are the binding affinity curves for 9D4, 9D4DM, and 9D4TM. The binding constants (K_d) for the 9D4, 9D4DM, and 9D4TM anti-IFNAR1 antibodies were determined from the binding curves.

[0259] Methods: 200,000 HEK 293F cells were seeded in a round bottom, 96-well plate using 50 μ L RPMI 1640 media supplemented with 10% FBS. Europium-labeled 9D4-TM was prepared under contract by PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences. To measure non-specific Europium signal, 25 μ L of 100-fold excess unlabeled, serially diluted anti-IFNAR1 antibodies were added to appropriate wells of the 96 well for 5-10 minutes prior to the addition of labeled 9D4-TM. 25 μ L of europium conjugated, serially diluted antibody was then added to appropriate wells and cells and antibodies were agitated gently at room

temperature for 1-2 hours. After binding incubation, 150 μ L of cell media was added to all wells and plates were spun at 1200rpm for 5 minutes at room temperature. Plates were quickly decanted and 250 μ L cell media was added to all wells. Spins and washes were repeated for a total of 3 washes. Cells were then resuspended in 100 μ L cell media. 50 μ L of resuspended cells were transferred to 200 μ L of DELPHIA enhancement solution (PerkinElmer) in a DELPHIA yellow microtiter plate and Europium emission was measured on a Victor2 Multilabel reader (PerkinElmer). Signal was measured in cps and K_D values and B_{max} values were generated using GraphPad Prism 4 analysis software.

[0260] Results: The data represented in Figure 9 demonstrates that the modified antibodies 9D4-TM and 9D4-DM exhibit similar binding affinities for IFNAR1 ($9D4 = 0.06 \pm 0.02$ nM, $9D4-DM = 0.06 \pm 0.02$ nM, $9D4-TM = 0.03 \pm 0.01$ nM) to the parental unmodified antibody.

[0261] Conclusions: The data presented in this example demonstrates that the modified antibodies share similar IFNAR1 binding characteristics with the parental unmodified antibodies.

6.7 Example 7: Equilibrium binding assay data for 9D4-TM vs. sIFN α RI

[0262] Purpose: To determine equilibrium binding data for 9D4-TM using soluble IFNAR1 (sIFNAR1)

[0263] Methods: sIFNAR1 ligand was coated onto UltraLink® Biosupport beads (PIERCE, Rockford, IL) at concentrations of 5 μ g/mL and 50 μ g/mL in coating buffer (50mM sodium carbonate buffer, pH9) for a period of 1-2 days at 4°C. Coated beads were then separated (gentle pulse spin) from unreacted ligand solution, and gently rocked in block buffer (1mL 1M Tris, pH8, containing BSA at 10mg/mL) for about 15 min at room temperature (RT). After this, the bead slurry was again spun to remove the blocking solution, and then the block step was repeated for about 2 hrs at RT using a fresh aliquot of block buffer. Following the blocking step, the coated beads were stored at 4°C until used. Prior to use, the sIFNAR1-coated beads were transferred to a bead vial, resuspended in 27mLs of instrument run buffer (PBS, pH7.4 - 0.02% NaN3), then attached to the KinExA 3000 instrument.

[0264] All equilibrium binding constants (K_D) were obtained from measurements made on a KinExA 3000 instrument (Sapidyne Instruments, Boise, ID). Briefly, 9D4-TM IgG was prepared at 1pM, 10pM and 50pM and dispensed into three series of tubes. This range of IgG concentrations was designed to permit measurements to be made at under both receptor- and K_D -controlled conditions. Two-fold serial dilutions of sIFNAR1 ligand were then titrated across these IgG solutions, at concentrations ranging from 19.5fM - 1nM. Based on the vendor-supplied, theory curve simulations available through the software (Sapidyne Instruments, Boise, Idaho), these equilibration mixtures were incubated anywhere from 2-6 days at RT. At the end of this time, signal-testing experiments were conducted to determine the appropriate run conditions. Detection of free antibody was made possible using a species-specific, Cy5-labeled secondary antibody reagent (Cy5 AffiniPure F(ab')2 Fragment Goat Anti-Human IgG, Part #109-176-097, Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories), employed at 0.1, 1.0 or 2.0 μ g/mL of PBS, pH7.4 - 0.02% NaN3 containing BSA at 1mg/mL. Data obtained from the experiments were then simultaneously fitted using the software provided n-Curve analysis feature to obtain the reported binding constant (K_D).

[0265] Results: Depicted in Fig 10A are the binding curves for three concentrations of 9D4-TM (1 pM, 10 pM, and 50 pM) with sIFN α RI. Data obtained from at least three independent experiments were fitted to a software derived binding curve to establish a relative K_D for 9D4-TM. The K_D of 9D4-TM in this binding assay was determined to be 1.1 pM with a 95% confidence interval of 0.603 pM - 1.8 pM. The percentage error of the K_D determination of 1.1 pM was 1.96%. The Kon and Koff for 9D4-TM was also determined to be $7 \times 10^6 \pm 1.3 \times 10^6$ S $^{-1}$ and $7.7 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.57 \times 10^{-6}$ 1/Ms respectively (data not shown).

[0266] Conclusions: The modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4-TM exhibits a very low K_D of approximately 1.1 pM, for sIFN α RI as determined by the KinExa assay.

6.8 Example 8: Determination of binding affinity of 9D4-TM on Human PBMCs

[0267] Purpose: To determine the binding affinity on human PBMC's

[0268] Methods: Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were purified from healthy human donors using LSM media (MP Biomedical, Solon OH). Cells were counted and 200,000 cells were seeded in a round bottom, 96-well plate using 50 μ L RPMI

1640 media supplemented with 10% FBS. Europium-labeled 9D4-TM was prepared under contract by PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences. To measure non-specific europium signal, 25 μ L of 100-fold excess unlabeled, serially diluted 9D4-TM was added to appropriate wells of the 96 well for 5-10 minutes prior to the addition of labeled 9D4-TM. 25 μ L of europium conjugated, serially diluted 9D4-TM was then added to appropriate wells and cells and antibodies were agitated gently at room temperature for 1-2 hours. After binding incubation, 150 μ L of cell media was added to all wells and plates were spun at 1200rpm for 5 minutes at room temperature. Plates were quickly decanted and 250 μ L cell media was added to all wells. Spins and washes were repeated for a total of 3 washes. Cells were then resuspended in 100 μ L cell media. 50 μ L of resuspended cells were transferred to 200 μ L of DELPHIA enhancement solution (PerkinElmer) in a DELPHIA yellow microtiter plate and Europium emission was measured on a Victor2 Multilabel reader (PerkinElmer). Signal was measured in cps and Kd values and B max values were generated using GraphPad Prism 4 analysis software.

[0269] Results: Using the affinity measurements documented in Figure 10B, it was determined that the Kd for 9D4-TM binding to human PBMCs was 0.29 nM +/- 0.11 nM with the number of binding sites determined to be 1448 +/- 447. Using a similar approach, the affinity binding constant for cynomolgus monkey IFNAR was determined to be 0.65 +/- 0.42 nM with the number of binding sites determined to be 648 +/- 204 (data not shown).

[0270] Conclusions: The results presented in Figure 10B demonstrate that 9D4-TM binds specifically and with high affinity to human PBMCs.

6.9 Example 9: The modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies exhibit similar potency with the parental unmodified antibody.

[0271] Purpose: To demonstrate that modified anti-IFNAR2 antibodies (*i.e.* anti-IFNAR1 antibodies with reduced Fc ligand affinity) exhibit similar potency with the parental unmodified antibodies.

[0272] Methods: The Luciferase Reporter assay system used in this example has been previously described above (See Example 3). Antibodies to IFNAR1 used in this example include 9D4, 9D4-DM, 9D4-TM, MDX-1333. Included is a control antibody R3-47.

[0273] Results: Using the Luciferase reporter system, IC50 values were generated for the various anti-IFNAR1 antibodies described above (See Figure 11A). The anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4 (0.01 nM) and the modified antibodies, such as 9D4-DM (0.01 nM) and 9D4-TM (0.02 nM) each elicit a similar IC50 value in the reporter assay demonstrating that they exhibit a similar potency. Another anti-IFNAR1 antibody, MDX1333 (0.04 nM) also exhibits a similar potency to the unmodified 9D4 antibody. The isotype control does not inhibit Type I IFN mediated signaling in this Luciferase reporter assay.

[0274] Conclusions: Modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies share similar potencies to the unmodified versions as demonstrated by IC50 values generated in a Luciferase Reporter assay system designed to quantify IFN signaling events.

6.10 Example 10: 9D4-TM inhibits the activity of multiple Type I interferon alpha isoforms

[0275] Purpose: To demonstrate that 9D4-TM inhibits signaling attributed to specific and multiple interferon alpha isoforms.

[0276] Methods: The Luciferase Reporter assay system used in this example has been previously described above (See Example 5).

[0277] Results: The IC50 values for the 9D4-TM mediated inhibition of Type I interferon activity are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: IC50 values for 9D4-TM mediated inhibition of Type I interferon activity

Type I Interferon	9D4-TM IC50 (nM)
IFN- α 2b	0.07 +/- 0.01
IFN- α 2a	0.3 +/- 0.2
IFN- α 6	0.04 +/- 0.01
IFN- α 16	0.02 +/- 0.03
IFN- α 8	0.03 +/- 0.04
IFN- α 10	0.01 +/- 0.01

Type I Interferon	9D4-TM IC50 (nM)
Leukocyte Interferon	0.01 +/- 0.01
IFN- α 17	0.04 +/- 0.03
IFN- α 14	0.02 +/- 0.01
IFN- α 1	0.004 +/- 0.01
IFN- α 21	0.01 +/- 0.002
IFN- α 7	0.04 +/- 0.01
IFN- α 4b	0.02 +/- 0.01
IFN- β 1	6.8 +/- 9.4
IFN- ω	0.1 +/- 0

[0278] As shown, 9D4-TM exhibits IC50 values in the sub-nanomolar range for multiple interferon alpha isoforms, leukocyte interferon, and interferon omega.

[0279] **Conclusions:** The modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4-TM demonstrates the ability to inhibit the signaling attributed to multiple specific interferon alpha subtypes as well as leukocyte interferon alpha in a reporter assay

6.11 Example 11: Isoelectric point determination of 9D4, 9D4DM and 9D4TM

[0280] **Purpose:** To evaluate the biophysical characteristics of the parental unmodified antibody 9D4 in comparison to the modified antibodies 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM.

[0281] **Methods:** Native Isoelectric Focusing Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis (IEF-PAGE) analysis was performed as follows: Pre-cast ampholine gels (Amersham Biosciences, pl range 3.5-9.5) were loaded with 8 μ g of protein. Protein samples were dialyzed in 10 mM Histidine pH-6 before loading on the gel. Broad range pl marker standards (Amersham, pl range 3-10, 8 μ L) were used to determine relative pl for the Mabs. Electrophoresis was performed at 1500 V, 50 mA for 105 minutes. The gel was fixed for 45 minutes using a Sigma fixing solution (5x) diluted with purified water to 1x. Staining was performed overnight at room temperature using Simply Blue stain (Invitrogen). Destaining was carried out with a solution that consisted of 25% ethanol, 8% acetic acid and 67% purified water. Isoelectric points were determined using a Bio-Rad GS-800 Densitometer with Quantity One Imaging Software.

[0282] **Results:** Depicted in Figure 12A is the isoelectric point (pl) determination for antibodies 9D4WT, 9D4DM, and 9D4TM. Samples of the antibodies were run according to the methods above and exhibited the following characteristics. The 9D4 WT antibody exhibited prominent protein bands corresponding to 8.2, 8.35 and 8.51. The 9D4 DM antibody exhibited a single prominent protein band corresponding to 7.13. The 9D4 TM antibody exhibited prominent protein bands corresponding to 8.09 and 8.18.

[0283] **Conclusions:** As presented in this Example, the modified antibodies 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM exhibit very similar biophysical characteristics (pl) to the parental unmodified antibody 9D4.

6.12 Example 12: Thermostability of 9D4, 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM

[0284] **Purpose:** To evaluate the biophysical characteristics of the parental unmodified antibody 9D4 in comparison to the modified antibodies 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM.

[0285] **Methods:** Differential Scanning Calorimetry was performed as follows: thermal melting temperatures (T_m) were measured with a VP-DSC (MicroCal, LLC) using a scan rate of 1.0°C/min and a temperature range of 20 -110°C. A filter period of 8 seconds was used along with a 15 minute pre-scan. Samples were prepared by dialysis into 10 mM Histidine-HCl, pH 6 using Pierce dialysis cassettes (3.5 kD). Mab concentrations were 0.14 mg/ml, 0.79 mg/ml, and 0.64 mg/ml as determined by A_{280} . Melting

temperatures were determined following manufacturer procedures using Origin software supplied with the system. Briefly, multiple baselines were run with buffer in both the sample and reference cell to establish thermal equilibrium. After the baseline was subtracted from the sample thermogram, the data were concentration normalized.

[0286] Results: The antibodies 9D4, 9D4-DM, 9D4-TM were subjected to differential scanning calorimetry as detailed above with the results presented in Figure 12B. Each of the antibodies studied exhibited similar melting temperatures in the assay. Specifically, the antibodies exhibited the following melting temperatures; 9D4 WT = 70.41°C, 9D4-DM = 70.41°C, and 9D4-TM = 70.88°C.

[0287] Conclusions: As presented in this Example, the modified antibodies 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM exhibit very similar biophysical characteristics (T_m) to the parental unmodified antibody 9D4.

6.13 Example 13: Surrogate anti-IFNAR antibodies protect mice from IFN α induced proteinuria

[0288] Purpose: To demonstrate that anti-IFNAR antibodies protect mice from induced proteinuria in a model of SLE.

[0289] Methods: Female NZB/W F1 mice were purchased from Jackson Labs and housed in pathogen-free barrier facility. The recombinant adenovirus vector containing the mouse IFN α subtype 5 cDNA under the control of the CMV promoter/enhancer (Adv-mIFN α 5) was used to induce early lupus in these mice. Mice (8 mice/group) were treated at 8-11 wk of age with a single i.v. injection of 0.3×10^{10} Adv-mIFN α 5 viral particles (vp). Controls received the same amount of control Adv particles. In some experiments, mice were injected with gradual doses of Adv-mIFN α 5 ranging from 0.01×10^{10} to 1.0×10^{10} vp/mouse. To test the efficacy of anti-IPNAR1, mice were treated with successive 5 daily i.p. dosing of antibody at 10 mg/kg starting at the time of Adv delivery. For proteinuria, urine was tested using a dipstick (Chemstrip 2 GP; Roche Diagnostics). Proteinuria scored as 1 for levels of 30 mg/dl, 2 for 100 mg/dl, and 3 for levels ≥ 500 mg/dl. Mice were considered to have proteinuria if two consecutive urine samples scored 2 or higher.

[0290] Results: The results of the adenovirus infected mice treated with anti-IFNAR1 antibodies are presented in Figure 13. Mice infected with Adv-mIFN α 5 exhibit proteinuria with an onset of about 3 weeks. Infected mice treated with control mouse IgG antibody are not protected from the onset of proteinuria over the course of the experiment as demonstrated by an onset of proteinuria of about 4 weeks. Mice treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies do not show evidence of proteinuria throughout the 8 week time course. Mice treated with an adenovirus control show no proteinuria over the experimental time course.

[0291] Conclusions: Taken together, the data in this example demonstrates that the presence of anti-IFNAR antibodies is protective against adv-IFN induced proteinuria in an *in vivo* mouse model.

6.14 Example 14: Anti-IFNAR antibodies block Type I IFN induced gene regulation

[0292] Purpose: To demonstrate that anti-IFNAR1 antibodies inhibit or reduce Type I interferon gene regulation in a mouse model of SLE.

[0293] Methods: Mice from the experimental procedures described in Example 13 also provided samples for analysis in this example. RNA was prepared from tissues using RLT lysis buffer (Qiagen). For solid tissues (kidney, spleen, skin), no more than 50 mg of tissue was used for RNA processing each time. Samples were placed in lysis buffer and lysing matrix A (Qbiogene), and processed for 30 sec at 4.5m/s using Fastprep24 homogenizer instrument (Thermo Electron Corporation, Waltham, MA). For PBMC, whole blood samples were centrifuged and the pellet was lysed in RLT buffer. Upon lysis, samples were snap frozen at -80 °C until further processed. To isolate RNA, thawed tissue lysates were first processed using Qiashredder spin columns, then equal volumes of 70% ethanol were added to the tissue lysates and RNA was purified using Rneasy mini spin column kits according to the manufacturer's instruction.

[0294] cDNA was generated from 3 μ g of RNA using SuperScript III reverse transcriptase and oligo d(T) as described in the manufacturer's protocol (Invitrogen, Corp. Carlsbad, CA). Samples of cDNA were diluted in nuclease-free water and stored at -80 °C.

[0295] Expression levels of selected genes were measured by real-time PCR TaqMan® analysis using the ABI 7900HT Fast

Real-time PCR system (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Housekeeping gene β -actin was used for endogenous control. Reaction mixtures had a final volume of 20 μ l consisting of 1 μ l of cDNA, 2 μ l of 20x primers and probes (TaqMan® Gene Expression Assays, Applied Biosystems) and 18 μ l of diluted TaqMan® Fast Universal PCR Master Mix. Amplification conditions were: 20 seconds at 95 °C, 50 cycles of 1 second at 95 °C and 20 seconds at 60 °C. CT values range from 0 to 50, with the latter number assumed to represent no product formation. Quantification of gene expression was performed using the comparative CT method (Sequence Detector User Bulletin 2; Applied Biosystems) and reported as the fold difference relative to the housekeeping gene.

[0296] Results: Type I interferon ectopically expressed in mice (See example 13) leads to induction of a number of genes. Presented in Figure 14 are the fold changes of six Type I interferon responsive genes in the different populations of mice used in this experiment. Specifically, genes IFIT1, IFI44, IFI202b, CXCL9, CXCL10, and CXCL11 are all induced in the mice ectopically expressing IFN α and treated with nonspecific Mouse IgG. Mice ectopically expressing IFN α and treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies do not show any induction of the six Type I interferon responsive genes. As a control to demonstrate specificity of the adenovirally encoded IFN α , mice treated with PBS, or control adenovirus do not show any induction of these 6 genes. These results demonstrate that the administration of anti-IFNAR antibodies can block the gene induction response to IFN alpha in an *in vivo* mouse model.

[0297] Conclusions: Anti-IFNAR antibodies can block the regulation of Type I responsive genes in mouse model of SLE.

6.15 Example 15: Anti-IFNAR antibodies block the production of Anti-dsDNA and Anti-SSA/Ro (anti-nuclear antigen) antibodies induced by Type I interferon

[0298] Purpose: To demonstrate the ability of anti-IFNAR antibodies to block the production of anti-nuclear antibodies, such as anti-dsDNA and anti-SSa/Ro induced by Type I interferon in a mouse model of SLE.

[0299] Methods: Mice were prepared and treated as described in Example 13. Serum anti-dsDNA autoantibody levels were assessed by ELISA. Briefly, ELISA plates pretreated with poly (L-lysine) (100 μ g/ml) were coated with calf thymus activated DNA (5 μ g/ml in carbonate-bicarbonate buffer) (SIGMA). After overnight incubation at 4°C, plates were blocked with PBS/ 10% FCS. Sera (1/200 dilution) were incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. Bound IgG was detected with peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (1/4000) (KPL) added to the plates for 30 min. Binding was measured by adding TMB substrate (KPL) and stop solution (KPL), and the OD was read at 450 nm. A mouse anti-ds DNA IgG standard in serum was run in serial dilution (from 625 ng/ml) (Alpha Diagnostic) on each plate to allow standardization. Serum anti-SSA/Ro autoantibody levels were measured by ELISA (Alpha Diagnostic) following the manufacturer's instructions.

[0300] Results: Type I interferon ectopically expressed in mice (See Example 13) leads to accumulation of anti-dsDNA and anti-SSA/Ro antibodies. Presented in Fig 15 are the relative quantities of anti-dsDNA (A) and anti-SSA/Ro (B) antibodies in the different populations of mice (control adenovirus, Adv-IFN α + PBS, Adv-IFN α +MulgG, and Adv-IFN α + Anti-IFNAR) as measured by ELISA. Control adenovirus infected mice show little accumulation of anti-dsDNA or anti-SSA/Ro antibodies in this experiment. Mice infected with adenovirus encoding IFN α and treated with PBS accumulate anti-dsDNA and anti-SSA/Ro antibodies. Adv-IFN α infected mice treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies acquire less anti-dsDNA and anti-SSA/Ro antibodies than Adv-IFN α infected mice treated with non-specific IgG. These results demonstrate that treatment with anti-IFNAR antibodies inhibits the accumulation of anti-dsDNA and anti-SSA/Ro antibodies in response to ectopically expressed Type I IFN.

6.16 Example 16: Anti-IFNAR antibodies block the production of IP-10 and IL-18 induced by Type I interferon

[0301] Purpose: To demonstrate the ability of anti-IFNAR antibodies to block the accumulation of IFN α induced cytokines in a mouse model of SLE.

[0302] Methods: Mice from the experimental procedures described in Example 13 also provided samples for analysis in this example. Serum levels of cytokines were measured by ELISA (R&D systems) following the manufacturer's instructions.

[0303] Results: Type I interferon ectopically expressed in mice (See Example 13) leads to accumulation of IP-10 and IL-18 cytokines. Presented in Figure 16 are the relative quantities of IP-10 (A) and IL-18 (B) in the different populations of mice (PBS, control adenovirus, Adv-IFN α +MulgG, and Adv-IFN α + Anti-IFNAR) as measured by ELISA. Type I interferon ectopically expressed in mice (See Example 12) leads to accumulation of the cytokines, IP-10 and IL-18. Control adenovirus infected mice show little

accumulation of IP-10 (A) or IL-18 (B) cytokines in this experiment. Adv-IFN α infected mice treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies accumulate less IP-10 and IL-18 cytokines than Adv-IFN α infected mice treated with non-specific IgG. These results demonstrate that treatment with anti-IFNAR antibodies inhibits the accumulation of the cytokines IP-10 and IL-18 in response to ectopically expressed Type I IFN.

[0304] Conclusions: Anti-IFNAR antibodies are able to block the accumulation of IFN α induced cytokines in a mouse model of SLE.

6.17 Example 17: Anti-IFNAR antibodies block the production of ANA (Anti-nuclear antibodies) induced by Type I interferon

[0305] Purpose: To demonstrate the ability of anti-IFNAR antibodies to block the accumulation of IFN α induced anti-nuclear antibodies in a mouse model of SLE.

[0306] Methods: Mice from the experimental procedures described in Example 13 also provided samples for analysis in this example. Antinuclear antibody (ANA) levels were measured by ANA test kit (Antibodies Incorporated) with Hep-2 stabilized substrate and mitotic figures following the manufacturer's instruction. Serum was serially diluted and incubated with the Hep-2 cells on slides and the bound antinuclear antibody was detected by Hi-FITC labeled goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) (Antibodies Incorporated). The titer of ANA is defined as the serum dilution factor where the ANA is no longer detectable.

[0307] Results: Type I interferon ectopically expressed in mice (See Example 13) leads to accumulation of anti-ANA antibodies. Presented in Figure 17 is the serum titer of anti-ANA antibodies in the different populations of mice (no virus, control adenovirus, Adv-IFN α + PBS, Adv-IFN α +MulgG, and Adv-IFN α + Anti-IFNAR) as measured by serial dilution staining on HEP2 cells. Control adenovirus infected mice show little accumulation of anti-ANA antibodies in this experiment. Mice infected with adenovirus encoding IFN α and treated with PBS accumulate anti-ANA antibodies. Adv-IFN α infected mice treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies acquire less anti-ANA antibodies than Adv-IFN α infected mice treated with non-specific IgG. These results demonstrate that treatment with anti-IFNAR antibodies inhibits the accumulation of anti-ANA antibodies in response to ectopically expressed Type I IFN.

[0308] Conclusions: Anti-IFNAR antibodies are able to block the accumulation of anti-nuclear antibodies induced by IFN α in a mouse model of SLE.

6.18 Example 18: Antibody Inhibition of SLE Plasma Mediated Dendritic Cell Development

[0309] Purpose: SLE plasma induces dendritic cell development from normal human monocytes. In this example, the purified monoclonal antibody 9D4-TM was tested for the inhibition of dendritic cell development, as assessed by the ability of the antibodies to inhibit the induction of the cell surface markers CD38, and CD 123 by SLE plasma.

[0310] Methods: The methods have been previously described in US Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0029601. Essentially, the experiments were conducted as follows: A 25 ml buffy coat was diluted four-fold with phosphate buffered saline (PBS). The sample was separated into 4x50 ml conical tubes, and 15 ml of lymphocyte separation medium (ICN Biomedicals) was layered underneath. After a 30 minute spin at 500 g, the buffy layer containing the peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) was removed and washed with PBS. Cells were resuspended in culture media containing 1% heat inactivated human serum at 4×10^6 cells/ml. Monocytes were isolated by incubating PBMCs (2.0×10^7 cells/5 ml/25 cm 2 flask) for 1.5 hours at 37°C in culture media and then washing away non-adherent cells twice. For induction of monocyte maturation, the cells were incubated with medium containing 25% human plasma from healthy volunteers or from patients with SLE. Antibody blocking studies were conducted by adding 30 μ g/ml of anti-IFNAR1 antibody or isotype control, IgG1, to the culture. The cells were incubated for 4 days, washed with PBS, and treated with 1:5000 Versene for 10 minutes at 37°C. When necessary, the cells were detached by gentle cell scraping before being washed and analyzed. Each culture was resuspended in staining medium (Hanks's Balanced Salt Solution with 0.2% sodium bicarbonate, 0.01% sodium azide, 0.1 mM EDTA, 20 mM HEPES, and 2% fetal calf serum) and separated equally into six wells of a V bottom 96 well plate. The cells were pulse-spun at 2100 rpm on a Sorvall RTH-750 rotor, and resuspended in 25 μ l of staining media. One microgram of specific phycoerythrin conjugated antibody was added to each well and incubated on ice for 45 minutes. The cells were washed three times, resuspended in 200 μ l of 2% paraformaldehyde in PBS, and analyzed by flow cytometry with the Becton Dickinson FACScalibur. Gates were drawn on the forward v side scatter graph to remove contaminating cells from the analysis.

[0311] Results: In this experiment, the differentiation of human monocytes to dendritic cells in response to IFN derived from the plasma of SLE patients blocked by treatment with 9D4-TM was measured by surface expression of two dendritic cell markers, CD38 and CD123. In Figure 18, multiple serum samples from SLE patients failed to increase the surface expression of CD38 and CD123 in the presence of 9D4-TM. The IC50 values for 9D4-TM varied from 0.02 nM to 0.06 nM for both CD38 and CD123.

[0312] Conclusions: The anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4-TM was able to block the ability of IFN α derived from SLE patients to induce pDC maturation as measured by cell surface marker expression.

6.19 Example 19: Anti-IFNAR antibodies suppress the expression of CD38, CD123 and CD86 in monocytes stimulated with Leukocyte-IFN.

[0313] Purpose: In this example, the antibodies 9D4, 9D4-DM and 9D4 TM were tested for the inhibition of dendritic cell development, as assessed by the ability of the antibodies to inhibit the induction of the cell surface markers CD38, and CD 123 by Leukocyte IFN.

[0314] Methods: Monocytes were isolated from whole blood of healthy donors using a lymphocyte separation media (MP Biomedical, Solon OH) followed by positive selection using Monocyte Isolation kit II (Miltenyi Biotec, Auburn CA). Purified monocytes were then cultured at 1×10^6 cells/mL in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% FBS (Gibco BRL). Serially diluted antibodies were prepared at final concentrations of 3 μ g/mL - 20 μ g/mL in media and were added to appropriate wells of cells. After pre-incubation of approximately 5 minutes, 100IU/mL of human leukocyte IFN (PBL Biomedical, Piscataway NJ) was added to appropriate wells and cultures were incubated at 37°C, 5% CO₂ for 48 hours after which surface expression of CD38 and CD123 evaluated. Briefly, cells were pelleted at 1200rpm for 5 minutes and culture media was removed from monolayers by aspiration followed by one wash 1x with sterile PBS. PBS was removed and 1mL sterile cell dissociation buffer (Gibco BRL, Carlsbad CA) or 0.05% trypsin (Invitrogen, Carlsbad CA) was added to wells to remove cells from monolayers. After 5 minutes and brief agitation, equal volumes of RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% FBS was added to each well, followed by two series of centrifugation and washes with sterile PBS. 50 μ L of 1x PBS supplemented with 5% BSA (Sigma, St. Louis MO) and 10 μ g/mL whole human IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, West Grove PA) was added to each well for blocking of non-specific Fc antibody binding and incubated for 10 minutes at room temperature. 50 μ L of 1x PBS supplemented with 5% BSA and PE-anti human CD123 and FITC-anti human CD38 antibodies (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes NJ) were added to appropriate wells and incubated for 30 minutes on ice. Cells were washed once in 1x PBS supplemented with 5% BSA and surface protein expression was measured on a BD LSRII (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes NJ).

[0315] Results: Presented in Figure 19 are the suppression curves of CD38 (A), CD123 (B), and CD86(C) expression exhibited by leukocyte-IFN stimulated PBMCs incubated with anti-IFNAR antibodies 9D4, 9D4DM, and 9D4TM. For each CD molecule, the anti-IFNAR antibodies elicited similar suppression curves which were utilized to generate IC50 values. For CD38 expression on PBMCs stimulated with leukocyte-IFN (A), the anti-IFNAR antibodies elicited IC50 values as follows: 9D4=4.3 ng/ml, 9D4DM=40 ng/ml, 9D4TM=25 ng/ml. For CD123 expression on PBMCs stimulated with leukocyte-IFN (B), the anti-IFNAR antibodies elicited IC50 values as follows: 9D4=7 ng/ml, 9D4DM=21 ng/ml, 9D4TM=10 ng/ml. For CD86 expression on PBMCs stimulated with leukocyte-IFN (C), the anti-IFNAR antibodies elicited IC50 values as follows: 9D4=20 ng/ml, 9D4DM=20 ng/ml, 9D4TM=26 ng/ml.

[0316] Conclusions: The results in this Example demonstrate that antibodies 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM exhibit similar suppression curves of IFN induction of pDC cell surface markers as compared to the parental 9D4 antibody.

6.20 Example 20: Modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies exhibit decreased binding to the Fc receptor Fc γ RI.

[0317] Purpose: To demonstrate the reduced binding of a specific Fc receptor to modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies.

[0318] Methods: The binding activity of modified antibodies 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM to human Fc γ RI (CD64) was evaluated by ELISA. Fc γ RI in PBS (pH7.4) was coated at 25 μ L/well in a microtiter plate (Costar cat. 3690) at the concentration of 20 μ g/ml over night at 4°C. After washing and blocking with 4% milk 1hr at room temperature, the biotinylated 9D4, 9D4TM, 9D4DM and control antibodies were added into the previously blocked plate and incubated at 37°C for an hour, starting at 500 μ g/ml and then in two fold serial dilution. The plate was washed with PBS (pH7.4) containing 0.05 % of Tween 20 and 25 μ L of HRP conjugated Avidin was added to each well. After an hour incubation at 37°C, the plates were washed again and 50 μ L/well of substrate - SureBlue

TMB peroxidase (KPL cat. 52-00-03) was added. The reaction was stopped with 50 μ l of 0.2M H₂SO₄ after 5-10 minutes development. The ELISA signal was read at 450nM.

[0319] Results: In an ELISA based binding assay (Figure 20), Modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4DM and 9D4TM exhibited lower binding affinities to the Fc_YRI that the unmodified 9D4WT antibody as well as the control antibody.

[0320] Conclusions: These results demonstrate that the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM elicit a lower affinity for the Fc receptor Fc_YRI as compared to the unmodified 9D4 antibody. The lowered affinity for the Fc_YRI receptor would lead to a lower induction of ADCC.

6.21 Example 21: The Fc receptor Fc_YRIIIA exhibits reduced binding to the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies.

[0321] Purpose: To demonstrate the reduced binding of a specific Fc receptor to the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM as compared to the unmodified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4.

[0322] Methods: Fifty μ g/ml of 9D4, 9D4TM, and 9D4DM antibodies diluted in PBS were coated on Immunlon IV microtiter plate over night at 4°C. After washing and blocking with 4% milk 1hr at room temperature Fc_YRIIIA variants 158F (low affinity) and 158V (high affinity) with Flag tag were added to the wells of the blocked plate, starting at 50 μ g/ml then in two-fold serial dilution. The plate was washed one hour later and incubated with biotin conjugated anti Flag antibody (Sigma) at 2 μ g/ml. After washing 25 μ l of HRP conjugated Avidin was added to each well. The unbound materials were removed by washing one hour after incubation. The binding signal was detected with the substrate TMB.

[0323] Results: The results from an ELISA based binding assay between anti-IFNAR1 antibodies (9D4WT, 9D4DM, and 9D4TM) and the high and low affinity Fc receptor Fc_YRIIIA are presented in Fig 21(A, B, C). In Fig 21(A) 9D4WT antibodies coated on the ELISA plate efficiently bind the high affinity Fc_YRIIIA receptor at concentrations greater than 3 ng/ml while there is limited binding of the low affinity Fc_YRIIIA receptor at all concentrations tested. In Fig 21(B) Modified 9D4DM antibodies coated on the ELISA plate do not efficiently bind the high or low affinity Fc_YRIIIA receptors at any concentrations tested. Likewise, in Fig 21(C) Modified 9D4TM antibodies coated on the ELISA plate do not efficiently bind the high or low affinity Fc_YRIIIA receptors at any concentrations tested.

[0324] Conclusions: These results suggest that the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM have a decreased affinity for the Fc_YRIIIA receptor as compared to the unmodified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4. Additionally, the decreased affinity for the specific Fc receptor could lead to a decrease in ADCC effector function.

6.22 Example 22: The modified antibodies 9D4DM and 9D4TM exhibit reduced binding for the Fc receptor Fc_YRIIIA.

[0325] Purpose: To demonstrate the reduced binding of a specific Fc receptor to modified antibodies 9D4DM and 9D4TM.

[0326] Methods: Fifty μ g/ml of Fc_YRIIIA variants (Fc_YRIIIA-10 158F and Fc_YRIIIA-10 158V) in PBS were coated on Immunlon IV microtiter plate over night at 4°C. After washing and blocking with 4% milk 1hr at room temperature biotinylated 9D4, 9D4TM, and 9D4DM antibodies were added to the wells of the blocked plate at 100 μ g/mL. The plate was washed one hour later and incubated with HRP conjugated Avidin. The unbound materials were removed by washing one hr after incubation. The binding signal was detected with the substrate TMB.

[0327] Results: The results from an ELISA based binding assay between the high and low affinity Fc receptors Fc_YRIIIA and anti-IFNAR1 antibodies (9D4WT, 9D4DM, and 9D4TM) are presented in Figure 22(A, B, C). In Figure 22(A) the unmodified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4, at concentrations greater than 3 ng/ml, efficiently binds the high affinity Fc_YRIIIA receptor immobilized on the ELISA plate, whereas the antibody demonstrates limited binding to the immobilized low affinity Fc_YRIIIA receptor at all concentrations tested. In Figure 22(B) the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4DM does not efficiently bind the immobilized high or low affinity Fc_YRIIIA receptors at any concentrations tested compared to the unmodified 9D4WT anti-IFNAR1 antibody. Likewise, in Figure 22(C) the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4TM does not efficiently bind the immobilized high or low affinity Fc_YRIIIA receptors at any concentrations tested compared to the unmodified 9D4WT anti-IFNAR1 antibody.

[0328] Conclusions: This Example demonstrates that the modified antibodies 9D4DM and 9D4TM, exhibit decreased affinity for the Fc receptor, Fc_YRIIIA as compared to the parental unmodified 9D4 antibody. This reduced affinity could lead to a decrease in

FcyRIIIA mediated ADCC effector function as compared to the parental antibody.

6.23 Example 23: Neutralization of IFN α subtypes by anti-IFNAR1 antibodies.

[0329] Purpose: To demonstrate the ability of the anti-IFNAR1 antibodies MDX-1333, 9D4WT, and 9D4TM to neutralize specific IFN α subtypes in a reporter assay

[0330] Methods: Reporter assays for IFN α neutralization have been well documented in the art. In this example, IFN α neutralization is measured by a HiL3 based reporter assay. An example of how a IFN α neutralization assay using HiL3 cells as a reporter is as follows: A human hepatoma cell line HiL3 was transfected with a plasmid containing an IFN α stimulated response element-luciferase (ISRE-Luc), and a neomycin resistance gene. These cells were kindly provided by Dr Michael Tovey (CNRS, Paris, France). HiL3, 30,000 cells/well, was cultured in white reflective 96 well plates (DYNEX Microplate) and grown overnight in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum and 1 mg/ml G418 (+penicillin/streptomycin/L-glutamine). After this incubation, various forms of interferon were added and the plates were cultured for 18 hours. The reaction was terminated by adding 10 μ l of lysis buffer to luciferase substrate vial (Luc Lite Plus kit, Perkin-Elmer); 100 μ l of this substrate solution was added to each well and read on Top Count for 10 minutes (10 minutes waiting in the dark, then 1 second read/well). The counts per second (cps) at each IFN concentration were determined and the IFN concentration or cps in each sample was calculated from the IFN titration curve using Prism software (San Diego, CA) with linear regression parameters.

[0331] Results: The neutralization capacity for anti-IFNAR1 antibodies for various IFN species in a HiL3 reporter assay is presented in Figure 23 (A-E). The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies MDX-1333, 9D4WT and 9D4TM inhibit multiple Type I interferon subtypes with similar potency. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies MDX-1333, 9D4WT and 9D4TM neutralize IFN α 10 (A) with IC50 values of 0.09880 μ g/ml, 0.008345 μ g/ml, and 0.004287 μ g/ml respectively. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies MDX-1333, 9D4WT and 9D4TM neutralize Human Leukocyte IFN (B) with IC50 values of 1.121 μ g/ml, 0.02104 μ g/ml, and 0.02120 μ g/ml respectively. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies MDX-1333, 9D4WT and 9D4TM neutralize IFN α 2b (C) with IC50 values of 0.0006462 μ g/ml, 0.002789 μ g/ml, and 0.0008279 μ g/ml respectively. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies MDX-1333, 9D4WT and 9D4TM neutralize IFN ω (D) with IC50 values of 5.323 μ g/ml, 0.01015 μ g/ml, and 0.01423 μ g/ml respectively. The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies MDX-1333, 9D4WT and 9D4TM neutralize IFN β (E) with IC50 values of 18.97 μ g/ml, 0.7403 μ g/ml, and 0.2611 μ g/ml respectively.

[0332] Conclusions: These results indicate that the anti-IFNAR1 antibodies MDX-1333, 9D4WT (unmodified) and 9D4TM (modified) exhibit similar neutralization specificity and capacity for multiple Type I interferons.

6.24 Example 24: Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies neutralize Type I IFN in plasma from SLE patients

[0333] Purpose: To demonstrate the ability of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies to neutralize Type I IFN in plasma isolated from SLE patients as measured by a report assay.

[0334] Methods: Stably transfected PIL-5 ISRE cells were maintained in RPMI 1640 + 1X Pen-strep-glutamine + 10% FBS and seeded at 100,000 cells per well in Optilix white/clear 96 well plates (VWR, West Chester PA). Antibodies were titrated added to appropriate wells for a final concentration ranging from 90 μ g/mL - 60 pg/mL. Type-I interferon positive human SLE patient serum samples were added to each well for a final serum percentage of 50% per well. Cells, IFN, and antibodies were incubated overnight at 37°C, 5% CO₂. After overnight incubation, cells were pelleted briefly at 1200rpm for 5 minutes and amplification of the luciferase protein was evaluated by lysing the cells with Cell Culture Lysis reagent and visualization using the Luciferase Assay System (Promega, Madison WI). Signal was measured in cps and IC50 curves were generated using GraphPad Prism 4 analysis software.

[0335] Results: 9D4-TM neutralizes Type I interferons in SLE patient plasma. The results from a neutralization assay of Type I interferons in SLE patient plasma is presented in Figure 24. Neutralization of Type I interferon contained in the SLE patient plasma sample is specifically neutralized with 9D4-TM versus an Isotype control at increasing antibody concentrations. Specifically, 9D4-TM exhibits an IC50 of 0.04 nM for neutralization of Type I interferons in this plasma sample taken from an SLE patient.

[0336] Conclusions: This result suggests that the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4-TM has the capacity to effectively neutralize Type I interferon in SLE patients.

6.25 Example 25: Anti-IFNAR antibodies suppress the IFN α induced pDC population in PBMCs

[0337] Purpose: To demonstrate the ability of anti-IFNAR antibodies to suppress the accumulation of pDC cells in the peripheral blood of mice from a model of SLE.

[0338] Methods: Mice from the experimental procedures described in Example 13 also provided samples for analysis in this example. PBMCs were isolated from Spleen, Lymph Nodes, Bone Marrow and Peripheral Blood using standard isolation techniques and stained for the B220 and Ly6C surface markers. Isolated PBMCs were analyzed by FACS and double positive (B220 and Ly6C) cells were scored as pDC cells and the relative populations are represented in Fig 25.

[0339] Results: As represented in Figure 25, ectopic expression of IFN α triggers an increase in pDC cells within the PBMCs isolated from spleen (A), lymph nodes (B), blood (C), and bone marrow (D) in the presence of PBS or mouse non-specific IgG. Mice treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies do not accumulate pDC cells in response to IFN-alpha. Mice treated with control Adenovirus do not accumulate pDCs in the PBMC population.

[0340] Conclusions: These results suggest that anti-IFNAR antibodies specifically block the IFN α induced upregulation of pDC cells.

6.26 Example 26: Modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies exhibit lower binding affinities to Fc receptors.

[0341] Purpose: To evaluate the relative binding affinities of the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM with the parental unmodified antibody 9D4 to various Fc receptors.

[0342] Methods: All experiments were performed on a BiAcore 3000 instrument (BiAcore, Inc., Uppsala, Sweden). In a typical experiment 1 μ M solutions of 9D4 IgGs were used to immobilize anywhere from ~ 7000 RUs - ~ 11,000 RUs of protein onto CM5 sensor chip surfaces using a standard amino coupling protocol (BiAcore, Inc.). Separately, a blank surface was also prepared on each chip using the identical protocol, minus the protein. This blank surface was used as a reference cell throughout the experiment, and served to correct for both non-specific binding and certain housekeeping artifacts. For the test-binding experiments, Fc γ RI was prepared at 20nM in HBS-EP buffer (BiAcore, Inc., consisting of the following: 10mM HEPES buffer, pH7.4, 150mM NaCl, 3mM EDTA, and 0.005% P20. Between Fc γ RI injections, the IgG surface was regenerated with a 1 min. injection of 5mM HCl. Sensorgram overlays were generated using the BiAevaluation 4.1 software (BiAcore, Inc, Uppsala, Sweden).

[0343] Results: The anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4 and modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-TM and 9D4-DM were tested for binding affinity to immobilized Fc γ RI protein in a BiAcore assay format. As depicted in Figure 26, the anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4 exhibits a high affinity for the immobilized Fc γ RI. The binding of the anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4 to Fc γ RI is specific as the similar assay run with ovalbumin exhibits very little affinity for the immobilized receptor. The modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-TM and 9D4-DM exhibit a lower affinity of the immobilized receptor Fc γ RI compared to the unmodified 9D4 anti-IFNAR1 antibody.

[0344] Conclusions: The resultant lower affinities for Fc γ RI exhibited by the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-TM and 9D4-DM suggest that these antibodies would have a diminished capacity to activate ADCC *in vivo*.

6.27 Example 27: Fc receptors exhibit reduced binding affinities to modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies.

[0345] Purpose: To evaluate the relative binding affinities of various Fc receptors to the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM and the parental unmodified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4.

[0346] Methods: Surface Plasmon Resonance Measurements

[0347] All experiments were performed on a BiAcore 3000 instrument (BiAcore, Inc., Uppsala, Sweden). In a typical experiment a 1 μ M solution of Fc γ RI was used to immobilize anywhere from ~ 7000 RUs - ~ 11,000 RUs of protein onto CM5 sensor chip surfaces using a standard amino coupling protocol (BiAcore, Inc.). Separately, a blank surface was also prepared on each chip using the identical protocol, minus the protein. This blank surface was used as a reference cell throughout the experiment, and served to correct for both non-specific binding and certain housekeeping artifacts. For the test-binding experiments, antibodies

were prepared at 333nM in HBS-EP buffer (BIAcore, Inc., consisting of the following: 10mM HEPES buffer, pH7.4, 150mM NaCl, 3mM EDTA, and 0.005% P20. Between antibody injections, the Fc γ RI surface was regenerated with a 1 min. injection of 3M MgCl₂. Sensorgram overlays were generated using the BIAevaluation 4.1 software (BIAcore, Inc, Uppsala, Sweden).

[0348] Results: The anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4, 9D4-TM and 9D4-DM were immobilized and incubated with soluble Fc γ RI. Binding affinity of the soluble Fc γ RI receptor to each of the anti-IFNAR1 antibodies were measured in a BIAcore assay and the resultant tracings are represented in Figure 27A, B, C. The Fc γ RI bound the immobilized anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4 with a high affinity as represented in Figure 27A. This interaction was highly specific as soluble ovalbumin did not show any binding to the immobilized anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4. The modified antibodies 9D4-TM and 9D4-DM do not bind the Fc γ RI as strongly as the wild type unmodified 9D4 antibody. In Fig 27B, the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4-DM was immobilized and incubated with either soluble Fc γ RI or ovalbumin. The Fc γ RI exhibited a low binding affinity for the immobilized 9D4-DM antibody. This binding affinity is similar to the non-specific interaction seen with soluble ovalbumin. In Fig 27C, the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4-TM was immobilized and incubated with either soluble Fc γ RI or ovalbumin. The Fc γ RI exhibited a low binding affinity for the immobilized 9D4-TM antibody. This binding affinity is similar to the non-specific interaction seen with soluble ovalbumin.

[0349] Conclusions: The lower affinities exhibited by the Fc receptor Fc γ RI for the immobilized modified anti-IFNAR1 antibodies 9D4-DM and 9D4-TM over the unmodified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4 suggests that the modified antibodies would exhibit a lower capacity to elicit an ADCC response.

6.28 Example 28: Anti-IFNAR antibodies block IFN α responsive gene induction.

[0350] Purpose: To demonstrate the ability of anti-IFNAR antibodies to block the induction of IFN α responsive genes in a mouse model of SLE.

[0351] Methods: Mice from the experimental procedures described in Example 13 also provided samples for analysis in this example. After 8 weeks into the experiment the mice were sacrificed and kidney tissue was removed. No more than 50 mg of tissue was used for RNA extraction using RLT lysis buffer (Qiagen). Samples were placed in lysis buffer and lysing matrix A (Qbiogene), and processed for 30 sec at 4.5m/s using Fastprep24 homogenizer instrument (Thermo Electron Corporation, Waltham, MA). To isolate RNA, thawed tissue lysates were first processed using Qiashredder spin columns, then equal volumes of 70% ethanol were added to the tissue lysates and RNA was purified using Rneasy mini spin column kits according to the manufacturer's instruction. cDNA was generated from 3 μ g of RNA using SuperScript III reverse transcriptase and oligo d(T) as described in the manufacturer's protocol (Invitrogen, Corp. Carlsbad, CA). Samples of cDNA were diluted in nuclease-free water and stored at -80 °C.

[0352] Expression levels of selected genes were measured by real-time PCR TaqMan® analysis using the ABI 7900HT Fast Real-time PCR system (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Housekeeping gene β -actin was used for endogenous control. Reaction mixtures had a final volume of 20 μ l consisting of 1 μ l of cDNA, 2 μ l of 20x primers and probes

[0353] (TaqMan® Gene Expression Assays, Applied Biosystems) and 18 μ l of diluted TaqMan® Fast Universal PCR Master Mix. Amplification conditions were: 20 seconds at 95 °C, 50 cycles of 1 second at 95 °C and 20 seconds at 60 °C. CT values range from 0 to 50, with the latter number assumed to represent no product formation. Quantification of gene expression was performed using the comparative CT method (Sequence Detector User Bulletin 2; Applied Biosystems) and reported as the fold difference relative to the housekeeping gene.

[0354] Results: Presented in Figure 28 are the results from a comparative expression analysis in the kidney of 6 genes induced by interferon alpha after 8 weeks in an accelerated lupus mouse model. Mice ectopically expressing interferon alpha were treated with mouse IgG or anti-IFNAR antibodies. After 8 weeks, the mice treated with control IgG demonstrated a high induction of IFN α responsive genes namely ICAM1, VCAM1, CXCL9, CXCL10, and IFIT1. Mice treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies did not show induction of IFN α responsive genes after 8 weeks.

[0355] Conclusions: In the accelerated lupus mouse model treatment with anti-IFNAR antibodies blocks induction in the kidney of six genes (ICAM1, VCAM1, CXCL9, CXCL10, and IFIT1) mediated by the ectopically expression of IFN-alpha compared to control mice as measured by a Taqman assay. These results demonstrate that anti-IFNAR antibodies are capable of blocking IFN α mediated signaling in a SLE mouse model.

6.29 Example 29: Anti-IFNAR antibodies inhibit accumulation of autoantibodies in serum

[0356] Purpose: To demonstrate the ability of anti-IFNAR antibodies to inhibit the accumulation of autoantibodies in serum of mice in an SLE model.

[0357] Methods: Mice from the experimental procedures described in Example 13 also provided samples for analysis in this example. Whole blood samples were taken at 1 week intervals from week 2-7 of the regimen. Serum anti-dsDNA autoantibody levels were assessed by ELISA. Briefly, ELISA plates pretreated with poly (L-lysine) (100 µg/ml) were coated with calf thymus activated DNA (5 µg/ml in carbonate-bicarbonate buffer) (SIGMA). After overnight incubation at 4°C, plates were blocked with PBS/ 10% FCS. Sera (1/200 dilution) were incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. Bound IgG was detected with peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (1/4000) (KPL) added to the plates for 30 min. Binding was measured by adding TMB substrate (KPL) and stop solution (KPL), and the OD was read at 450 nm. A mouse anti-ds DNA IgG standard in serum was run in serial dilution (from 625 ng/ml) (Alpha Diagnostic) on each plate to allow standardization.

[0358] Results: Presented in Figure 29 are the results from the ELISA based analysis of the levels of anti-ds DNA antibodies in mouse serum during an accelerated lupus mouse model time course. Mice ectopically expressing IFN α were treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies or mouse IgG control antibodies during an 7 week regimen. The mice treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies did not accumulate anti-dsDNA antibodies at the same rate or to the same extent of mice treated with control IgG antibodies. Mice infected with control adenovirus did not develop anti-ds DNA antibodies over the time course.

[0359] Conclusions: These results demonstrate that anti-IFNAR antibodies reduced the accumulation of anti-dsDNA antibodies in response to elevated levels of IFN alpha.

6.30 Example 30: Anti-IFNAR antibodies reduce proteinuria in the accelerated lupus mouse model.

[0360] Purpose: To demonstrate the ability of anti-IFNAR antibodies to reduce established proteinuria (therapeutic setting) in the SLE mouse model.

[0361] Methods: Mice from the experimental procedures described in Example 13 also provided samples for analysis in this example. However, in a therapeutic approach, mice were allowed to develop proteinuria as a symptom of Lupus before application of the antibodies. Specifically, mice were allowed to develop a proteinuria score of 2.0 - 2.5 as described previously. Once the threshold level of proteinuria was passed, a treatment regimen of semi-weekly doses of PBS, control IgG or anti-IFNAR antibodies was conducted for 5 additional weeks. At semi-weekly intervals urine samples were tested and given a proteinuria score.

[0362] Results: Presented in Figure 30A are the results from a therapeutic study of anti-IFNAR antibodies reducing the proteinuria score of mice from an accelerated lupus model. Briefly, mice were allowed to develop proteinuria at which time, the cohort was either given PBS, control IgG or anti-IFNAR antibodies as treatment. As documented within the figure, the proteinuria score decreased for only the group receiving anti-IFNAR antibodies. The mice receiving PBS or control IgG as treatment continued to increase the proteinuria score over time. (B) An analysis of the area under the curve for the results over the five weeks determined that the anti-IFNAR antibody treated group differed from the PBS alone or IgG control groups, both of which were very similar.

[0363] Conclusions: These results demonstrate that anti-IFNAR antibodies could be used in a therapeutic setting of SLE.

6.31 Example 31: Anti-IFNAR antibodies reduce mortality in the accelerated lupus mouse model.

[0364] Purpose: To demonstrate the ability of anti-IFNAR antibodies to reduce mortality in a therapeutic setting of the SLE lupus mouse model.

[0365] Methods: Mice from the experimental procedures described in Example 30 also provided samples for analysis in this example.. In a therapeutic approach, mice were allowed to develop proteinuria as a symptom of Lupus before application of the antibodies. Specifically, mice were allowed to develop a proteinuria score of 2.0 - 2.5 as described previously. Once the threshold level of proteinuria was passed, a treatment regimen of semi-weekly doses of PBS, control IgG or anti-IFNAR antibodies was conducted for 5 additional weeks. Overall mortality was tracked for an additional 4 weeks.

[0366] Results: Presented in Figure 31 are the mortality rates from a therapeutic study of anti-IFNAR antibodies in an accelerated lupus model. Briefly, mice were allowed to develop proteinuria at which time, the cohort was either given PBS, control IgG or anti-IFNAR antibodies as treatment. Mice treated with anti-IFNAR antibodies exhibited no mortality at week 5, whereas mice treated with PBS or control IgG exhibited mortality rates of 87.5% and 62.5% respectively. Additionally, over the nine week study, anti-IFNAR treated animals exhibited a high survival rate compared to PBS or control IgG treated animals.

[0367] Conclusions: The results in this Example demonstrate that anti-IFNAR antibodies can decrease the mortality associated with Lupus.

6.32 Example 32: Absence of 9D4-TM mediated ADCC activity.

[0368] Purpose: To verify that 9D4-TM is unable to induce ADCC activity, due to its poor binding affinity to Fc γ RI and Fc γ RIIIa a series of experiments were conducted.

[0369] Methods: 293F target cells were labeled with DiO cell label (Invitrogen, experiments I & II) and combined with unlabeled effectors PBMCs (for 4h at 37°C, in the absence or presence 10 μ g/ml of 9D4-TM, human IgG1 isotype negative control R3-47, 9D4-WT or anti-EphA2 antibody used as a positive control. Lysis of target cells was evaluated by measuring DiO $^+$ /PI $^+$ (propidium iodide) double positive staining. Effector-target ratio = 50:1, percent of lysis was calculated according to the formula : [(percent of double positive staining in the presence of antibodies - percent of double positive staining in media alone) / (percent of double positive staining in the presence of lysis buffer - percent of double positive staining in media alone)]. One hundred percent of lysis was achieved by adding lysis buffer (Promega).

[0370] Alternatively, 293F target cells were incubated with cells from a transgenic NK cell line stably expressing Fc γ RIIIa (experiment III) for 4h at 37°C, in the absence or presence 10 μ g/ml of 9D4-TM, human IgG1 isotype negative control R3-47, 9D4-WT or anti-EphA2 antibody used as a positive control. Effector-target ratio = 4:1 and percent of lysis was calculated according to the formula : 100 x (Experimental - Effector Spontaneous - Target Spontaneous) / (Target Maximum-Target Spontaneous).

[0371] On experiments I & II (PBMCs-293H ratio = 50:1), percent of lysis was calculated according to the formula : [(percent of double positive staining in the presence of antibodies - percent of double positive staining in media alone) / (percent of double positive staining in the presence of lysis buffer - percent of double positive staining in media alone)]. On experiment III (Transgenic NK cell line expressing Fc γ IIIa-293H ratio = 4:1), percent of lysis was calculated according to the formula : 100 x (Experimental - Effector Spontaneous - Target Spontaneous) / (Target Maximum-Target Spontaneous).

[0372] Results: The modified antibody 9D4-TM or the unmodified antibody 9D4-WT exhibited no detectable ADCC activity on 293F cells over that observed with the R3-47 antibody, (Table 4). In contrast, the positive control antibody, an anti-EphA2 antibody, caused a two-fold increase in cytotoxicity over background level. These results confirm that 9D4-TM cannot mediate ADCC on IFNAR1 expressing targets.

Table 5: Evaluation of ADCC activity of Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies.

Antibodies	Exp.I	Exp.II	Exp.III
	% of target lysis	% of target lysis	% of target lysis
Positive control: Anti-EphA2	33 \pm 4	36 \pm 1	43.4 \pm 0.5
Negative control: R3-47	14 \pm 1	18 \pm 3	18.1 \pm 1.1
9D4-WT	14 \pm 2	20 \pm 2	17.5 \pm 1.6
9D-TM	14 \pm 2	20 \pm 2	ND

Exp.I/II/III: experiments I/II/III. ND: not done.

[0373] Conclusions: These results demonstrate that modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody 9D4-TM does not stimulate detectable ADCC activity directed at IFNAR1 expressing target cells.

6.33 Example 33: Three-Dimensional Structures of Human Fc region Comprising L234F/L235E/P331S Mutations.

[0374] Purpose: To determine the three-dimensional structures of human IgG1 Fc region comprising L234F/L235E/P331S

mutations (Fc-TM).

Methods:

[0375] Purification of Fc-TM: The human Fc/TM fragment was obtained from the enzymatic cleavage of 9D4-TM. Digestion was carried out using immobilized ficin according to the manufacturer's instructions (Pierce). Purification was first performed on HiTrap Protein A columns according to the manufacturer's instructions (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ). After dialysis in 50 mM NaOAc/pH 5.2, the protein solution was applied to a HiTrap SP HP column (GE Healthcare) and collected in the flow through. The flow through was loaded onto a HiTrap Q column (GE Healthcare) and eluted in a NaCl gradient to yield a homogenous Fc/TM preparation, as judged by reducing and non-reducing SDS-PAGE. Fc-TM SDS-PAGE profile showed the presence of only one band around 25 kDa or 50 kDa under reducing or non reducing conditions, respectively. This observation clearly demonstrated the presence of at least one interchain disulfide bond at positions C226 and/or C229. Consequently, mutated 'downstream' residues F234 and E235 were present in the polypeptide chain comprising the crystal.

[0376] Crystallization of Fc-TM: Purified Fc-TM was concentrated to about 5 mg/ml using a Centricon concentrator (Millipore, Billerica MA,30 KDa cutoff). Crystallization conditions were identified using the commercial screens from Hampton Research (Hampton Research, Aliso Viejo, CA), Emerald BioSystems (Emerald BioSystems, Inc., Bainbridge Island, WA) and Molecular Dimensions (Molecular Dimensions Inc., Apopka, FL). Each screen yielded several potentially usable crystallization conditions. Upon optimization, diffraction-quality crystals were obtained from 0.2 M Zinc acetate, 0.1 M Imidazole-Malate, pH 8.0, 5% PEG 3350, 5% glycerol at protein concentration of 2.0 mg/ml. Under these conditions, well-shaped crystals with three dimensions ranging from 0.1 to 0.2 mm grew in 2-3 days.

[0377] Data collection: Diffraction data were collected from a single crystal at the Center for Advanced Research in Biotechnology (CARB, University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute, Rockville, MD) using a Rigaku MicroMax™ 007 rotating anode generator with an R-AXIS IV++ imaging plate (Rigaku/MSC, The Woodlands, TX). Prior to cooling, the crystal was kept for a few minutes in its growth solution supplemented with 20% glycerol. The crystal was then cooled to 105 kelvins with an X-stream 2000 Cryogenic cooler (Rigaku/MSC). Diffraction of up to 2.3 Å was achieved after one round of annealing as described (Oganesyan *et al.*, 2007). Diffraction data comprising 234 images were collected using an oscillation range of 0.5°, a crystal/detector distance of 200 mm and an exposure time of 600 s. Data were integrated and scaled using the HKL 2000 software (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997).

[0378] Structure Determination: Molecular replacement, refinement, and electron density calculation were carried out using the CCP4 (Collaborative Computational Project) program suite. The C-face centered orthorhombic crystal had a 58% solvent content and V_m of 2.9, assuming one Fc polypeptide in the asymmetric unit of the cell. The crystal structure of Fc/TM was determined by molecular replacement and refined at 2.3 Å resolution. The human Fc structure corresponding to PDB ID number 2DTQ (Matsumiya *et al.*, (2007) *J. Mol. Biol.* 368:767-779) was used as the model because of its high resolution and unliganded state. In particular, the C_H2 and C_H3 domains were considered separately to minimize any bias in terms of the domains relative conformation. Data up to 3.0 Å were used for the molecular replacement problem using Phaser (McCoy *et al.*, (2005) *Acta Cryst. D61*, 458-464). After refinement of the solutions, the final LL-gain and the Z-score were 1192 and 31, respectively. Weighted electron density calculated with FWT/PHWT at 3.0 Å showed a good match with the model with the exception of some loops in the C_H2 and C_H3 domains. Strong positive difference electron density calculated with DELFWT/PHDELWT was visible in the expected place of N-linked carbohydrate residues attached to N297. There was no density present for any hinge residue preceding that at position 236, a result presumably attributable to the high flexibility of this region. It is noted that only two previously described unliganded human Fc structures could reveal positions 234 and 235 (2DTQ/2DTS; Matsumiya *et al.*, (2007) *J. Mol. Biol.* 368:767-779). Likewise, residues at positions 446 and 447 could not be visualized. The residue at position 331 was first modeled as an alanine.

[0379] Several alternating rounds of refinement with 'Refmac 5' (Murshudov *et al.*, (1997) *Acta Cryst. D53*, 240-255) and manual building using the "O" graphics software (Jones *et al.*, (1991) *Acta Cryst. A47*, 110-119) converged with R_{factor} of 21.6 and Free R_{factor} of 27.5 for data up to 2.3 Å resolution. After the first round of refinement, the electron density allowed placement of the carbohydrates as well as substitution by a serine residue at position 331. At later stages of refinement, the model was analyzed using the TLS Motion Determination (TLSMD) program running on its web Server (Painter *et al.* (2006). *J. Appl. Cryst.* 39, 109-111; Painter *et al.* (2006) *Acta Cryst. D62*, 439-450). Further refinement was then carried out with Refmac 5 in TLS and restrained refinement mode using five distinct groups of residues (236-324, 325-341, 342-358, 359-403 and 404-445). Zinc ions present in the crystallization buffer were detected in the electron density and modeled as such when the coordination sphere and

distance permitted. In particular, one zinc ion was found coordinated by H310 and H435. Another was coordinated by H285 and H268 of the symmetry related polypeptide. Two others were bound to E318 and E345. In all cases, water molecules completed the expected tetrahedral coordination sphere of the zinc ions. The carbohydrate moiety was modeled according to its electron density and the final model contained nine sugar residues, essentially as described by us in the context of another human Fc structure (Oganesyan et al., (2007) Molecular Immunology, December 11, 2007, in press). The final model contained 75 solvent molecules. Crystallographic data and refinement statistics are given in Table 6.

Table 6. X-Ray data collection and model refinement statistics.

Wavelength, Å	1.54
Resolution, Å	36.83 - 2.30 (2.38-2.30)a
Space group	C222 ₁
Cell parameters, Å	50.18, 147.30, 75.47
Total reflections	54,409
Unique reflections	12,617
Average redundancy	4.31 (2.72)a
Completeness, %	98.3 (90.0)a
R _{merge}	0.062 (0.300)a
I/σ(I)	13.0 (3.3)a
R factor/Free R factor	0.216/0.275
RMSD bonds, Å	0.012
RMSD angles, °	1.48
Residues in most favored region of {φ,ψ} space, %	89.9
Residues in additionally allowed region of {φ,ψ} space, %	10.1
Number of protein atoms	1678
Number of non-protein atoms	189
B factor (Model/Wilson), Å ²	43/40

a Values in parentheses correspond to the highest resolution shell

[0380] Results: Fc-TM crystallized in space group C222₁ with one polypeptide in the asymmetric unit (Figure 32). The crystal diffracted to 2.3 Å resolution, and exhibited a relatively high average mosaicity of 1.26°. This high mosaicity appeared to be a property of both cooled and non-cooled crystals. All residues at positions 236 to 445 could be traced in the electron density and no electron density was observed for hinge residues prior to position 236, thus rendering the L234F and L235E mutations invisible. The electron density at position 331 corresponded to serine.

[0381] The atomic coordinates and experimental structure factors of Fc-TM have been deposited with the Protein Data Bank under accession number 3C2S.

[0382] The overall three-dimensional structure of Fc-TM was very similar to previously reported structures of unliganded human Fc regions (Deisenhofer, (1981). Biochemistry, 20: 2361-2370 ; Krapp et al., (2003). J. Mol. Biol. 325, 979-989; Matsumiya et al., (2007). J. Mol. Biol. 368:767-779; Oganesyan et al., (2007) Molecular Immunology, December 11, 2007, in press). More precisely, the human Fc structures corresponding to PDB ID numbers 1H3W (Krapp et al., (2003). J. Mol. Biol. 325:979-989) and 2QL1 (Oganesyan et al., (2007) Molecular Immunology, December 11, 2007, In the press) were closest to Fc-TM in terms of cell parameters, asymmetric unit content, space group and packing. When considered individually, Fc-TM C_H2 and C_H3 domains showed great structural conservation and rigidity when compared with other unliganded, unmutated human Fc structures. For instance, rms coordinate displacements of C_α atoms were 0.6 and 0.4 Å for the C_H2 and C_H3 domains, respectively, when superimposing Fc-TM with chain A of PDB ID number 2DTQ (Matsumiya et al., (2007). J. Mol. Biol. 368, 767-779).

[0383] Table 7 following below, provides the atomic structure coordinates of Fc-TM. The following abbreviations are used in Table 7

[0384] "Atom Type" refers to the element whose coordinates are provided. The first letter in the column defines the element.

[0385] "A.A." refers to amino acid.

[0386] "X, Y and Z" provide the Cartesian coordinates of the element.

[0387] "B" is a thermal factor that measures movement of the atom around its atomic center.

[0388] "OCC" refers to occupancy, and represents the percentage of time the atom type occupies the particular coordinate.

OCC values range from 0 to 1, with 1 being 100%.

Table 7.: The atomic structure coordinates of Fe-TM

```

REMARK 3
REMARK 3 REFINEMENT.
REMARK 3 PROGRAM : REFMAC 5.2.0019
REMARK 3 AUTHORS : MURSHUDOV, VAGIN, DODSON
REMARK 3
REMARK 3 REFINEMENT TARGET : MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD
REMARK 3
REMARK 3 DATA USED IN REFINEMENT.
REMARK 3 RESOLUTION RANGE HIGH (ANGSTROMS) : 2.30
REMARK 3 RESOLUTION RANGE LOW (ANGSTROMS) : 30.00
REMARK 3 DATA CUTOFF (SIGMA(F)) : NONE
REMARK 3 COMPLETENESS FOR RANGE (%) : 98.43
REMARK 3 NUMBER OF REFLECTIONS : 11994
REMARK 3
REMARK 3 FIT TO DATA USED IN REFINEMENT.
REMARK 3 CROSS-VALIDATION METHOD : THROUGHOUT
REMARK 3 FREE R VALUE TEST SET SELECTION : RANDOM
REMARK 3 R VALUE (WORKING + TEST SET) : 0.21928
REMARK 3 R VALUE (WORKING SET) : 0.21637
REMARK 3 FREE R VALUE : 0.27541
REMARK 3 FREE R VALUE TEST SET SIZE (%) : 4.9
REMARK 3 FREE R VALUE TEST SET COUNT : 619
REMARK 3
REMARK 3 FIT IN THE HIGHEST RESOLUTION BIN.
REMARK 3 TOTAL NUMBER OF BINS USED : 20
REMARK 3 BIN RESOLUTION RANGE HIGH : 2.300
REMARK 3 BIN RESOLUTION RANGE LOW : 2.360
REMARK 3 REFLECTION IN BIN (WORKING SET) : 794
REMARK 3 BIN COMPLETENESS (WORKING+TEST) (%) : 89.74
REMARK 3 BIN R VALUE (WORKING SET) : 0.242

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REMARK 3 BIN FREE R VALUE SET COUNT : 46
 REMARK 3 BIN FREE R VALUE : 0.342
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3 NUMBER OF NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS USED IN REFINEMENT.
 REMARK 3 ALL ATOMS : 1867
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3 B VALUES.
 REMARK 3 FROM WILSON PLOT (A**2) : NULL
 REMARK 3 MEAN B VALUE (OVERALL, A**2) : 43.320
 REMARK 3 OVERALL ANISOTROPIC B VALUE.
 REMARK 3 B11 (A**2) : -3.83
 REMARK 3 B22 (A**2) : 0.96
 REMARK 3 B33 (A**2) : 2.88
 REMARK 3 B12 (A**2) : 0.00
 REMARK 3 B13 (A**2) : 0.00
 REMARK 3 B23 (A**2) : 0.00
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3 ESTIMATED OVERALL COORDINATE ERROR.
 REMARK 3 ESU BASED ON R VALUE (A) : 0.327
 REMARK 3 ESU BASED ON FREE R VALUE (A) : 0.256
 REMARK 3 ESU BASED ON MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD (A) : 0.194
 REMARK 3 ESU FOR B VALUES BASED ON MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD (A**2) : 14.024
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS.
 REMARK 3 CORRELATION COEFFICIENT FO-FC : 0.941
 REMARK 3 CORRELATION COEFFICIENT FO-FC FREE : 0.898
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3 RMS DEVIATIONS FROM IDEAL VALUES COUNT RMS WEIGHT
 REMARK 3 BOND LENGTHS REFINED ATOMS (A) : 1845 ; 0.012 ; 0.022
 REMARK 3 BOND ANGLES REFINED ATOMS (DEGREES) : 2527 ; 1.482 ; 2.032
 REMARK 3 TORSION ANGLES, PERIOD 1 (DEGREES) : 209 ; 6.172 ; 5.000
 REMARK 3 TORSION ANGLES, PERIOD 2 (DEGREES) : 76 ; 33.844 ; 25.000
 REMARK 3 TORSION ANGLES, PERIOD 3 (DEGREES) : 295 ; 17.124 ; 15.000
 REMARK 3 TORSION ANGLES, PERIOD 4 (DEGREES) : 6 ; 20.037 ; 15.000
 REMARK 3 CHIRAL-CENTER RESTRAINTS (A**3) : 302 ; 0.085 ; 0.200
 REMARK 3 GENERAL PLANES REFINED ATOMS (A) : 1323 ; 0.005 ; 0.020
 REMARK 3 NON-BONDED CONTACTS REFINED ATOMS (A) : 714 ; 0.202 ; 0.200
 REMARK 3 NON-BONDED TORSION REFINED ATOMS (A) : 1211 ; 0.311 ; 0.200
 REMARK 3 H-BOND (X...Y) REFINED ATOMS (A) : 85 ; 0.168 ; 0.200
 REMARK 3 POTENTIAL METAL-ION REFINED ATOMS (A) : 1 ; 0.013 ; 0.200
 REMARK 3 SYMMETRY VDW REFINED ATOMS (A) : 45 ; 0.267 ; 0.200
 REMARK 3 SYMMETRY H-BOND REFINED ATOMS (A) : 10 ; 0.166 ; 0.200
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3 ISOTROPIC THERMAL FACTOR RESTRAINTS. COUNT RMS WEIGHT
 REMARK 3 MAIN-CHAIN BOND REFINED ATOMS (A**2) : 1090 ; 0.502 ; 1.500
 REMARK 3 MAIN-CHAIN ANGLE REFINED ATOMS (A**2) : 1737 ; 0.773 ; 2.000
 REMARK 3 SIDE-CHAIN BOND REFINED ATOMS (A**2) : 850 ; 1.312 ; 3.000
 REMARK 3 SIDE-CHAIN ANGLE REFINED ATOMS (A**2) : 790 ; 2.117 ; 4.500
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3 NCS RESTRAINTS STATISTICS
 REMARK 3 NUMBER OF NCS GROUPS : NULL
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3 TLS DETAILS
 REMARK 3 NUMBER OF TLS GROUPS : 5
 REMARK 3 ATOM RECORD CONTAINS RESIDUAL B FACTORS ONLY
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3 TLS GROUP : 1

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REMARK 3 NUMBER OF COMPONENTS GROUP : 1
REMARK 3 COMPONENTS C SSSEQI TO C SSSEQI
REMARK 3 RESIDUE RANGE : A 236 A 324
REMARK 3 ORIGIN FOR THE GROUP (A): 8.3389 24.1913 -4.5478
REMARK 3 T TENSOR
REMARK 3 T11: 0.0215 T22: 0.0920
REMARK 3 T33: 0.3541 T12: 0.0433
REMARK 3 T13: -0.0938 T23: -0.3463
REMARK 3 L TENSOR
REMARK 3 L11: 5.5174 L22: 6.9851
REMARK 3 L33: 1.3110 L12: 0.6985
REMARK 3 L13: -0.3877 L23: 1.4474
REMARK 3 S TENSOR
REMARK 3 S11: 0.0024 S12: -0.9714 S13: 1.6061
REMARK 3 S21: 0.4006 S22: 0.0112 S23: -0.5043
REMARK 3 S31: -0.2230 S32: -0.0083 S33: -0.0136
REMARK 3
REMARK 3 TLS GROUP : 2
REMARK 3 NUMBER OF COMPONENTS GROUP : 1
REMARK 3 COMPONENTS C SSSEQI TO C SSSEQI
REMARK 3 RESIDUE RANGE : A 325 A 341
REMARK 3 ORIGIN FOR THE GROUP (A): 6.2355 28.7737 -13.4151
REMARK 3 T TENSOR
REMARK 3 T11: 0.4194 T22: 0.0438
REMARK 3 T33: 0.6367 T12: 0.0309
REMARK 3 T13: -0.1209 T23: -0.1743
REMARK 3 L TENSOR
REMARK 3 L11: 2.0696 L22: 7.3867
REMARK 3 L33: 3.9900 L12: 0.5828
REMARK 3 L13: -0.3193 L23: 2.0049
REMARK 3 S TENSOR
REMARK 3 S11: -0.3128 S12: -0.3347 S13: 1.6116
REMARK 3 S21: -0.6048 S22: 0.4400 S23: 0.4114
REMARK 3 S31: -1.6055 S32: 0.0271 S33: -0.1271
REMARK 3
REMARK 3 TLS GROUP : 3
REMARK 3 NUMBER OF COMPONENTS GROUP : 1
REMARK 3 COMPONENTS C SSSEQI TO C SSSEQI
REMARK 3 RESIDUE RANGE : A 342 A 358
REMARK 3 ORIGIN FOR THE GROUP (A): 19.6741 -9.9102 -17.8082
REMARK 3 T TENSOR
REMARK 3 T11: 0.0147 T22: -0.0558
REMARK 3 T33: 0.2412 T12: 0.0130
REMARK 3 T13: -0.0465 T23: 0.0419
REMARK 3 L TENSOR
REMARK 3 L11: 5.9397 L22: 3.4770
REMARK 3 L33: 1.3027 L12: -0.2675
REMARK 3 L13: -2.7731 L23: 0.2922
REMARK 3 S TENSOR
REMARK 3 S11: 0.1902 S12: 0.1053 S13: -2.1005
REMARK 3 S21: -0.2927 S22: -0.5125 S23: -0.3505
REMARK 3 S31: 0.2359 S32: -0.0277 S33: 0.3223
REMARK 3
REMARK 3 TLS GROUP : 4
REMARK 3 NUMBER OF COMPONENTS GROUP : 1
REMARK 3 COMPONENTS C SSSEQI TO C SSSEQI
REMARK 3 RESIDUE RANGE : A 359 A 403
REMARK 3 ORIGIN FOR THE GROUP (A): 21.2651 -3.5914 -12.2859

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REMARK 3 T TENSOR
 REMARK 3 T11: -0.1689 T22: -0.0639
 REMARK 3 T33: -0.1638 T12: 0.0043
 REMARK 3 T13: 0.0241 T23: 0.0801
 REMARK 3 L TENSOR
 REMARK 3 L11: 12.4510 L22: 2.7911
 REMARK 3 L33: 2.9332 L12: 0.0470
 REMARK 3 L13: 0.1119 L23: -0.2768
 REMARK 3 S TENSOR
 REMARK 3 S11: -0.1346 S12: -1.2217 S13: -1.1281
 REMARK 3 S21: 0.1580 S22: 0.0409 S23: -0.1830
 REMARK 3 S31: 0.0059 S32: 0.2154 S33: 0.0937
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3 TLS GROUP : 5
 REMARK 3 NUMBER OF COMPONENTS GROUP : 1
 REMARK 3 COMPONENTS C SSSEQI TO C SSSEQI
 REMARK 3 RESIDUE RANGE : A 404 A 445
 REMARK 3 ORIGIN FOR THE GROUP (A): 19.4718 -9.7512 -9.1313
 REMARK 3 T TENSOR
 REMARK 3 T11: -0.0158 T22: 0.1994
 REMARK 3 T33: 0.1938 T12: 0.0293
 REMARK 3 T13: 0.0582 T23: 0.3819
 REMARK 3 L TENSOR
 REMARK 3 L11: 13.1107 L22: 0.0678
 REMARK 3 L33: 1.6932 L12: 0.9209
 REMARK 3 L13: -1.5605 L23: -0.0412
 REMARK 3 S TENSOR
 REMARK 3 S11: -0.1532 S12: -2.3239 S13: -2.6014
 REMARK 3 S21: -0.0410 S22: -0.1484 S23: -0.1293
 REMARK 3 S31: 0.3788 S32: 0.2592 S33: 0.3017
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3 BULK SOLVENT MODELLING.
 REMARK 3 METHOD USED : MASK
 REMARK 3 PARAMETERS FOR MASK CALCULATION
 REMARK 3 VDW PROBE RADIUS : 1.20
 REMARK 3 ION PROBE RADIUS : 0.80
 REMARK 3 SHRINKAGE RADIUS : 0.80
 REMARK 3
 REMARK 3 OTHER REFINEMENT REMARKS: NULL
 REMARK 3
 SSBOND 1 CYS A 321 CYS A 261
 SSBOND 2 CYS A 425 CYS A 367
 LINK C1 NAG C 1 1.439 ND2 ASN A 297
 NAG-ASN
 CISPEP 1 TYR A 373 PRO A 374 0.00
 LINK NAG C 1 NAG C 2
 BETA1-4
 LINK NAG C 2 BMA C 3
 BETA1-4
 LINK BMA C 3 MAN C 4
 ALPHA1-3
 LINK MAN C 4 NAG C 5
 BETA1-2
 LINK BMA C 3 MAN C 7
 ALPHA1-6
 LINK MAN C 7 NAG C 8
 BETA1-2

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LINK          NAG C   8          GAL C   9
BETA1-4
LINK          NAG C   1          FUC C  11
ALPHA1-6
MODRES       NAG C   1  NAG-b-D
RENAME
MODRES       NAG C   2  NAG-b-D
RENAME
MODRES       MAN C   4  MAN-a-D
RENAME
MODRES       NAG C   5  NAG-b-D
RENAME
MODRES       MAN C   7  MAN-a-D
RENAME
MODRES       NAG C   8  NAG-b-D
RENAME
MODRES       GAL C   9  GAL-b-D
RENAME
MODRES       FUC C  11  FUC-a-L
RENAME
CRYST1      50.178 147.301  75.473  90.00  90.00  90.00 C 2 2 21
SCALE1      0.019929 0.000000  0.000000          0.00000
SCALE2      0.000000 0.006789  0.000000          0.00000
SCALE3      0.000000 0.000000  0.013250          0.00000
ATOM      1  N  GLY A 236      18.122  39.286 -14.907  1.00 50.67
N
ANISOU      1  N  GLY A 236      6366   6478   6407    30    -8   -27
N
ATOM      2  CA GLY A 236      17.938  40.336 -13.862  1.00 50.37
C
ANISOU      2  CA GLY A 236      6370   6447   6319    23    15   16
C
ATOM      3  C  GLY A 236      17.092  39.872 -12.683  1.00 50.35
C
ANISOU      3  C  GLY A 236      6337   6451   6340     0     7   36
C
ATOM      4  O  GLY A 236      17.603  39.755 -11.559  1.00 50.77
O
ANISOU      4  O  GLY A 236      6425   6518   6346    -19   -27   64
O
ATOM      5  N  GLY A 237      15.805  39.607 -12.942  1.00 49.94
N
ANISOU      5  N  GLY A 237      6294   6360   6321    -7    22   32
N
ATOM      6  CA GLY A 237      14.921  39.264 -11.889  1.00 48.94
C
ANISOU      6  CA GLY A 237      6194   6188   6211    20    42   32
C
ATOM      7  C  GLY A 237      15.074  37.906 -11.254  1.00 48.37
C
ANISOU      7  C  GLY A 237      6128   6107   6142    17    76     5
C
ATOM      8  O  GLY A 237      16.078  37.256 -11.568  1.00 48.88
O
ANISOU      8  O  GLY A 237      6209   6156   6205    47    90   -11
O
ATOM      9  N  PRO A 238      14.186  37.462 -10.336  1.00 47.63
N

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ANISOU	9	N	PRO A	238	6027	5985	6082	15	57	-17
ATOM	10	CA	PRO A	238	14.432	36.144	-9.746	1.00	46.76	
ANISOU	10	CA	PRO A	238	5926	5876	5964	31	25	-22
ATOM	11	CB	PRO A	238	13.327	36.008	-8.686	1.00	46.65	
ANISOU	11	CB	PRO A	238	5911	5868	5945	11	-23	3
ATOM	12	CG	PRO A	238	12.878	37.422	-8.404	1.00	46.85	
ANISOU	12	CG	PRO A	238	5930	5861	6007	30	38	0
ATOM	13	CD	PRO A	238	12.974	38.083	-9.771	1.00	47.56	
ANISOU	13	CD	PRO A	238	6038	5947	6084	21	63	-44
ATOM	14	C	PRO A	238	14.308	35.056	-10.800	1.00	46.45	
ANISOU	14	C	PRO A	238	5899	5823	5925	31	3	-16
ATOM	15	O	PRO A	238	13.803	35.311	-11.898	1.00	46.74	
ANISOU	15	O	PRO A	238	5942	5884	5930	50	-21	-25
ATOM	16	N	SER A	239	14.806	33.868	-10.471	1.00	46.09	
ANISOU	16	N	SER A	239	5876	5767	5868	24	12	-30
ATOM	17	CA	SER A	239	14.710	32.689	-11.333	1.00	45.35	
ANISOU	17	CA	SER A	239	5783	5670	5778	-8	43	-6
ATOM	18	CB	SER A	239	16.093	32.273	-11.833	1.00	45.44	
ANISOU	18	CB	SER A	239	5822	5669	5773	12	73	-51
ATOM	19	OG	SER A	239	16.516	33.126	-12.892	1.00	46.53	
ANISOU	19	OG	SER A	239	6055	5754	5871	22	122	1
ATOM	20	C	SER A	239	14.112	31.580	-10.496	1.00	44.68	
ANISOU	20	C	SER A	239	5695	5601	5679	8	13	0
ATOM	21	O	SER A	239	14.492	31.423	-9.338	1.00	44.81	
ANISOU	21	O	SER A	239	5689	5655	5681	51	18	72
ATOM	22	N	VAL A	240	13.161	30.845	-11.077	1.00	43.99	
ANISOU	22	N	VAL A	240	5587	5491	5634	-1	45	2
ATOM	23	CA	VAL A	240	12.474	29.760	-10.386	1.00	43.00	
ANISOU	23	CA	VAL A	240	5453	5401	5482	-1	37	-22

ATOM	24	CB	VAL A	240	10.932	29.909	-10.474	1.00	43.13	
C										
ANISOU	24	CB	VAL A	240	5481	5408	5496	8	59	-20
C										
ATOM	25	CG1	VAL A	240	10.217	28.789	-9.696	1.00	42.84	
C										
ANISOU	25	CG1	VAL A	240	5433	5309	5533	54	-34	-15
C										
ATOM	26	CG2	VAL A	240	10.519	31.239	-9.927	1.00	43.46	
C										
ANISOU	26	CG2	VAL A	240	5572	5367	5572	-2	12	0
C										
ATOM	27	C	VAL A	240	12.868	28.427	-10.986	1.00	42.45	
C										
ANISOU	27	C	VAL A	240	5377	5353	5396	-10	11	-1
C										
ATOM	28	O	VAL A	240	12.936	28.272	-12.207	1.00	42.69	
O										
ANISOU	28	O	VAL A	240	5376	5426	5419	-44	62	-24
N										
ATOM	29	N	PHE A	241	13.128	27.468	-10.108	1.00	41.87	
N										
ANISOU	29	N	PHE A	241	5300	5311	5296	-10	1	-22
C										
ATOM	30	CA	PHE A	241	13.405	26.097	-10.498	1.00	40.91	
C										
ANISOU	30	CA	PHE A	241	5188	5170	5185	-31	-20	-52
C										
ATOM	31	CB	PHE A	241	14.884	25.757	-10.294	1.00	41.14	
C										
ANISOU	31	CB	PHE A	241	5199	5228	5204	-15	-44	-34
C										
ATOM	32	CG	PHE A	241	15.799	26.534	-11.203	1.00	41.60	
C										
ANISOU	32	CG	PHE A	241	5289	5240	5274	-81	3	-5
C										
ATOM	33	CD1	PHE A	241	16.448	27.682	-10.744	1.00	41.55	
C										
ANISOU	33	CD1	PHE A	241	5248	5213	5326	-52	1	-15
C										
ATOM	34	CE1	PHE A	241	17.271	28.424	-11.601	1.00	40.85	
C										
ANISOU	34	CE1	PHE A	241	5052	5159	5308	-21	-14	-18
C										
ATOM	35	CZ	PHE A	241	17.448	28.019	-12.917	1.00	40.46	
C										
ANISOU	35	CZ	PHE A	241	5124	5094	5154	-75	22	-43
C										
ATOM	36	CE2	PHE A	241	16.792	26.872	-13.391	1.00	42.17	
C										
ANISOU	36	CE2	PHE A	241	5259	5419	5342	51	84	-27
C										
ATOM	37	CD2	PHE A	241	15.978	26.143	-12.537	1.00	41.34	
C										
ANISOU	37	CD2	PHE A	241	5253	5148	5303	-103	60	-23
C										
ATOM	38	C	PHE A	241	12.493	25.189	-9.716	1.00	40.07	

ANISOU	38	C	PHE A 241	5090	5072	5061	-21	-17	-53
ATOM	39	O	PHE A 241	12.175	25.475	-8.572	1.00	40.18	
ANISOU	39	O	PHE A 241	5110	5045	5111	-37	-101	-113
ATOM	40	N	LEU A 242	12.044	24.109	-10.356	1.00	39.75	
ANISOU	40	N	LEU A 242	5035	5028	5040	6	13	-59
ATOM	41	CA	LEU A 242	11.017	23.235	-9.794	1.00	38.92	
ANISOU	41	CA	LEU A 242	4944	4899	4942	2	21	-61
ATOM	42	CB	LEU A 242	9.663	23.546	-10.438	1.00	38.70	
ANISOU	42	CB	LEU A 242	4941	4864	4898	-18	4	-84
ATOM	43	CG	LEU A 242	8.396	22.862	-9.936	1.00	38.46	
ANISOU	43	CG	LEU A 242	4855	4805	4951	71	-15	-74
ATOM	44	CD1	LEU A 242	8.085	23.234	-8.504	1.00	37.91	
ANISOU	44	CD1	LEU A 242	4727	4827	4849	50	-49	-62
ATOM	45	CD2	LEU A 242	7.275	23.271	-10.825	1.00	38.22	
ANISOU	45	CD2	LEU A 242	4846	4868	4806	137	-149	-134
ATOM	46	C	LEU A 242	11.409	21.793	-10.021	1.00	39.20	
ANISOU	46	C	LEU A 242	4972	4961	4959	-11	13	-31
ATOM	47	O	LEU A 242	11.605	21.361	-11.149	1.00	39.40	
ANISOU	47	O	LEU A 242	5021	4924	5024	-24	63	-55
ATOM	48	N	PHE A 243	11.510	21.044	-8.936	1.00	39.65	
ANISOU	48	N	PHE A 243	4992	5044	5028	12	-12	-43
ATOM	49	CA	PHE A 243	12.230	19.792	-8.968	1.00	39.97	
ANISOU	49	CA	PHE A 243	5044	5044	5099	-24	-2	-51
ATOM	50	CB	PHE A 243	13.404	19.823	-7.970	1.00	40.13	
ANISOU	50	CB	PHE A 243	5022	5064	5162	-8	40	-26
ATOM	51	CG	PHE A 243	14.424	20.876	-8.279	1.00	41.34	
ANISOU	51	CG	PHE A 243	5170	5154	5381	-72	6	-95
ATOM	52	CD1	PHE A 243	14.319	22.156	-7.719	1.00	42.25	
ANISOU	52	CD1	PHE A 243	5360	5249	5441	34	-36	-90

ATOM 53 CE1 PHE A 243 15.269 23.146 -8.016 1.00 41.11
 C
 ANISOU 53 CE1 PHE A 243 5158 5065 5394 -69 72 -88
 C
 ATOM 54 CZ PHE A 243 16.321 22.865 -8.888 1.00 41.69
 C
 ANISOU 54 CZ PHE A 243 5217 5205 5418 -88 -1 -97
 C
 ATOM 55 CE2 PHE A 243 16.435 21.587 -9.458 1.00 42.21
 C
 ANISOU 55 CE2 PHE A 243 5279 5206 5551 -93 135 -80
 C
 ATOM 56 CD2 PHE A 243 15.487 20.603 -9.154 1.00 42.21
 C
 ANISOU 56 CD2 PHE A 243 5308 5220 5508 -31 66 -136
 C
 ATOM 57 C PHE A 243 11.275 18.673 -8.648 1.00 40.06
 C
 ANISOU 57 C PHE A 243 5009 5104 5107 -37 -10 -64
 C
 ATOM 58 O PHE A 243 10.462 18.809 -7.729 1.00 39.94
 O
 ANISOU 58 O PHE A 243 4936 5131 5107 -18 -13 -92
 O
 ATOM 59 N PRO A 244 11.369 17.561 -9.405 1.00 40.05
 N
 ANISOU 59 N PRO A 244 5036 5044 5138 -26 19 -78
 C
 ATOM 60 CA PRO A 244 10.474 16.436 -9.204 1.00 39.94
 C
 ANISOU 60 CA PRO A 244 5074 5000 5099 -2 16 -66
 C
 ATOM 61 CB PRO A 244 10.819 15.510 -10.373 1.00 40.24
 C
 ANISOU 61 CB PRO A 244 5091 5057 5139 -22 19 -62
 C
 ATOM 62 CG PRO A 244 12.252 15.834 -10.700 1.00 40.53
 C
 ANISOU 62 CG PRO A 244 5047 5064 5287 -14 -26 -70
 C
 ATOM 63 CD PRO A 244 12.334 17.315 -10.494 1.00 40.31
 C
 ANISOU 63 CD PRO A 244 5051 5061 5203 -28 -12 -57
 C
 ATOM 64 C PRO A 244 10.810 15.760 -7.881 1.00 39.34
 C
 ANISOU 64 C PRO A 244 5004 4929 5012 10 -25 -82
 C
 ATOM 65 O PRO A 244 11.848 16.049 -7.315 1.00 39.44
 O
 ANISOU 65 O PRO A 244 5071 4916 4996 11 -14 -147
 O
 ATOM 66 N PRO A 245 9.943 14.861 -7.397 1.00 38.79
 N
 ANISOU 66 N PRO A 245 4967 4861 4907 1 -10 -50
 N
 ATOM 67 CA PRO A 245 10.374 14.051 -6.266 1.00 38.61
 C

ANISOU	67	CA	PRO A 245	4913	4858	4895	-18	-64	-80
C									
ATOM	68	CB	PRO A 245	9.108	13.286	-5.850	1.00	38.29	
C									
ANISOU	68	CB	PRO A 245	4913	4765	4870	-17	-31	-43
C									
ATOM	69	CG	PRO A 245	7.963	13.883	-6.657	1.00	38.73	
C									
ANISOU	69	CG	PRO A 245	4943	4859	4914	-8	-25	-82
C									
ATOM	70	CD	PRO A 245	8.576	14.533	-7.845	1.00	38.57	
C									
ANISOU	70	CD	PRO A 245	4919	4821	4912	41	-48	-19
C									
ATOM	71	C	PRO A 245	11.490	13.073	-6.621	1.00	38.77	
C									
ANISOU	71	C	PRO A 245	4914	4890	4926	-38	-52	-39
C									
ATOM	72	O	PRO A 245	11.863	12.917	-7.800	1.00	37.94	
O									
ANISOU	72	O	PRO A 245	4774	4779	4862	-114	-92	-2
O									
ATOM	73	N	LYS A 246	12.028	12.430	-5.589	1.00	39.37	
N									
ANISOU	73	N	LYS A 246	4984	4983	4991	-16	-60	-30
N									
ATOM	74	CA	LYS A 246	12.931	11.318	-5.796	1.00	39.82	
C									
ANISOU	74	CA	LYS A 246	5023	5058	5050	14	-26	-33
C									
ATOM	75	CB	LYS A 246	13.669	10.947	-4.509	1.00	40.23	
C									
ANISOU	75	CB	LYS A 246	5091	5073	5120	18	-39	-40
C									
ATOM	76	CG	LYS A 246	14.888	11.842	-4.290	1.00	41.46	
C									
ANISOU	76	CG	LYS A 246	5178	5330	5245	-27	39	8
C									
ATOM	77	CD	LYS A 246	15.623	12.015	-5.627	1.00	45.52	
C									
ANISOU	77	CD	LYS A 246	5812	5935	5546	66	-16	-88
C									
ATOM	78	CE	LYS A 246	16.445	13.285	-5.737	1.00	46.82	
C									
ANISOU	78	CE	LYS A 246	5686	5640	6463	-111	-80	-47
C									
ATOM	79	NZ	LYS A 246	16.762	13.502	-7.165	1.00	46.41	
N									
ANISOU	79	NZ	LYS A 246	5883	6214	5535	18	173	183
N									
ATOM	80	C	LYS A 246	12.159	10.148	-6.374	1.00	39.48	
C									
ANISOU	80	C	LYS A 246	4992	5034	4975	21	-27	-32
C									
ATOM	81	O	LYS A 246	11.088	9.797	-5.861	1.00	39.69	
O									
ANISOU	81	O	LYS A 246	5028	5127	4923	65	-62	-106
O									

ATOM	82	N	PRO A 247	12.697	9.540	-7.448	1.00	39.18	
N									
ANISOU	82	N	PRO A 247	4951	5000	4932	33	-13	-12
N									
ATOM	83	CA	PRO A 247	12.000	8.478	-8.161	1.00	38.92	
C									
ANISOU	83	CA	PRO A 247	4924	4959	4905	51	-17	-16
C									
ATOM	84	CB	PRO A 247	13.085	7.878	-9.054	1.00	38.79	
C									
ANISOU	84	CB	PRO A 247	4920	4940	4877	55	8	-7
C									
ATOM	85	CG	PRO A 247	14.014	8.985	-9.285	1.00	38.59	
C									
ANISOU	85	CG	PRO A 247	4889	4914	4858	19	11	-18
C									
ATOM	86	CD	PRO A 247	14.021	9.809	-8.040	1.00	39.18	
C									
ANISOU	86	CD	PRO A 247	4973	4976	4934	18	3	-6
C									
ATOM	87	C	PRO A 247	11.450	7.425	-7.230	1.00	38.87	
C									
ANISOU	87	C	PRO A 247	4936	4933	4896	54	4	-38
C									
ATOM	88	O	PRO A 247	10.303	7.039	-7.385	1.00	38.56	
O									
ANISOU	88	O	PRO A 247	4878	4910	4862	97	6	-34
O									
ATOM	89	N	LYS A 248	12.246	6.970	-6.261	1.00	38.99	
N									
ANISOU	89	N	LYS A 248	4950	4955	4907	43	4	-29
N									
ATOM	90	CA	LYS A 248	11.781	5.891	-5.389	1.00	38.78	
C									
ANISOU	90	CA	LYS A 248	4934	4936	4863	41	-23	-10
C									
ATOM	91	CB	LYS A 248	12.937	5.021	-4.850	1.00	39.27	
C									
ANISOU	91	CB	LYS A 248	5026	4978	4917	7	-18	-25
C									
ATOM	92	CG	LYS A 248	13.648	5.482	-3.580	1.00	36.38	
C									
ANISOU	92	CG	LYS A 248	4760	4251	4810	413	-171	220
C									
ATOM	93	CD	LYS A 248	14.700	4.434	-3.086	1.00	40.67	
C									
ANISOU	93	CD	LYS A 248	5196	5302	4953	-77	72	-121
C									
ATOM	94	CE	LYS A 248	14.061	3.085	-2.711	1.00	35.80	
C									
ANISOU	94	CE	LYS A 248	4447	4475	4680	291	-218	261
C									
ATOM	95	NZ	LYS A 248	15.004	2.044	-2.179	1.00	40.36	
N									
ANISOU	95	NZ	LYS A 248	5159	5539	4635	-366	221	-488
N									
ATOM	96	C	LYS A 248	10.799	6.352	-4.312	1.00	38.61	
C									

ANISOU	96	C	LYS A 248	4939	4906	4825	14	-19	-2
C									
ATOM	97	O	LYS A 248	10.063	5.550	-3.775	1.00	38.84	
O									
ANISOU	97	O	LYS A 248	5003	4972	4783	16	-22	-36
O									
ATOM	98	N	ASP A 249	10.750	7.655	-4.033	1.00	38.44	
N									
ANISOU	98	N	ASP A 249	4875	4955	4772	44	3	-16
N									
ATOM	99	CA	ASP A 249	9.691	8.181	-3.171	1.00	37.92	
CA									
ANISOU	99	CA	ASP A 249	4847	4859	4700	48	-19	22
CA									
ATOM	100	CB	ASP A 249	9.970	9.633	-2.774	1.00	38.25	
CB									
ANISOU	100	CB	ASP A 249	4896	4868	4767	11	7	17
CB									
ATOM	101	CG	ASP A 249	10.882	9.741	-1.587	1.00	38.86	
CG									
ANISOU	101	CG	ASP A 249	5031	4871	4860	18	23	22
CG									
ATOM	102	OD1	ASP A 249	11.024	8.755	-0.860	1.00	41.27	
OD1									
ANISOU	102	OD1	ASP A 249	5480	5121	5080	125	28	-54
OD1									
ATOM	103	OD2	ASP A 249	11.457	10.815	-1.352	1.00	41.70	
OD2									
ANISOU	103	OD2	ASP A 249	5332	5260	5250	-57	123	4
OD2									
ATOM	104	C	ASP A 249	8.325	8.043	-3.853	1.00	36.93	
C									
ANISOU	104	C	ASP A 249	4734	4748	4547	24	-9	14
C									
ATOM	105	O	ASP A 249	7.300	7.842	-3.198	1.00	36.04	
O									
ANISOU	105	O	ASP A 249	4654	4626	4413	57	-57	34
O									
ATOM	106	N	THR A 250	8.338	8.136	-5.182	1.00	36.24	
N									
ANISOU	106	N	THR A 250	4619	4672	4477	50	-15	16
N									
ATOM	107	CA	THR A 250	7.131	7.982	-5.982	1.00	35.08	
CA									
ANISOU	107	CA	THR A 250	4477	4569	4283	0	2	47
CA									
ATOM	108	CB	THR A 250	7.233	8.753	-7.345	1.00	35.01	
CB									
ANISOU	108	CB	THR A 250	4440	4538	4324	26	1	31
CB									
ATOM	109	OG1	THR A 250	7.969	7.992	-8.287	1.00	33.57	
OG1									
ANISOU	109	OG1	THR A 250	4192	4584	3978	26	-86	100
OG1									
ATOM	110	CG2	THR A 250	7.901	10.112	-7.157	1.00	34.29	
CG2									
ANISOU	110	CG2	THR A 250	4178	4535	4312	-61	-10	167
CG2									

ATOM 111 C THR A 250 6.674 6.521 -6.163 1.00 34.51
 C
 ANISOU 111 C THR A 250 4501 4473 4136 12 33 -4
 C
 ATOM 112 O THR A 250 5.499 6.269 -6.443 1.00 33.70
 O
 ANISOU 112 O THR A 250 4487 4349 3968 -15 94 -34
 O
 ATOM 113 N LEU A 251 7.570 5.569 -5.940 1.00 34.49
 N
 ANISOU 113 N LEU A 251 4464 4483 4158 -14 57 -24
 N
 ATOM 114 CA LEU A 251 7.288 4.145 -6.229 1.00 35.46
 C
 ANISOU 114 CA LEU A 251 4591 4519 4360 -36 56 39
 C
 ATOM 115 CB LEU A 251 8.416 3.552 -7.084 1.00 34.39
 C
 ANISOU 115 CB LEU A 251 4522 4286 4258 -37 43 44
 C
 ATOM 116 CG LEU A 251 8.640 4.234 -8.448 1.00 32.40
 C
 ANISOU 116 CG LEU A 251 4144 4197 3968 -25 0 -41
 C
 ATOM 117 CD1 LEU A 251 9.950 3.850 -9.025 1.00 31.29
 C
 ANISOU 117 CD1 LEU A 251 4008 4153 3728 70 -120 25
 C
 ATOM 118 CD2 LEU A 251 7.538 3.937 -9.435 1.00 30.02
 C
 ANISOU 118 CD2 LEU A 251 3862 3832 3709 -19 204 164
 C
 ATOM 119 C LEU A 251 6.967 3.247 -4.999 1.00 36.71
 C
 ANISOU 119 C LEU A 251 4788 4688 4471 -34 12 51
 C
 ATOM 120 O LEU A 251 6.530 2.097 -5.126 1.00 36.26
 O
 ANISOU 120 O LEU A 251 4757 4604 4414 -55 47 142
 O
 ATOM 121 N MET A 252 7.187 3.791 -3.816 1.00 38.60
 N
 ANISOU 121 N MET A 252 5026 4943 4698 -27 20 29
 N
 ATOM 122 CA MET A 252 6.895 3.102 -2.566 1.00 40.29
 C
 ANISOU 122 CA MET A 252 5241 5198 4870 1 -7 44
 C
 ATOM 123 CB MET A 252 8.114 3.092 -1.677 1.00 40.45
 C
 ANISOU 123 CB MET A 252 5226 5262 4879 -22 -28 -14
 C
 ATOM 124 CG MET A 252 9.210 2.179 -2.138 1.00 42.62
 C
 ANISOU 124 CG MET A 252 5404 5525 5262 48 6 -36
 C
 ATOM 125 SD MET A 252 10.657 2.547 -1.165 1.00 43.78
 S

ANISOU	125	SD	MET A 252	5542	5849	5244	48	-85	63
ATOM	126	CE	MET A 252	10.140	1.837	0.396	1.00	45.33	
ANISOU	126	CE	MET A 252	5743	5827	5653	-34	103	102
ATOM	127	C	MET A 252	5.829	3.879	-1.874	1.00	39.26	
ANISOU	127	C	MET A 252	5153	5083	4681	-6	-19	52
ATOM	128	O	MET A 252	6.043	5.040	-1.508	1.00	39.40	
ANISOU	128	O	MET A 252	5246	5129	4594	-46	-43	54
ATOM	129	N	ILE A 253	4.682	3.237	-1.700	1.00	39.08	
ANISOU	129	N	ILE A 253	5163	5016	4667	12	-39	49
ATOM	130	CA	ILE A 253	3.486	3.888	-1.183	1.00	39.29	
ANISOU	130	CA	ILE A 253	5103	5050	4775	29	12	19
ATOM	131	CB	ILE A 253	2.247	3.011	-1.395	1.00	38.95	
ANISOU	131	CB	ILE A 253	5067	5028	4703	31	24	14
ATOM	132	CG1	ILE A 253	0.953	3.823	-1.205	1.00	39.49	
ANISOU	132	CG1	ILE A 253	5092	5115	4795	9	-6	-38
ATOM	133	CD1	ILE A 253	-0.330	3.042	-1.535	1.00	38.97	
ANISOU	133	CD1	ILE A 253	5004	5047	4756	10	47	50
ATOM	134	CG2	ILE A 253	2.320	1.777	-0.515	1.00	39.92	
ANISOU	134	CG2	ILE A 253	5138	5135	4895	40	-36	1
ATOM	135	C	ILE A 253	3.622	4.327	0.280	1.00	39.88	
ANISOU	135	C	ILE A 253	5183	5139	4829	56	53	44
ATOM	136	O	ILE A 253	2.795	5.089	0.776	1.00	40.73	
ANISOU	136	O	ILE A 253	5278	5260	4936	23	76	42
ATOM	137	N	SER A 254	4.683	3.892	0.950	1.00	40.46	
ANISOU	137	N	SER A 254	5255	5229	4888	63	59	23
ATOM	138	CA	SER A 254	4.863	4.181	2.364	1.00	40.63	
ANISOU	138	CA	SER A 254	5276	5248	4914	9	50	-9
ATOM	139	CB	SER A 254	5.567	3.005	3.055	1.00	40.37	
ANISOU	139	CB	SER A 254	5254	5212	4870	59	53	-23

ATOM	140	OG	SER A	254	6.984	3.119	2.972	1.00	40.90	
O										
ANISOU	140	OG	SER A	254	5421	5224	4893	-34	108	-21
O										
ATOM	141	C	SER A	254	5.628	5.488	2.550	1.00	40.97	
C										
ANISOU	141	C	SER A	254	5312	5271	4982	-19	76	25
C										
ATOM	142	O	SER A	254	5.603	6.114	3.632	1.00	41.28	
O										
ANISOU	142	O	SER A	254	5346	5328	5007	-41	116	79
O										
ATOM	143	N	ARG A	255	6.307	5.897	1.484	1.00	41.20	
N										
ANISOU	143	N	ARG A	255	5344	5362	4946	-17	73	-22
N										
ATOM	144	CA	ARG A	255	7.116	7.128	1.464	1.00	40.77	
C										
ANISOU	144	CA	ARG A	255	5217	5295	4977	-30	15	-71
C										
ATOM	145	CB	ARG A	255	8.312	6.960	0.520	1.00	41.05	
C										
ANISOU	145	CB	ARG A	255	5254	5318	5025	-26	19	-59
C										
ATOM	146	CG	ARG A	255	9.203	5.754	0.873	1.00	41.23	
C										
ANISOU	146	CG	ARG A	255	5241	5314	5109	-16	-53	-75
C										
ATOM	147	CD	ARG A	255	10.479	5.781	0.055	1.00	42.71	
C										
ANISOU	147	CD	ARG A	255	5282	5481	5463	-20	-70	-52
C										
ATOM	148	NE	ARG A	255	11.486	4.874	0.595	1.00	44.95	
N										
ANISOU	148	NE	ARG A	255	5686	5632	5761	-23	-8	6
N										
ATOM	149	CZ	ARG A	255	12.800	5.096	0.570	1.00	44.62	
C										
ANISOU	149	CZ	ARG A	255	5581	5638	5732	-42	-75	37
C										
ATOM	150	NH1	ARG A	255	13.283	6.213	0.045	1.00	44.95	
N										
ANISOU	150	NH1	ARG A	255	5600	5866	5612	-153	-140	84
N										
ATOM	151	NH2	ARG A	255	13.632	4.205	1.093	1.00	45.14	
N										
ANISOU	151	NH2	ARG A	255	5708	5780	5660	6	-107	-75
N										
ATOM	152	C	ARG A	255	6.300	8.371	1.111	1.00	40.62	
C										
ANISOU	152	C	ARG A	255	5207	5295	4932	-38	26	-78
C										
ATOM	153	O	ARG A	255	5.092	8.307	0.939	1.00	41.23	
O										
ANISOU	153	O	ARG A	255	5213	5455	4994	0	-1	-130
O										
ATOM	154	N	THR A	256	6.959	9.512	1.013	1.00	40.48	
N										

ANISOU	154	N	THR A 256	5221	5247	4910	-13	43	-73
ATOM	155	CA	THR A 256	6.253	10.779	0.949	1.00	40.65	
ANISOU	155	CA	THR A 256	5233	5241	4969	29	14	6
ATOM	156	CB	THR A 256	6.265	11.522	2.350	1.00	40.92	
ANISOU	156	CB	THR A 256	5291	5223	5035	40	47	-14
ATOM	157	OG1	THR A 256	6.218	10.571	3.438	1.00	42.34	
ANISOU	157	OG1	THR A 256	5543	5436	5106	142	62	-151
ATOM	158	CG2	THR A 256	5.082	12.466	2.479	1.00	41.51	
ANISOU	158	CG2	THR A 256	5386	5196	5190	75	11	15
ATOM	159	C	THR A 256	6.931	11.637	-0.116	1.00	40.11	
ANISOU	159	C	THR A 256	5160	5179	4899	0	8	30
ATOM	160	O	THR A 256	7.896	12.347	0.183	1.00	40.28	
ANISOU	160	O	THR A 256	5245	5223	4835	-24	20	133
ATOM	161	N	PRO A 257	6.448	11.568	-1.366	1.00	39.60	
ANISOU	161	N	PRO A 257	5072	5102	4872	-11	3	-7
ATOM	162	CA	PRO A 257	7.093	12.373	-2.402	1.00	39.43	
ANISOU	162	CA	PRO A 257	5067	5077	4836	1	-29	-23
ATOM	163	CB	PRO A 257	6.587	11.750	-3.707	1.00	39.18	
ANISOU	163	CB	PRO A 257	5053	5055	4778	7	-3	-63
ATOM	164	CG	PRO A 257	5.294	11.091	-3.363	1.00	39.06	
ANISOU	164	CG	PRO A 257	5063	5013	4764	-13	-1	-34
ATOM	165	CD	PRO A 257	5.315	10.781	-1.890	1.00	40.06	
ANISOU	165	CD	PRO A 257	5172	5085	4963	-7	17	5
ATOM	166	C	PRO A 257	6.744	13.855	-2.321	1.00	39.42	
ANISOU	166	C	PRO A 257	5113	5073	4792	-38	-37	-56
ATOM	167	O	PRO A 257	5.645	14.229	-1.926	1.00	38.86	
ANISOU	167	O	PRO A 257	5152	4918	4693	-21	-22	-87
ATOM	168	N	GLU A 258	7.692	14.683	-2.730	1.00	40.26	
ANISOU	168	N	GLU A 258	5231	5155	4908	-57	-80	-131

ATOM 169 CA GLU A 258 7.562 16.117 -2.647 1.00 40.63
 C
 ANISOU 169 CA GLU A 258 5252 5182 5001 -31 -77 -91
 C
 ATOM 170 CB GLU A 258 8.386 16.633 -1.456 1.00 41.53
 C
 ANISOU 170 CB GLU A 258 5416 5269 5091 -15 -86 -96
 C
 ATOM 171 CG GLU A 258 7.818 16.238 -0.078 1.00 44.60
 C
 ANISOU 171 CG GLU A 258 5886 5562 5495 -57 188 -51
 C
 ATOM 172 CD GLU A 258 8.897 16.116 1.007 1.00 40.88
 C
 ANISOU 172 CD GLU A 258 4965 5716 4850 -392 -49 386
 C
 ATOM 173 OE1 GLU A 258 8.594 15.520 2.079 1.00 48.80
 O
 ANISOU 173 OE1 GLU A 258 6168 6166 6208 50 -119 -284
 O
 ATOM 174 OE2 GLU A 258 10.041 16.600 0.785 1.00 46.91
 O
 ANISOU 174 OE2 GLU A 258 6298 5858 5666 75 -119 -191
 O
 ATOM 175 C GLU A 258 8.092 16.753 -3.903 1.00 40.29
 C
 ANISOU 175 C GLU A 258 5202 5119 4985 -31 -97 -129
 C
 ATOM 176 O GLU A 258 9.072 16.292 -4.477 1.00 40.44
 O
 ANISOU 176 O GLU A 258 5293 5116 4956 -54 -98 -185
 O
 ATOM 177 N VAL A 259 7.459 17.840 -4.303 1.00 40.01
 N
 ANISOU 177 N VAL A 259 5143 5064 4994 -48 -92 -112
 N
 ATOM 178 CA VAL A 259 7.948 18.670 -5.392 1.00 40.26
 C
 ANISOU 178 CA VAL A 259 5155 5061 5081 18 -77 -86
 C
 ATOM 179 CB VAL A 259 6.797 18.967 -6.381 1.00 40.32
 C
 ANISOU 179 CB VAL A 259 5194 5086 5040 3 -70 -79
 C
 ATOM 180 CG1 VAL A 259 7.169 20.031 -7.349 1.00 39.85
 C
 ANISOU 180 CG1 VAL A 259 5102 5046 4994 -46 -49 -51
 C
 ATOM 181 CG2 VAL A 259 6.390 17.682 -7.103 1.00 40.01
 C
 ANISOU 181 CG2 VAL A 259 5111 5024 5065 55 -92 -113
 C
 ATOM 182 C VAL A 259 8.529 19.942 -4.761 1.00 40.31
 C
 ANISOU 182 C VAL A 259 5146 5030 5137 22 -59 -6
 C
 ATOM 183 O VAL A 259 7.939 20.517 -3.840 1.00 39.93
 O

ANISOU	183	O	VAL A	259	5181	4910	5080	30	-43	-21
ATOM	184	N	THR A	260	9.704	20.355	-5.211	1.00	40.59	
ANISOU	184	N	THR A	260	5198	5044	5180	37	-40	1
ATOM	185	CA	THR A	260	10.377	21.475	-4.556	1.00	40.90	
ANISOU	185	CA	THR A	260	5225	5103	5210	17	-22	-52
ATOM	186	CB	THR A	260	11.722	21.052	-3.918	1.00	40.60	
ANISOU	186	CB	THR A	260	5177	5055	5191	5	7	-62
ATOM	187	OG1	THR A	260	11.488	19.986	-2.986	1.00	40.40	
ANISOU	187	OG1	THR A	260	5213	5077	5059	47	26	-208
ATOM	188	CG2	THR A	260	12.342	22.196	-3.157	1.00	40.61	
ANISOU	188	CG2	THR A	260	5192	5102	5132	-11	38	10
ATOM	189	C	THR A	260	10.510	22.656	-5.512	1.00	41.22	
ANISOU	189	C	THR A	260	5246	5148	5267	-11	-3	-54
ATOM	190	O	THR A	260	11.068	22.527	-6.598	1.00	41.63	
ANISOU	190	O	THR A	260	5257	5264	5294	15	23	-122
ATOM	191	N	CYS A	261	9.943	23.795	-5.109	1.00	41.33	
ANISOU	191	N	CYS A	261	5272	5136	5296	-17	-27	-88
ATOM	192	CA	CYS A	261	10.029	25.032	-5.889	1.00	41.26	
ANISOU	192	CA	CYS A	261	5292	5146	5237	-26	-50	-63
ATOM	193	CB	CYS A	261	8.691	25.769	-5.894	1.00	40.72	
ANISOU	193	CB	CYS A	261	5249	5103	5116	-4	-33	-99
ATOM	194	SG	CYS A	261	8.495	27.040	-7.213	1.00	41.29	
ANISOU	194	SG	CYS A	261	5307	4989	5391	-25	-29	-151
ATOM	195	C	CYS A	261	11.104	25.928	-5.292	1.00	41.60	
ANISOU	195	C	CYS A	261	5340	5207	5259	-19	-18	-67
ATOM	196	O	CYS A	261	11.014	26.324	-4.133	1.00	42.19	
ANISOU	196	O	CYS A	261	5452	5297	5280	-24	-69	-78
ATOM	197	N	VAL A	262	12.121	26.234	-6.084	1.00	41.65	
ANISOU	197	N	VAL A	262	5287	5236	5301	-27	5	-70

ATOM	198	CA	VAL A	262	13.192	27.102	-5.645	1.00	41.52	
C										
ANISOU	198	CA	VAL A	262	5296	5172	5305	-10	-8	-79
C										
ATOM	199	CB	VAL A	262	14.566	26.403	-5.736	1.00	41.57	
C										
ANISOU	199	CB	VAL A	262	5266	5213	5312	-4	-11	-73
C										
ATOM	200	CG1	VAL A	262	15.703	27.418	-5.531	1.00	41.51	
C										
ANISOU	200	CG1	VAL A	262	5318	5058	5393	16	35	-129
C										
ATOM	201	CG2	VAL A	262	14.667	25.238	-4.732	1.00	40.60	
C										
ANISOU	201	CG2	VAL A	262	5239	5053	5131	-58	-15	-107
C										
ATOM	202	C	VAL A	262	13.230	28.375	-6.493	1.00	41.97	
C										
ANISOU	202	C	VAL A	262	5353	5249	5344	-6	1	-62
C										
ATOM	203	O	VAL A	262	13.277	28.308	-7.744	1.00	41.34	
O										
ANISOU	203	O	VAL A	262	5297	5185	5225	3	27	-162
O										
ATOM	204	N	VAL A	263	13.200	29.523	-5.795	1.00	41.79	
N										
ANISOU	204	N	VAL A	263	5323	5198	5357	-8	26	-81
C										
ATOM	205	CA	VAL A	263	13.450	30.829	-6.399	1.00	41.87	
C										
ANISOU	205	CA	VAL A	263	5331	5210	5365	13	-1	-48
C										
ATOM	206	CB	VAL A	263	12.381	31.882	-6.011	1.00	42.15	
C										
ANISOU	206	CB	VAL A	263	5365	5244	5407	-13	-13	-29
C										
ATOM	207	CG1	VAL A	263	12.197	32.897	-7.151	1.00	41.64	
C										
ANISOU	207	CG1	VAL A	263	5414	5099	5308	-3	-61	-36
C										
ATOM	208	CG2	VAL A	263	11.070	31.217	-5.688	1.00	41.69	
C										
ANISOU	208	CG2	VAL A	263	5219	5254	5366	28	11	9
C										
ATOM	209	C	VAL A	263	14.825	31.331	-5.954	1.00	42.07	
C										
ANISOU	209	C	VAL A	263	5367	5246	5371	-13	24	-47
C										
ATOM	210	O	VAL A	263	15.194	31.243	-4.773	1.00	42.24	
O										
ANISOU	210	O	VAL A	263	5419	5263	5365	-9	12	-77
O										
ATOM	211	N	VAL A	264	15.594	31.819	-6.915	1.00	42.34	
N										
ANISOU	211	N	VAL A	264	5407	5261	5417	-40	15	-20
N										
ATOM	212	CA	VAL A	264	16.912	32.371	-6.640	1.00	42.34	
C										

ANISOU	212	CA	VAL A	264	5355	5321	5408	-44	-15	0
C										
ATOM	213	CB	VAL A	264	18.086	31.458	-7.123	1.00	42.32	
C										
ANISOU	213	CB	VAL A	264	5369	5281	5427	-74	-22	5
C										
ATOM	214	CG1	VAL A	264	18.307	30.333	-6.151	1.00	42.89	
C										
ANISOU	214	CG1	VAL A	264	5398	5442	5455	11	-96	65
C										
ATOM	215	CG2	VAL A	264	17.862	30.926	-8.536	1.00	42.03	
C										
ANISOU	215	CG2	VAL A	264	5346	5351	5270	-55	-7	25
C										
ATOM	216	C	VAL A	264	17.003	33.756	-7.271	1.00	42.94	
C										
ANISOU	216	C	VAL A	264	5419	5400	5493	-38	-13	22
C										
ATOM	217	O	VAL A	264	16.131	34.135	-8.077	1.00	43.29	
O										
ANISOU	217	O	VAL A	264	5396	5527	5525	-14	-27	41
O										
ATOM	218	N	ASP A	265	18.057	34.500	-6.918	1.00	42.97	
N										
ANISOU	218	N	ASP A	265	5466	5374	5487	-58	-15	-6
N										
ATOM	219	CA	ASP A	265	18.204	35.890	-7.353	1.00	43.20	
C										
ANISOU	219	CA	ASP A	265	5502	5401	5511	-43	11	9
C										
ATOM	220	CB	ASP A	265	18.142	36.018	-8.889	1.00	43.15	
C										
ANISOU	220	CB	ASP A	265	5545	5394	5456	-50	-12	-19
C										
ATOM	221	CG	ASP A	265	19.371	35.453	-9.579	1.00	44.92	
C										
ANISOU	221	CG	ASP A	265	5679	5711	5678	-48	12	-4
C										
ATOM	222	OD1	ASP A	265	19.303	35.191	-10.803	1.00	46.63	
O										
ANISOU	222	OD1	ASP A	265	5857	6021	5836	-140	-10	-71
O										
ATOM	223	OD2	ASP A	265	20.411	35.263	-8.906	1.00	47.21	
O										
ANISOU	223	OD2	ASP A	265	5935	5986	6016	-141	-96	-22
O										
ATOM	224	C	ASP A	265	17.117	36.728	-6.695	1.00	43.08	
C										
ANISOU	224	C	ASP A	265	5496	5395	5475	-37	49	-4
C										
ATOM	225	O	ASP A	265	16.547	37.636	-7.313	1.00	43.22	
O										
ANISOU	225	O	ASP A	265	5505	5422	5495	-37	102	40
O										
ATOM	226	N	VAL A	266	16.787	36.397	-5.449	1.00	43.36	
N										
ANISOU	226	N	VAL A	266	5544	5410	5520	-42	9	-52
N										

ATOM	227	CA	VAL A	266	15.823	37.227	-4.722	1.00	43.59	
C										
ANISOU	227	CA	VAL A	266	5576	5445	5541	-38	-7	-62
C										
ATOM	228	CB	VAL A	266	15.117	36.476	-3.564	1.00	43.62	
C										
ANISOU	228	CB	VAL A	266	5567	5440	5564	-36	-10	-65
C										
ATOM	229	CG1	VAL A	266	14.260	37.426	-2.730	1.00	43.27	
C										
ANISOU	229	CG1	VAL A	266	5518	5469	5453	-20	-46	-125
C										
ATOM	230	CG2	VAL A	266	14.253	35.309	-4.109	1.00	43.36	
C										
ANISOU	230	CG2	VAL A	266	5463	5462	5547	25	-14	-83
C										
ATOM	231	C	VAL A	266	16.653	38.421	-4.250	1.00	43.81	
C										
ANISOU	231	C	VAL A	266	5612	5461	5572	-40	-47	-75
C										
ATOM	232	O	VAL A	266	17.678	38.243	-3.606	1.00	44.05	
O										
ANISOU	232	O	VAL A	266	5645	5485	5605	-62	-80	-95
O										
ATOM	233	N	SER A	267	16.252	39.625	-4.629	1.00	44.16	
N										
ANISOU	233	N	SER A	267	5674	5467	5637	-42	-51	-55
C										
ATOM	234	CA	SER A	267	17.044	40.809	-4.291	1.00	44.92	
C										
ANISOU	234	CA	SER A	267	5742	5605	5720	-26	-25	-27
C										
ATOM	235	CB	SER A	267	16.574	42.015	-5.098	1.00	44.80	
C										
ANISOU	235	CB	SER A	267	5731	5551	5737	-24	-13	-6
C										
ATOM	236	OG	SER A	267	15.463	42.605	-4.458	1.00	44.95	
O										
ANISOU	236	OG	SER A	267	5676	5584	5816	9	4	-13
O										
ATOM	237	C	SER A	267	16.978	41.119	-2.789	1.00	45.15	
C										
ANISOU	237	C	SER A	267	5807	5630	5718	-32	-6	-55
C										
ATOM	238	O	SER A	267	16.586	40.278	-1.978	1.00	45.49	
O										
ANISOU	238	O	SER A	267	5828	5712	5744	-51	7	-60
O										
ATOM	239	N	HIS A	268	17.366	42.333	-2.428	1.00	45.94	
N										
ANISOU	239	N	HIS A	268	5897	5755	5801	-37	-7	-42
N										
ATOM	240	CA	HIS A	268	17.252	42.793	-1.044	1.00	46.15	
C										
ANISOU	240	CA	HIS A	268	5932	5783	5817	-26	-11	-31
C										
ATOM	241	CB	HIS A	268	18.614	43.221	-0.546	1.00	46.45	
C										

ANISOU 241 CB HIS A 268 5950 5843 5855 -51 -45 -21
 C
 ATOM 242 CG HIS A 268 19.575 42.093 -0.372 1.00 47.75
 C
 ANISOU 242 CG HIS A 268 6131 5941 6069 30 -23 -45
 C
 ATOM 243 ND1 HIS A 268 19.941 41.617 0.869 1.00 49.83
 N
 ANISOU 243 ND1 HIS A 268 6445 6227 6259 116 7 -9
 N
 ATOM 244 CE1 HIS A 268 20.804 40.628 0.722 1.00 49.57
 C
 ANISOU 244 CE1 HIS A 268 6470 6345 6018 34 60 -31
 C
 ATOM 245 NE2 HIS A 268 21.011 40.445 -0.570 1.00 49.91
 N
 ANISOU 245 NE2 HIS A 268 6326 6330 6306 20 -64 2
 N
 ATOM 246 CD2 HIS A 268 20.257 41.354 -1.276 1.00 48.94
 C
 ANISOU 246 CD2 HIS A 268 6300 6208 6085 12 8 -40
 C
 ATOM 247 C HIS A 268 16.270 43.953 -0.932 1.00 46.31
 C
 ANISOU 247 C HIS A 268 5952 5787 5855 -19 8 -26
 C
 ATOM 248 O HIS A 268 15.635 44.151 0.120 1.00 46.57
 O
 ANISOU 248 O HIS A 268 6023 5813 5856 -91 5 -43
 O
 ATOM 249 N GLU A 269 16.140 44.701 -2.032 1.00 46.57
 N
 ANISOU 249 N GLU A 269 5987 5794 5912 0 24 16
 N
 ATOM 250 CA GLU A 269 15.251 45.875 -2.109 1.00 46.95
 C
 ANISOU 250 CA GLU A 269 5979 5849 6010 4 29 -27
 C
 ATOM 251 CB GLU A 269 15.603 46.754 -3.323 1.00 46.62
 C
 ANISOU 251 CB GLU A 269 5977 5776 5960 -3 18 -3
 C
 ATOM 252 CG GLU A 269 17.070 46.679 -3.764 1.00 47.69
 C
 ANISOU 252 CG GLU A 269 5996 5921 6202 -64 33 27
 C
 ATOM 253 CD GLU A 269 17.958 47.749 -3.127 1.00 50.37
 C
 ANISOU 253 CD GLU A 269 6386 6291 6460 -14 -39 -64
 C
 ATOM 254 OE1 GLU A 269 17.419 48.766 -2.634 1.00 49.63
 O
 ANISOU 254 OE1 GLU A 269 6277 6189 6390 40 -9 -219
 O
 ATOM 255 OE2 GLU A 269 19.208 47.585 -3.161 1.00 51.70
 O
 ANISOU 255 OE2 GLU A 269 6319 6463 6858 16 -192 20
 O

ATOM	256	C	GLU A 269	13.797	45.428	-2.211	1.00	47.24	
C									
ANISOU	256	C	GLU A 269	6001	5892	6054	2	38	-55
C									
ATOM	257	O	GLU A 269	12.901	46.013	-1.583	1.00	48.33	
O									
ANISOU	257	O	GLU A 269	6161	6020	6182	27	66	-84
O									
ATOM	258	N	ASP A 270	13.572	44.392	-3.019	1.00	47.26	
N									
ANISOU	258	N	ASP A 270	6029	5892	6034	10	36	-52
N									
ATOM	259	CA	ASP A 270	12.251	43.806	-3.226	1.00	46.94	
C									
ANISOU	259	CA	ASP A 270	5979	5862	5992	11	11	-19
C									
ATOM	260	CB	ASP A 270	11.817	44.010	-4.678	1.00	47.64	
C									
ANISOU	260	CB	ASP A 270	6125	5924	6052	-10	2	-55
C									
ATOM	261	CG	ASP A 270	12.011	45.446	-5.149	1.00	49.53	
C									
ANISOU	261	CG	ASP A 270	6428	6106	6283	5	83	46
C									
ATOM	262	OD1	ASP A 270	11.562	46.383	-4.426	1.00	50.58	
O									
ANISOU	262	OD1	ASP A 270	6655	6105	6455	75	138	-47
O									
ATOM	263	OD2	ASP A 270	12.620	45.632	-6.232	1.00	50.17	
O									
ANISOU	263	OD2	ASP A 270	6461	6333	6269	47	198	-153
O									
ATOM	264	C	ASP A 270	12.379	42.331	-2.925	1.00	46.46	
C									
ANISOU	264	C	ASP A 270	5904	5821	5928	4	5	-41
C									
ATOM	265	O	ASP A 270	12.490	41.528	-3.852	1.00	46.73	
O									
ANISOU	265	O	ASP A 270	5861	5902	5992	73	80	-3
O									
ATOM	266	N	PRO A 271	12.383	41.970	-1.628	1.00	46.30	
N									
ANISOU	266	N	PRO A 271	5872	5815	5902	19	9	-39
N									
ATOM	267	CA	PRO A 271	12.735	40.625	-1.182	1.00	46.38	
C									
ANISOU	267	CA	PRO A 271	5878	5802	5940	8	8	-53
C									
ATOM	268	CB	PRO A 271	13.321	40.873	0.207	1.00	46.74	
C									
ANISOU	268	CB	PRO A 271	5927	5842	5990	0	20	-18
C									
ATOM	269	CG	PRO A 271	12.532	42.082	0.732	1.00	46.35	
C									
ANISOU	269	CG	PRO A 271	5868	5817	5922	37	-13	-51
C									
ATOM	270	CD	PRO A 271	12.074	42.863	-0.487	1.00	46.34	
C									

ANISOU	270	CD	PRO A	271	5887	5812	5907	47	16	-33
C										
ATOM	271	C	PRO A	271	11.567	39.661	-1.064	1.00	46.91	
C										
ANISOU	271	C	PRO A	271	5915	5843	6064	16	18	-55
C										
ATOM	272	O	PRO A	271	11.751	38.464	-1.297	1.00	47.80	
O										
ANISOU	272	O	PRO A	271	5999	5932	6231	72	10	-41
O										
ATOM	273	N	GLU A	272	10.385	40.161	-0.703	1.00	47.03	
N										
ANISOU	273	N	GLU A	272	5924	5834	6111	10	9	-81
N										
ATOM	274	CA	GLU A	272	9.255	39.289	-0.375	1.00	46.90	
C										
ANISOU	274	CA	GLU A	272	5899	5861	6056	-31	2	-69
C										
ATOM	275	CB	GLU A	272	8.199	40.002	0.480	1.00	47.05	
C										
ANISOU	275	CB	GLU A	272	5905	5909	6061	-29	-1	-57
C										
ATOM	276	CG	GLU A	272	8.736	40.972	1.528	1.00	48.65	
C										
ANISOU	276	CG	GLU A	272	6104	6206	6174	-35	-24	-64
C										
ATOM	277	CD	GLU A	272	9.674	40.329	2.566	1.00	50.71	
C										
ANISOU	277	CD	GLU A	272	6405	6393	6466	10	-66	39
C										
ATOM	278	OE1	GLU A	272	9.577	39.104	2.812	1.00	51.33	
O										
ANISOU	278	OE1	GLU A	272	6528	6257	6717	-21	33	-12
O										
ATOM	279	OE2	GLU A	272	10.509	41.074	3.139	1.00	50.98	
O										
ANISOU	279	OE2	GLU A	272	6448	6560	6361	-33	-177	-55
O										
ATOM	280	C	GLU A	272	8.631	38.686	-1.633	1.00	46.54	
C										
ANISOU	280	C	GLU A	272	5881	5811	5989	-31	-30	-51
C										
ATOM	281	O	GLU A	272	8.366	39.380	-2.630	1.00	47.00	
O										
ANISOU	281	O	GLU A	272	5929	5827	6100	-69	-26	-34
O										
ATOM	282	N	VAL A	273	8.434	37.372	-1.573	1.00	45.97	
N										
ANISOU	282	N	VAL A	273	5822	5768	5875	-28	-35	-72
N										
ATOM	283	CA	VAL A	273	7.935	36.586	-2.697	1.00	45.26	
C										
ANISOU	283	CA	VAL A	273	5738	5675	5781	-15	-4	-87
C										
ATOM	284	CB	VAL A	273	9.042	35.675	-3.296	1.00	45.49	
C										
ANISOU	284	CB	VAL A	273	5723	5777	5781	-37	9	-110
C										

ATOM 285 CG1 VAL A 273 8.629 35.110 -4.669 1.00 45.42
 C
 ANISOU 285 CG1 VAL A 273 5681 5791 5783 -59 0 -59
 C
 ATOM 286 CG2 VAL A 273 10.363 36.439 -3.429 1.00 45.73
 C
 ANISOU 286 CG2 VAL A 273 5844 5761 5769 -107 2 -86
 C
 ATOM 287 C VAL A 273 6.749 35.756 -2.202 1.00 44.66
 C
 ANISOU 287 C VAL A 273 5681 5592 5694 0 3 -104
 C
 ATOM 288 O VAL A 273 6.687 35.353 -1.029 1.00 44.72
 O
 ANISOU 288 O VAL A 273 5778 5509 5704 26 36 -129
 O
 ATOM 289 N LYS A 274 5.811 35.522 -3.108 1.00 43.97
 N
 ANISOU 289 N LYS A 274 5556 5534 5616 10 13 -109
 N
 ATOM 290 CA LYS A 274 4.568 34.833 -2.807 1.00 43.21
 C
 ANISOU 290 CA LYS A 274 5485 5435 5495 -5 21 -75
 C
 ATOM 291 CB LYS A 274 3.407 35.759 -3.179 1.00 42.77
 C
 ANISOU 291 CB LYS A 274 5436 5394 5419 0 -19 -102
 C
 ATOM 292 CG LYS A 274 2.050 35.407 -2.597 1.00 41.82
 C
 ANISOU 292 CG LYS A 274 5335 5189 5365 -22 -50 -111
 C
 ATOM 293 CD LYS A 274 0.997 36.393 -3.092 1.00 42.08
 C
 ANISOU 293 CD LYS A 274 5342 5275 5370 -13 -1 -45
 C
 ATOM 294 CE LYS A 274 0.899 36.385 -4.614 1.00 44.59
 C
 ANISOU 294 CE LYS A 274 5681 5789 5470 -483 152 -326
 C
 ATOM 295 NZ LYS A 274 -0.045 37.398 -5.185 1.00 40.06
 N
 ANISOU 295 NZ LYS A 274 5019 4610 5590 369 -248 81
 N
 ATOM 296 C LYS A 274 4.498 33.570 -3.651 1.00 43.36
 C
 ANISOU 296 C LYS A 274 5514 5454 5504 -3 30 -52
 C
 ATOM 297 O LYS A 274 4.678 33.627 -4.873 1.00 43.92
 O
 ANISOU 297 O LYS A 274 5587 5567 5534 35 17 -66
 O
 ATOM 298 N PHE A 275 4.229 32.431 -3.024 1.00 43.43
 N
 ANISOU 298 N PHE A 275 5510 5465 5523 17 5 -41
 N
 ATOM 299 CA PHE A 275 4.007 31.206 -3.803 1.00 43.22
 C

ANISOU	299	CA	PHE A 275	5474	5466	5480	9	9	-42
C									
ATOM	300	CB	PHE A 275	4.673	30.013	-3.158	1.00	43.00	
C									
ANISOU	300	CB	PHE A 275	5486	5398	5452	2	15	-33
C									
ATOM	301	CG	PHE A 275	6.166	30.040	-3.246	1.00	43.42	
C									
ANISOU	301	CG	PHE A 275	5474	5474	5547	30	-1	-25
C									
ATOM	302	CD1	PHE A 275	6.929	30.554	-2.193	1.00	42.75	
C									
ANISOU	302	CD1	PHE A 275	5315	5360	5568	9	-25	-65
C									
ATOM	303	CE1	PHE A 275	8.322	30.570	-2.263	1.00	42.60	
C									
ANISOU	303	CE1	PHE A 275	5337	5322	5527	-92	-56	14
C									
ATOM	304	CZ	PHE A 275	8.962	30.062	-3.392	1.00	42.99	
C									
ANISOU	304	CZ	PHE A 275	5390	5492	5450	-41	-24	-57
C									
ATOM	305	CE2	PHE A 275	8.208	29.543	-4.459	1.00	43.86	
C									
ANISOU	305	CE2	PHE A 275	5445	5657	5560	-71	26	-48
C									
ATOM	306	CD2	PHE A 275	6.818	29.538	-4.379	1.00	43.43	
C									
ANISOU	306	CD2	PHE A 275	5481	5591	5428	9	-44	3
C									
ATOM	307	C	PHE A 275	2.544	30.902	-4.001	1.00	43.40	
C									
ANISOU	307	C	PHE A 275	5526	5484	5479	-33	19	-47
C									
ATOM	308	O	PHE A 275	1.750	30.906	-3.046	1.00	44.16	
O									
ANISOU	308	O	PHE A 275	5666	5605	5505	-26	30	-41
O									
ATOM	309	N	ASN A 276	2.177	30.660	-5.252	1.00	43.24	
N									
ANISOU	309	N	ASN A 276	5500	5462	5466	-18	42	-22
N									
ATOM	310	CA	ASN A 276	0.890	30.052	-5.539	1.00	43.32	
C									
ANISOU	310	CA	ASN A 276	5497	5427	5532	-7	31	-42
C									
ATOM	311	CB	ASN A 276	0.089	30.864	-6.573	1.00	42.83	
C									
ANISOU	311	CB	ASN A 276	5423	5396	5453	32	70	-1
C									
ATOM	312	CG	ASN A 276	-0.109	32.337	-6.171	1.00	43.44	
C									
ANISOU	312	CG	ASN A 276	5519	5499	5487	9	9	-16
C									
ATOM	313	OD1	ASN A 276	-0.722	33.112	-6.918	1.00	44.20	
O									
ANISOU	313	OD1	ASN A 276	5682	5657	5455	-11	91	56
O									

ATOM	314	ND2	ASN	A	276	0.392	32.724	-4.997	1.00	44.64	
N											
ANISOU	314	ND2	ASN	A	276	5694	5621	5644	84	-43	23
N											
ATOM	315	C	ASN	A	276	1.193	28.629	-6.021	1.00	43.23	
C											
ANISOU	315	C	ASN	A	276	5471	5387	5567	12	67	-36
C											
ATOM	316	O	ASN	A	276	2.271	28.381	-6.566	1.00	43.45	
O											
ANISOU	316	O	ASN	A	276	5468	5431	5610	15	74	-38
O											
ATOM	317	N	TRP	A	277	0.261	27.703	-5.780	1.00	43.29	
N											
ANISOU	317	N	TRP	A	277	5473	5373	5600	17	43	-43
N											
ATOM	318	CA	TRP	A	277	0.403	26.290	-6.173	1.00	42.95	
C											
ANISOU	318	CA	TRP	A	277	5415	5377	5523	-6	0	-103
C											
ATOM	319	CB	TRP	A	277	0.758	25.397	-4.985	1.00	42.16	
C											
ANISOU	319	CB	TRP	A	277	5263	5304	5451	28	-4	-65
C											
ATOM	320	CG	TRP	A	277	2.183	25.417	-4.469	1.00	42.99	
C											
ANISOU	320	CG	TRP	A	277	5406	5401	5527	5	23	-87
C											
ATOM	321	CD1	TRP	A	277	2.657	26.129	-3.398	1.00	42.90	
C											
ANISOU	321	CD1	TRP	A	277	5338	5415	5547	10	-15	-143
C											
ATOM	322	NE1	TRP	A	277	3.990	25.862	-3.194	1.00	43.36	
N											
ANISOU	322	NE1	TRP	A	277	5319	5500	5653	-54	-62	-48
N											
ATOM	323	CE2	TRP	A	277	4.405	24.949	-4.125	1.00	42.25	
C											
ANISOU	323	CE2	TRP	A	277	5236	5343	5471	68	39	-134
C											
ATOM	324	CD2	TRP	A	277	3.289	24.634	-4.943	1.00	42.84	
C											
ANISOU	324	CD2	TRP	A	277	5364	5403	5509	30	27	-96
C											
ATOM	325	CE3	TRP	A	277	3.455	23.715	-5.991	1.00	43.02	
C											
ANISOU	325	CE3	TRP	A	277	5359	5403	5582	49	-27	-100
C											
ATOM	326	CZ3	TRP	A	277	4.717	23.141	-6.186	1.00	42.65	
C											
ANISOU	326	CZ3	TRP	A	277	5369	5373	5462	-37	-12	-164
C											
ATOM	327	CH2	TRP	A	277	5.801	23.471	-5.354	1.00	42.95	
C											
ANISOU	327	CH2	TRP	A	277	5324	5462	5533	8	-25	-87
C											
ATOM	328	CZ2	TRP	A	277	5.668	24.376	-4.322	1.00	43.40	
C											

ANISOU	328	C22	TRP A 277	5423	5476	5590	-13	-3	-46
C									
ATOM	329	C	TRP A 277	-0.922	25.793	-6.720	1.00	42.96	
C									
ANISOU	329	C	TRP A 277	5381	5417	5524	9	0	-104
C									
ATOM	330	O	TRP A 277	-1.978	26.129	-6.192	1.00	43.23	
O									
ANISOU	330	O	TRP A 277	5408	5439	5576	-15	-28	-119
O									
ATOM	331	N	TYR A 278	-0.842	24.965	-7.754	1.00	42.84	
N									
ANISOU	331	N	TYR A 278	5366	5431	5478	38	-13	-101
N									
ATOM	332	CA	TYR A 278	-1.988	24.432	-8.471	1.00	42.52	
C									
ANISOU	332	CA	TYR A 278	5338	5365	5451	19	-12	-52
C									
ATOM	333	CB	TYR A 278	-2.247	25.265	-9.746	1.00	43.43	
C									
ANISOU	333	CB	TYR A 278	5419	5517	5565	0	-11	-30
C									
ATOM	334	CG	TYR A 278	-2.307	26.769	-9.500	1.00	44.08	
C									
ANISOU	334	CG	TYR A 278	5578	5473	5695	8	54	0
C									
ATOM	335	CD1	TYR A 278	-1.140	27.535	-9.452	1.00	43.87	
C									
ANISOU	335	CD1	TYR A 278	5454	5517	5694	19	-5	-65
C									
ATOM	336	CE1	TYR A 278	-1.177	28.900	-9.228	1.00	44.77	
C									
ANISOU	336	CE1	TYR A 278	5712	5565	5732	0	-41	-53
C									
ATOM	337	CZ	TYR A 278	-2.395	29.528	-9.019	1.00	44.46	
C									
ANISOU	337	CZ	TYR A 278	5561	5435	5893	3	-8	-83
C									
ATOM	338	OH	TYR A 278	-2.429	30.889	-8.788	1.00	45.34	
O									
ANISOU	338	OH	TYR A 278	5756	5539	5929	47	81	-4
O									
ATOM	339	CE2	TYR A 278	-3.575	28.797	-9.047	1.00	46.00	
C									
ANISOU	339	CE2	TYR A 278	5736	5868	5872	2	3	28
C									
ATOM	340	CD2	TYR A 278	-3.525	27.416	-9.291	1.00	44.42	
C									
ANISOU	340	CD2	TYR A 278	5603	5446	5827	91	-7	-3
C									
ATOM	341	C	TYR A 278	-1.705	22.978	-8.845	1.00	42.48	
C									
ANISOU	341	C	TYR A 278	5350	5371	5416	-2	-44	-14
C									
ATOM	342	O	TYR A 278	-0.649	22.659	-9.386	1.00	42.02	
O									
ANISOU	342	O	TYR A 278	5346	5257	5361	43	-47	-56
O									

ATOM	343	N	VAL A	279	-2.658	22.100	-8.551	1.00	42.92	
N										
ANISOU	343	N	VAL A	279	5472	5419	5416	-5	-44	20
N										
ATOM	344	CA	VAL A	279	-2.610	20.701	-8.983	1.00	42.90	
C										
ANISOU	344	CA	VAL A	279	5447	5421	5431	20	-27	-3
C										
ATOM	345	CB	VAL A	279	-2.902	19.744	-7.795	1.00	42.52	
C										
ANISOU	345	CB	VAL A	279	5413	5380	5362	33	-38	-9
C										
ATOM	346	CG1	VAL A	279	-2.993	18.320	-8.244	1.00	41.55	
C										
ANISOU	346	CG1	VAL A	279	5177	5298	5311	13	-94	26
C										
ATOM	347	CG2	VAL A	279	-1.824	19.896	-6.731	1.00	42.94	
C										
ANISOU	347	CG2	VAL A	279	5406	5427	5483	79	6	17
C										
ATOM	348	C	VAL A	279	-3.633	20.546	-10.115	1.00	43.47	
C										
ANISOU	348	C	VAL A	279	5510	5501	5503	-5	-32	-11
C										
ATOM	349	O	VAL A	279	-4.840	20.532	-9.876	1.00	43.83	
O										
ANISOU	349	O	VAL A	279	5537	5526	5589	-14	-44	-13
O										
ATOM	350	N	ASP A	280	-3.133	20.472	-11.348	1.00	43.97	
N										
ANISOU	350	N	ASP A	280	5575	5537	5591	11	-28	-30
N										
ATOM	351	CA	ASP A	280	-3.963	20.499	-12.557	1.00	44.09	
C										
ANISOU	351	CA	ASP A	280	5575	5525	5649	5	-64	-42
C										
ATOM	352	CB	ASP A	280	-4.869	19.252	-12.634	1.00	44.22	
C										
ANISOU	352	CB	ASP A	280	5608	5545	5645	17	-30	9
C										
ATOM	353	CG	ASP A	280	-4.151	18.026	-13.197	1.00	43.82	
C										
ANISOU	353	CG	ASP A	280	5606	5434	5609	-22	-32	-26
C										
ATOM	354	OD1	ASP A	280	-3.283	18.156	-14.086	1.00	43.76	
O										
ANISOU	354	OD1	ASP A	280	5538	5390	5698	-27	32	-141
O										
ATOM	355	OD2	ASP A	280	-4.474	16.915	-12.756	1.00	43.89	
O										
ANISOU	355	OD2	ASP A	280	5597	5469	5609	-7	1	-1
O										
ATOM	356	C	ASP A	280	-4.786	21.799	-12.756	1.00	44.61	
C										
ANISOU	356	C	ASP A	280	5619	5577	5751	16	-59	-63
C										
ATOM	357	O	ASP A	280	-5.887	21.761	-13.314	1.00	45.34	
O										

ANISOU 357 O ASP A 280 5661 5665 5897 54 -94 -85
 O
 ATOM 358 N GLY A 281 -4.254 22.941 -12.318 1.00 44.62
 N
 ANISOU 358 N GLY A 281 5615 5564 5774 9 -33 -63
 N
 ATOM 359 CA GLY A 281 -4.920 24.239 -12.522 1.00 43.93
 C
 ANISOU 359 CA GLY A 281 5546 5506 5639 43 -15 -9
 C
 ATOM 360 C GLY A 281 -5.889 24.672 -11.425 1.00 44.05
 C
 ANISOU 360 C GLY A 281 5544 5513 5679 30 -12 3
 C
 ATOM 361 O GLY A 281 -6.548 25.727 -11.535 1.00 44.55
 O
 ANISOU 361 O GLY A 281 5577 5596 5754 17 20 -60
 O
 ATOM 362 N VAL A 282 -5.968 23.871 -10.367 1.00 43.31
 N
 ANISOU 362 N VAL A 282 5472 5421 5561 14 -8 19
 N
 ATOM 363 CA VAL A 282 -6.851 24.121 -9.241 1.00 43.04
 C
 ANISOU 363 CA VAL A 282 5464 5380 5508 26 -25 -11
 C
 ATOM 364 CB VAL A 282 -7.691 22.860 -8.916 1.00 43.44
 C
 ANISOU 364 CB VAL A 282 5511 5459 5536 37 4 -16
 C
 ATOM 365 CG1 VAL A 282 -8.661 23.101 -7.753 1.00 44.12
 C
 ANISOU 365 CG1 VAL A 282 5583 5557 5621 14 21 -60
 C
 ATOM 366 CG2 VAL A 282 -8.442 22.350 -10.169 1.00 42.54
 C
 ANISOU 366 CG2 VAL A 282 5348 5334 5481 10 -71 16
 C
 ATOM 367 C VAL A 282 -5.948 24.480 -8.073 1.00 43.28
 C
 ANISOU 367 C VAL A 282 5520 5394 5528 31 -9 0
 C
 ATOM 368 O VAL A 282 -4.938 23.807 -7.830 1.00 43.32
 O
 ANISOU 368 O VAL A 282 5586 5392 5480 -4 -7 0
 O
 ATOM 369 N GLU A 283 -6.269 25.552 -7.361 1.00 43.39
 N
 ANISOU 369 N GLU A 283 5533 5428 5524 46 -30 -15
 N
 ATOM 370 CA GLU A 283 -5.332 26.039 -6.359 1.00 43.99
 C
 ANISOU 370 CA GLU A 283 5588 5513 5614 39 -27 -44
 C
 ATOM 371 CB GLU A 283 -5.541 27.527 -6.015 1.00 44.14
 C
 ANISOU 371 CB GLU A 283 5616 5518 5637 22 -32 -77
 C

ATOM	372	CG	GLU A	283	-4.233	28.237	-5.566	1.00	45.14	
C										
ANISOU	372	CG	GLU A	283	5698	5626	5824	1	-30	-88
C										
ATOM	373	CD	GLU A	283	-4.371	29.755	-5.272	1.00	45.52	
C										
ANISOU	373	CD	GLU A	283	5808	5640	5847	63	-22	-79
C										
ATOM	374	OE1	GLU A	283	-5.169	30.449	-5.936	1.00	45.98	
O										
ANISOU	374	OE1	GLU A	283	5903	5748	5817	168	-129	-128
O										
ATOM	375	OE2	GLU A	283	-3.643	30.256	-4.381	1.00	45.87	
O										
ANISOU	375	OE2	GLU A	283	5852	5692	5885	80	-99	-213
O										
ATOM	376	C	GLU A	283	-5.379	25.129	-5.137	1.00	43.97	
C										
ANISOU	376	C	GLU A	283	5562	5548	5597	37	-9	-38
C										
ATOM	377	O	GLU A	283	-6.407	24.499	-4.844	1.00	44.59	
O										
ANISOU	377	O	GLU A	283	5634	5595	5712	35	51	-49
O										
ATOM	378	N	VAL A	284	-4.236	24.998	-4.479	1.00	43.75	
N										
ANISOU	378	N	VAL A	284	5529	5540	5552	44	-36	-57
N										
ATOM	379	CA	VAL A	284	-4.120	24.176	-3.273	1.00	43.31	
C										
ANISOU	379	CA	VAL A	284	5511	5464	5480	32	-24	-78
C										
ATOM	380	CB	VAL A	284	-3.476	22.788	-3.586	1.00	43.18	
C										
ANISOU	380	CB	VAL A	284	5470	5449	5488	12	-27	-98
C										
ATOM	381	CG1	VAL A	284	-4.052	22.210	-4.898	1.00	43.69	
C										
ANISOU	381	CG1	VAL A	284	5545	5529	5525	52	-3	-77
C										
ATOM	382	CG2	VAL A	284	-1.955	22.880	-3.689	1.00	42.77	
C										
ANISOU	382	CG2	VAL A	284	5474	5424	5350	28	-8	-121
C										
ATOM	383	C	VAL A	284	-3.295	25.000	-2.284	1.00	43.29	
C										
ANISOU	383	C	VAL A	284	5540	5456	5451	58	2	-99
C										
ATOM	384	O	VAL A	284	-2.599	25.934	-2.685	1.00	43.04	
O										
ANISOU	384	O	VAL A	284	5517	5406	5431	65	12	-172
O										
ATOM	385	N	HIS A	285	-3.359	24.658	-1.005	1.00	43.83	
N										
ANISOU	385	N	HIS A	285	5611	5536	5504	66	-17	-98
N										
ATOM	386	CA	HIS A	285	-2.861	25.567	0.027	1.00	44.27	
C										

ANISOU	386	CA	HIS A	285	5668	5587	5565	87	-30	-55
C										
ATOM	387	CB	HIS A	285	-4.050	26.282	0.698	1.00	44.73	
C										
ANISOU	387	CB	HIS A	285	5756	5646	5593	75	-33	-36
C										
ATOM	388	CG	HIS A	285	-4.976	26.958	-0.275	1.00	44.92	
C										
ANISOU	388	CG	HIS A	285	5649	5723	5694	77	-25	-31
C										
ATOM	389	ND1	HIS A	285	-4.656	28.136	-0.918	1.00	44.58	
N										
ANISOU	389	ND1	HIS A	285	5612	5609	5716	66	-65	-20
N										
ATOM	390	CE1	HIS A	285	-5.646	28.483	-1.724	1.00	45.27	
C										
ANISOU	390	CE1	HIS A	285	5786	5744	5667	95	17	-124
C										
ATOM	391	NE2	HIS A	285	-6.598	27.573	-1.625	1.00	43.43	
N										
ANISOU	391	NE2	HIS A	285	5469	5597	5434	28	51	-17
N										
ATOM	392	CD2	HIS A	285	-6.199	26.603	-0.735	1.00	44.79	
C										
ANISOU	392	CD2	HIS A	285	5612	5701	5703	19	85	-129
C										
ATOM	393	C	HIS A	285	-1.950	24.866	1.049	1.00	44.64	
C										
ANISOU	393	C	HIS A	285	5770	5605	5584	68	-24	-62
O										
ATOM	394	O	HIS A	285	-1.415	25.503	1.966	1.00	44.57	
O										
ANISOU	394	O	HIS A	285	5789	5585	5561	88	-2	-76
N										
ATOM	395	N	ASN A	286	-1.729	23.565	0.843	1.00	44.50	
N										
ANISOU	395	N	ASN A	286	5789	5535	5584	80	-9	-57
N										
ATOM	396	CA	ASN A	286	-0.962	22.747	1.781	1.00	44.26	
C										
ANISOU	396	CA	ASN A	286	5730	5533	5553	67	-12	-83
C										
ATOM	397	CB	ASN A	286	-1.450	21.295	1.735	1.00	44.27	
C										
ANISOU	397	CB	ASN A	286	5748	5527	5545	38	6	-34
C										
ATOM	398	CG	ASN A	286	-1.216	20.635	0.373	1.00	44.25	
C										
ANISOU	398	CG	ASN A	286	5821	5469	5519	47	-24	-56
C										
ATOM	399	OD1	ASN A	286	-1.410	21.255	-0.676	1.00	43.91	
O										
ANISOU	399	OD1	ASN A	286	5808	5508	5364	5	-68	-229
O										
ATOM	400	ND2	ASN A	286	-0.803	19.376	0.391	1.00	44.62	
N										
ANISOU	400	ND2	ASN A	286	5770	5592	5590	125	0	-53
N										

ATOM	401	C	ASN A 286	0.568	22.816	1.625	1.00	44.26	
C									
ANISOU	401	C	ASN A 286	5738	5529	5547	68	-18	-77
C									
ATOM	402	O	ASN A 286	1.286	22.107	2.322	1.00	45.01	
O									
ANISOU	402	O	ASN A 286	5800	5597	5702	141	-25	-4
O									
ATOM	403	N	ALA A 287	1.077	23.681	0.750	1.00	43.66	
N									
ANISOU	403	N	ALA A 287	5666	5502	5421	51	-13	-117
N									
ATOM	404	CA	ALA A 287	2.530	23.836	0.631	1.00	43.65	
C									
ANISOU	404	CA	ALA A 287	5588	5531	5464	78	-35	-99
C									
ATOM	405	CB	ALA A 287	2.881	24.633	-0.594	1.00	43.62	
C									
ANISOU	405	CB	ALA A 287	5586	5509	5477	102	-29	-107
C									
ATOM	406	C	ALA A 287	3.178	24.463	1.879	1.00	43.97	
C									
ANISOU	406	C	ALA A 287	5604	5597	5503	92	-43	-106
C									
ATOM	407	O	ALA A 287	2.539	25.238	2.598	1.00	43.85	
O									
ANISOU	407	O	ALA A 287	5569	5635	5454	105	-67	-115
O									
ATOM	408	N	LYS A 288	4.453	24.128	2.104	1.00	44.17	
N									
ANISOU	408	N	LYS A 288	5627	5595	5558	72	-23	-103
N									
ATOM	409	CA	LYS A 288	5.217	24.563	3.272	1.00	44.18	
C									
ANISOU	409	CA	LYS A 288	5625	5588	5572	29	-45	-99
C									
ATOM	410	CB	LYS A 288	5.689	23.352	4.080	1.00	44.81	
C									
ANISOU	410	CB	LYS A 288	5699	5701	5626	40	-42	-150
C									
ATOM	411	CG	LYS A 288	4.593	22.555	4.792	1.00	46.48	
C									
ANISOU	411	CG	LYS A 288	5865	5903	5892	-76	11	-29
C									
ATOM	412	CD	LYS A 288	4.200	23.232	6.110	1.00	49.09	
C									
ANISOU	412	CD	LYS A 288	6127	6301	6221	-126	134	-75
C									
ATOM	413	CE	LYS A 288	2.938	22.633	6.718	1.00	52.04	
C									
ANISOU	413	CE	LYS A 288	6488	6709	6575	43	-23	-39
C									
ATOM	414	NZ	LYS A 288	1.723	22.869	5.865	1.00	52.37	
N									
ANISOU	414	NZ	LYS A 288	6568	6732	6598	74	-80	19
N									
ATOM	415	C	LYS A 288	6.420	25.342	2.794	1.00	44.20	
C									

ANISOU	415	C	LYS A 288	5613	5591	5587	58	-50	-120
ATOM	416	O	LYS A 288	7.391	24.752	2.339	1.00	44.44	
ANISOU	416	O	LYS A 288	5687	5545	5650	97	-149	-161
ATOM	417	N	THR A 289	6.354	26.670	2.864	1.00	44.16	
ANISOU	417	N	THR A 289	5601	5569	5607	51	-24	-106
ATOM	418	CA	THR A 289	7.461	27.508	2.418	1.00	44.15	
ANISOU	418	CA	THR A 289	5612	5539	5620	39	5	-85
ATOM	419	CB	THR A 289	6.970	28.884	1.928	1.00	44.07	
ANISOU	419	CB	THR A 289	5583	5531	5628	43	0	-85
ATOM	420	OG1	THR A 289	5.785	28.708	1.148	1.00	44.05	
ANISOU	420	OG1	THR A 289	5591	5462	5685	41	30	-182
ATOM	421	CG2	THR A 289	8.017	29.571	1.057	1.00	43.05	
ANISOU	421	CG2	THR A 289	5481	5379	5495	32	70	-140
ATOM	422	C	THR A 289	8.492	27.654	3.538	1.00	44.68	
ANISOU	422	C	THR A 289	5698	5604	5673	42	1	-63
ATOM	423	O	THR A 289	8.134	27.775	4.699	1.00	44.31	
ANISOU	423	O	THR A 289	5702	5521	5612	66	10	-51
ATOM	424	N	LYS A 290	9.774	27.609	3.180	1.00	45.81	
ANISOU	424	N	LYS A 290	5825	5733	5846	14	-29	-52
ATOM	425	CA	LYS A 290	10.851	27.684	4.165	1.00	46.81	
ANISOU	425	CA	LYS A 290	5945	5856	5982	13	-25	-36
ATOM	426	CB	LYS A 290	12.115	26.942	3.676	1.00	47.41	
ANISOU	426	CB	LYS A 290	6028	5957	6026	13	4	-53
ATOM	427	CG	LYS A 290	11.847	25.624	2.921	1.00	48.57	
ANISOU	427	CG	LYS A 290	6220	6021	6211	-2	67	-25
ATOM	428	CD	LYS A 290	11.104	24.615	3.765	1.00	51.96	
ANISOU	428	CD	LYS A 290	6717	6409	6614	73	185	3
ATOM	429	CE	LYS A 290	9.953	24.034	2.979	1.00	49.11	
ANISOU	429	CE	LYS A 290	6138	6223	6296	-248	15	22

ATOM	430	NZ	LYS A 290	9.085	23.115	3.801	1.00	53.79	
N									
ANISOU	430	NZ	LYS A 290	6802	6907	6729	208	-33	-113
N									
ATOM	431	C	LYS A 290	11.172	29.147	4.440	1.00	46.84	
C									
ANISOU	431	C	LYS A 290	5963	5877	5957	0	-26	-24
C									
ATOM	432	O	LYS A 290	11.011	29.996	3.549	1.00	47.40	
O									
ANISOU	432	O	LYS A 290	5986	5914	6109	0	-16	-3
O									
ATOM	433	N	PRO A 291	11.592	29.457	5.681	1.00	46.94	
N									
ANISOU	433	N	PRO A 291	5985	5900	5950	-14	-59	-1
C									
ATOM	434	CA	PRO A 291	12.091	30.804	5.994	1.00	46.84	
C									
ANISOU	434	CA	PRO A 291	5974	5891	5931	-18	-52	-2
C									
ATOM	435	CB	PRO A 291	12.554	30.682	7.462	1.00	46.82	
C									
ANISOU	435	CB	PRO A 291	5971	5895	5921	-11	-80	-5
C									
ATOM	436	CG	PRO A 291	12.624	29.199	7.753	1.00	46.92	
C									
ANISOU	436	CG	PRO A 291	6015	5881	5931	-28	-125	-7
C									
ATOM	437	CD	PRO A 291	11.585	28.578	6.870	1.00	47.19	
C									
ANISOU	437	CD	PRO A 291	6015	5909	6005	-25	-71	32
C									
ATOM	438	C	PRO A 291	13.261	31.147	5.075	1.00	46.64	
C									
ANISOU	438	C	PRO A 291	5925	5886	5910	5	-30	-4
O									
ATOM	439	O	PRO A 291	14.133	30.296	4.863	1.00	47.04	
O									
ANISOU	439	O	PRO A 291	5987	5882	6001	31	-44	-33
N									
ATOM	440	N	ARG A 292	13.264	32.364	4.520	1.00	46.46	
N									
ANISOU	440	N	ARG A 292	5884	5850	5915	18	-40	-33
C									
ATOM	441	CA	ARG A 292	14.214	32.738	3.462	1.00	46.02	
C									
ANISOU	441	CA	ARG A 292	5853	5808	5821	13	-28	-46
C									
ATOM	442	CB	ARG A 292	13.794	34.046	2.798	1.00	46.45	
C									
ANISOU	442	CB	ARG A 292	5904	5847	5896	2	-27	-71
C									
ATOM	443	CG	ARG A 292	13.611	35.259	3.741	1.00	47.04	
C									
ANISOU	443	CG	ARG A 292	6025	5960	5886	9	-27	-61
C									
ATOM	444	CD	ARG A 292	13.483	36.560	2.938	1.00	47.13	
C									

ANISOU	444	CD	ARG A 292	6000	5923	5984	-61	-73	-30
C									
ATOM	445	NE	ARG A 292	12.698	37.551	3.667	1.00	47.83	
N									
ANISOU	445	NE	ARG A 292	6097	5602	6472	-52	16	-335
N									
ATOM	446	CZ	ARG A 292	13.127	38.770	4.014	1.00	57.33	
C									
ANISOU	446	CZ	ARG A 292	7795	7019	6967	93	-377	229
C									
ATOM	447	NH1	ARG A 292	14.348	39.183	3.676	1.00	49.57	
N									
ANISOU	447	NH1	ARG A 292	5617	6420	6794	-337	306	19
N									
ATOM	448	NH2	ARG A 292	12.320	39.589	4.688	1.00	48.78	
N									
ANISOU	448	NH2	ARG A 292	5976	6056	6501	282	328	-326
N									
ATOM	449	C	ARG A 292	15.654	32.829	3.962	1.00	46.46	
C									
ANISOU	449	C	ARG A 292	5866	5923	5862	7	-4	-68
C									
ATOM	450	O	ARG A 292	15.881	33.227	5.111	1.00	46.71	
O									
ANISOU	450	O	ARG A 292	5920	5996	5831	8	24	-119
O									
ATOM	451	N	GLU A 293	16.617	32.446	3.108	1.00	46.36	
N									
ANISOU	451	N	GLU A 293	5854	5928	5831	24	-8	-73
N									
ATOM	452	CA	GLU A 293	18.053	32.436	3.465	1.00	46.15	
C									
ANISOU	452	CA	GLU A 293	5799	5867	5867	0	-8	-62
C									
ATOM	453	CB	GLU A 293	18.639	31.019	3.384	1.00	46.12	
C									
ANISOU	453	CB	GLU A 293	5824	5830	5866	1	-58	0
C									
ATOM	454	CG	GLU A 293	17.798	29.901	3.963	1.00	47.34	
C									
ANISOU	454	CG	GLU A 293	5940	5960	6085	-28	-21	-38
C									
ATOM	455	CD	GLU A 293	18.535	28.556	3.942	1.00	47.14	
C									
ANISOU	455	CD	GLU A 293	5934	5957	6020	39	-105	-55
C									
ATOM	456	OE1	GLU A 293	19.338	28.315	4.865	1.00	49.59	
O									
ANISOU	456	OE1	GLU A 293	6438	6317	6085	42	-160	10
O									
ATOM	457	OE2	GLU A 293	18.316	27.742	3.006	1.00	48.92	
O									
ANISOU	457	OE2	GLU A 293	6228	6211	6148	-49	-12	-85
O									
ATOM	458	C	GLU A 293	18.833	33.336	2.514	1.00	45.36	
C									
ANISOU	458	C	GLU A 293	5761	5721	5752	-18	-34	-35
C									

ATOM 459 O GLU A 293 18.457 33.457 1.355 1.00 45.82
 O
 ANISOU 459 O GLU A 293 5815 5803 5791 -15 0 -122
 O
 ATOM 460 N GLU A 294 19.926 33.938 2.994 1.00 45.28
 N
 ANISOU 460 N GLU A 294 5733 5714 5756 -18 -2 -11
 N
 ATOM 461 CA GLU A 294 20.712 34.932 2.222 1.00 44.87
 C
 ANISOU 461 CA GLU A 294 5685 5636 5725 -25 -11 -35
 C
 ATOM 462 CB GLU A 294 21.091 36.145 3.107 1.00 44.81
 C
 ANISOU 462 CB GLU A 294 5705 5615 5706 -20 -7 -42
 C
 ATOM 463 CG GLU A 294 21.392 37.439 2.323 1.00 44.23
 C
 ANISOU 463 CG GLU A 294 5601 5551 5653 -69 -25 -17
 C
 ATOM 464 CD GLU A 294 22.111 38.531 3.140 1.00 44.89
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 ANISOU 464 CD GLU A 294 5751 5638 5664 -73 2 -26
 C
 ATOM 465 OE1 GLU A 294 22.680 39.462 2.517 1.00 44.05
 O
 ANISOU 465 OE1 GLU A 294 5729 5440 5566 -143 73 -204
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 ATOM 466 OE2 GLU A 294 22.116 38.473 4.393 1.00 46.43
 O
 ANISOU 466 OE2 GLU A 294 5939 5875 5726 -261 -49 46
 O
 ATOM 467 C GLU A 294 21.976 34.325 1.586 1.00 44.97
 C
 ANISOU 467 C GLU A 294 5700 5636 5749 -24 -23 -39
 C
 ATOM 468 O GLU A 294 22.738 33.611 2.247 1.00 45.23
 O
 ANTSOU 468 O GLU A 294 5722 5641 5823 4 -34 -91
 O
 ATOM 469 N GLN A 295 22.211 34.628 0.315 1.00 45.12
 N
 ANISOU 469 N GLN A 295 5687 5686 5771 -24 0 -36
 N
 ATOM 470 CA GLN A 295 23.288 33.972 -0.424 1.00 45.81
 C
 ANISOU 470 CA GLN A 295 5768 5739 5898 0 -23 -34
 C
 ATOM 471 CB GLN A 295 22.770 33.466 -1.772 1.00 45.40
 C
 ANISOU 471 CB GLN A 295 5746 5699 5802 14 -9 -34
 C
 ATOM 472 CG GLN A 295 21.458 32.654 -1.658 1.00 45.05
 C
 ANISOU 472 CG GLN A 295 5671 5623 5819 25 -48 39
 C
 ATOM 473 CD GLN A 295 21.627 31.319 -0.930 1.00 50.11
 C

ANISOU 473 CD GLN A 295 6357 6206 6473 -225 -440 -126
 C
 ATOM 474 OE1 GLN A 295 22.456 30.493 -1.319 1.00 46.51
 O
 ANISOU 474 OE1 GLN A 295 5639 5846 6183 244 39 -244
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 ATOM 475 NE2 GLN A 295 20.831 31.098 0.119 1.00 44.53
 N
 ANISOU 475 NE2 GLN A 295 5399 5954 5566 -128 161 -70
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 ATOM 476 C GLN A 295 24.555 34.838 -0.580 1.00 46.43
 C
 ANISOU 476 C GLN A 295 5854 5802 5984 26 12 5
 C
 ATOM 477 O GLN A 295 24.486 36.076 -0.703 1.00 47.58
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 ANISOU 477 O GLN A 295 6015 5902 6161 59 10 -25
 O
 ATOM 478 N TYR A 296 25.714 34.187 -0.561 1.00 46.40
 N
 ANISOU 478 N TYR A 296 5836 5823 5968 44 40 12
 N
 ATOM 479 CA TYR A 296 26.988 34.887 -0.681 1.00 46.22
 C
 ANISOU 479 CA TYR A 296 5850 5807 5904 6 0 -13
 C
 ATOM 480 CB TYR A 296 28.136 33.947 -0.299 1.00 46.54
 C
 ANISOU 480 CB TYR A 296 5879 5805 5997 11 21 -4
 C
 ATOM 481 CG TYR A 296 28.369 33.809 1.199 1.00 46.10
 C
 ANISOU 481 CG TYR A 296 5899 5814 5802 -12 36 13
 C
 ATOM 482 CD1 TYR A 296 27.454 33.149 2.015 1.00 46.85
 C
 ANISOU 482 CD1 TYR A 296 5952 5814 6034 41 56 -47
 C
 ATOM 483 CE1 TYR A 296 27.676 33.022 3.393 1.00 47.39
 C
 ANISOU 483 CE1 TYR A 296 6047 6058 5900 5 -74 8
 C
 ATOM 484 CZ TYR A 296 28.836 33.551 3.951 1.00 46.56
 C
 ANISOU 484 CZ TYR A 296 5965 5924 5799 -82 4 31
 C
 ATOM 485 OH TYR A 296 29.080 33.427 5.309 1.00 47.47
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 ANISOU 485 OH TYR A 296 6193 5903 5937 -47 -8 -40
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 ATOM 486 CE2 TYR A 296 29.756 34.202 3.145 1.00 47.62
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 ANISOU 486 CE2 TYR A 296 5995 5884 6215 36 51 -59
 C
 ATOM 487 CD2 TYR A 296 29.520 34.324 1.786 1.00 45.57
 C
 ANISOU 487 CD2 TYR A 296 5830 5826 5658 6 -68 15

ATOM 488 C TYR A 296 27.193 35.501 -2.083 1.00 46.49
 C
 ANISOU 488 C TYR A 296 5907 5803 5951 6 -4 3
 C
 ATOM 489 O TYR A 296 28.292 35.440 -2.666 1.00 46.50
 O
 ANISOU 489 O TYR A 296 5897 5779 5989 -14 -14 -11
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 ATOM 490 N ASN A 297 26.119 36.064 -2.631 1.00 46.88
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 ANISOU 490 N ASN A 297 5965 5855 5991 17 -15 -17
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 ATOM 491 CA ASN A 297 26.216 36.949 -3.792 1.00 47.71
 C
 ANISOU 491 CA ASN A 297 6085 5986 6055 26 -38 -12
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 ATOM 492 CB ASN A 297 26.142 36.169 -5.117 1.00 48.85
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 ANISOU 492 CB ASN A 297 6260 6139 6160 64 0 -11
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 ATOM 493 CG ASN A 297 24.947 35.221 -5.195 1.00 50.92
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 ANISOU 493 CG ASN A 297 6460 6440 6445 -63 58 -1
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 ATOM 494 OD1 ASN A 297 24.216 35.028 -4.220 1.00 52.42
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 ANISOU 494 OD1 ASN A 297 6674 6584 6659 87 34 -103
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 ATOM 495 ND2 ASN A 297 24.768 34.605 -6.370 1.00 56.08
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 ANISOU 495 ND2 ASN A 297 7171 7114 7021 -39 -31 -25
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 ATOM 496 C ASN A 297 25.188 38.088 -3.729 1.00 47.37
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 ANISOU 496 C ASN A 297 6034 5962 6003 2 -36 -28
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 ATOM 497 O ASN A 297 24.879 38.733 -4.748 1.00 47.54
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 ANISOU 497 O ASN A 297 6064 5970 6028 -37 -68 -27
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 ATOM 498 N SER A 298 24.679 38.332 -2.516 1.00 47.02
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 ANISOU 498 N SER A 298 5921 5925 6017 5 -15 -17
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 ATOM 499 CA SER A 298 23.797 39.477 -2.220 1.00 46.71
 C
 ANISOU 499 CA SER A 298 5868 5873 6005 -26 -29 0
 C
 ATOM 500 CB SER A 298 24.415 40.801 -2.693 1.00 46.68
 C
 ANISOU 500 CB SER A 298 5861 5857 6015 -11 -30 45
 C
 ATOM 501 OG SER A 298 25.715 40.961 -2.150 1.00 48.13
 O
 ANISOU 501 OG SER A 298 6019 6020 6244 -95 -25 -12
 O
 ATOM 502 C SER A 298 22.395 39.255 2.792 1.00 46.18
 C

ANISOU	502	C	SER A	298	5828	5812	5906	-33	-31	13
ATOM	503	O	SER A	298	21.852	40.082	-3.545	1.00	46.36	
ANISOU	503	O	SER A	298	5846	5850	5918	-31	-40	43
ATOM	504	N	THR A	299	21.810	38.137	-2.365	1.00	45.58	
ANISOU	504	N	THR A	299	5776	5728	5815	-47	-20	0
ATOM	505	CA	THR A	299	20.634	37.558	-2.982	1.00	45.03	
ANISOU	505	CA	THR A	299	5757	5632	5719	-42	-23	-30
ATOM	506	CB	THR A	299	21.118	36.736	-4.229	1.00	45.29	
ANISOU	506	CB	THR A	299	5793	5664	5749	-38	-58	-30
ATOM	507	OG1	THR A	299	20.498	37.203	-5.433	1.00	46.45	
ANISOU	507	OG1	THR A	299	5934	5743	5972	21	-92	-8
ATOM	508	CG2	THR A	299	20.931	35.249	-4.066	1.00	45.09	
ANISOU	508	CG2	THR A	299	5820	5677	5634	-42	-57	-34
ATOM	509	C	THR A	299	19.994	36.667	-1.895	1.00	44.73	
ANISOU	509	C	THR A	299	5717	5578	5700	-68	-31	-58
ATOM	510	O	THR A	299	20.734	36.055	-1.103	1.00	44.52	
ANISOU	510	O	THR A	299	5722	5570	5623	-99	-47	-90
ATOM	511	N	TYR A	300	18.656	36.609	-1.809	1.00	44.50	
ANISOU	511	N	TYR A	300	5713	5554	5640	-37	1	-53
ATOM	512	CA	TYR A	300	18.007	35.534	-1.007	1.00	44.78	
ANISOU	512	CA	TYR A	300	5706	5632	5674	-53	22	-106
ATOM	513	CB	TYR A	300	16.841	36.048	-0.117	1.00	45.79	
ANISOU	513	CB	TYR A	300	5829	5719	5847	-42	30	-116
ATOM	514	CG	TYR A	300	17.195	37.233	0.822	1.00	47.96	
ANISOU	514	CG	TYR A	300	6051	6119	6052	4	19	-11
ATOM	515	CD1	TYR A	300	17.216	38.547	0.337	1.00	46.79	
ANISOU	515	CD1	TYR A	300	6033	5674	6069	-83	-3	-132
ATOM	516	CE1	TYR A	300	17.531	39.614	1.158	1.00	47.40	
ANISOU	516	CE1	TYR A	300	6116	6018	5876	-35	4	-148

ATOM 517 C2 TYR A 300 17.834 39.387 2.495 1.00 47.96
 C
 ANISOU 517 C2 TYR A 300 6083 6090 6048 47 -15 45
 C
 ATOM 518 OH TYR A 300 18.148 40.465 3.318 1.00 46.29
 O
 ANISOU 518 OH TYR A 300 6171 5754 5662 -44 -150 -180
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 ATOM 519 CE2 TYR A 300 17.804 38.096 3.006 1.00 47.39
 C
 ANISOU 519 CE2 TYR A 300 6071 5825 6109 49 -44 -39
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 ATOM 520 CD2 TYR A 300 17.490 37.029 2.170 1.00 46.41
 C
 ANISOU 520 CD2 TYR A 300 5977 5849 5807 -92 -119 -95
 C
 ATOM 521 C TYR A 300 17.585 34.279 -1.817 1.00 44.23
 C
 ANISOU 521 C TYR A 300 5614 5568 5621 -41 28 -39
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 ATOM 522 O TYR A 300 17.452 34.291 -3.056 1.00 44.14
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 ANISOU 522 O TYR A 300 5567 5606 5598 -57 27 -81
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 ATOM 523 N ARG A 301 17.383 33.193 -1.085 1.00 43.82
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 ANISOU 523 N ARG A 301 5560 5519 5571 14 -13 -43
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 ATOM 524 CA ARG A 301 16.918 31.936 -1.647 1.00 43.57
 C
 ANISOU 524 CA ARG A 301 5505 5506 5542 -3 -7 -33
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 ATOM 525 CB ARG A 301 18.004 30.864 -1.516 1.00 43.36
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 ANISOU 525 CB ARG A 301 5504 5467 5501 15 -47 -49
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 ATOM 526 CG ARG A 301 17.592 29.478 -2.000 1.00 44.07
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 ANISOU 526 CG ARG A 301 5519 5525 5699 -32 -46 -8
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 ATOM 527 CD ARG A 301 18.816 28.611 -2.243 1.00 44.34
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 ANISOU 527 CD ARG A 301 5415 5556 5873 -21 -27 -130
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 ATOM 528 NE ARG A 301 18.503 27.319 -2.846 1.00 45.93
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 ANISOU 528 NE ARG A 301 5462 6031 5957 106 -48 -104
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 ATOM 529 CZ ARG A 301 18.153 26.232 -2.170 1.00 42.24
 C
 ANISOU 529 CZ ARG A 301 5643 5431 4975 -112 61 -40
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 ATOM 530 NH1 ARG A 301 18.055 26.272 -0.844 1.00 47.72
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 ANISOU 530 NH1 ARG A 301 5737 6114 6280 8 -101 -45
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 ATOM 531 NH2 ARG A 301 17.891 25.102 -2.821 1.00 46.14
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ANISOU	531	NH2	ARG A	301	5495	6132	5903	156	108	67
ATOM	532	C	ARG A	301	15.674	31.523	-0.876	1.00	43.64	
ANISOU	532	C	ARG A	301	5540	5535	5503	1	-17	-7
ATOM	533	O	ARG A	301	15.705	31.440	0.362	1.00	44.01	
ANISOU	533	O	ARG A	301	5675	5632	5413	52	3	7
ATOM	534	N	VAL A	302	14.574	31.295	-1.598	1.00	43.14	
ANISOU	534	N	VAL A	302	5467	5424	5499	-21	-5	-6
ATOM	535	CA	VAL A	302	13.342	30.854	-0.956	1.00	42.72	
ANISOU	535	CA	VAL A	302	5403	5315	5512	-37	8	-17
ATOM	536	CB	VAL A	302	12.244	31.957	-0.857	1.00	43.01	
ANISOU	536	CB	VAL A	302	5439	5350	5551	-47	13	-13
ATOM	537	CG1	VAL A	302	11.403	31.739	0.404	1.00	42.56	
ANISOU	537	CG1	VAL A	302	5310	5394	5466	-110	-2	-109
ATOM	538	CG2	VAL A	302	12.860	33.368	-0.830	1.00	43.35	
ANISOU	538	CG2	VAL A	302	5471	5351	5646	-38	32	-2
ATOM	539	C	VAL A	302	12.803	29.606	-1.643	1.00	42.39	
ANISOU	539	C	VAL A	302	5389	5308	5407	-33	-5	-28
ATOM	540	O	VAL A	302	12.657	29.560	-2.863	1.00	41.88	
ANISOU	540	O	VAL A	302	5326	5264	5320	-2	-39	-30
ATOM	541	N	VAL A	303	12.529	28.603	-0.810	1.00	42.33	
ANISOU	541	N	VAL A	303	5387	5251	5445	-64	-2	-41
ATOM	542	CA	VAL A	303	12.107	27.279	-1.230	1.00	42.18	
ANISOU	542	CA	VAL A	303	5328	5270	5427	-26	30	-33
ATOM	543	CB	VAL A	303	13.036	26.184	-0.605	1.00	42.24	
ANISOU	543	CB	VAL A	303	5310	5283	5454	-22	24	-23
ATOM	544	CG1	VAL A	303	12.534	24.790	-0.910	1.00	41.59	
ANISOU	544	CG1	VAL A	303	5214	5202	5384	-38	86	-28
ATOM	545	CG2	VAL A	303	14.501	26.353	-1.073	1.00	42.85	
ANISOU	545	CG2	VAL A	303	5375	5362	5542	-30	59	-55

ATOM 546 C VAL A 303 10.674 27.041 -0.748 1.00 41.94
 C
 ANISOU 546 C VAL A 303 5300 5258 5377 -12 27 -38
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 ATOM 547 O VAL A 303 10.364 27.277 0.424 1.00 42.19
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 ANISOU 547 O VAL A 303 5391 5257 5381 11 76 22
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 ATOM 548 N SER A 304 9.801 26.596 -1.648 1.00 41.73
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 ANISOU 548 N SER A 304 5238 5240 5375 4 30 -44
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 ANISOU 549 CA SER A 304 5196 5202 5323 -26 5 -31
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 ATOM 550 CB SER A 304 7.339 26.861 -1.831 1.00 41.38
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 ANISOU 550 CB SER A 304 5184 5211 5327 -22 -8 -54
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 ATOM 551 OG SER A 304 6.152 26.629 -1.076 1.00 40.98
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 ANISOU 551 OG SER A 304 5221 5152 5196 20 16 -154
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 ATOM 552 C SER A 304 8.391 24.579 -1.579 1.00 41.13
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 ANISOU 552 C SER A 304 5166 5191 5269 -40 12 -60
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 ATOM 553 O SER A 304 8.646 24.190 -2.718 1.00 40.85
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 ANISOU 553 O SER A 304 5073 5198 5250 -55 -3 -38
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 ATOM 554 N VAL A 305 7.992 23.779 -0.583 1.00 41.00
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 ANISOU 554 N VAL A 305 5201 5158 5219 -43 -30 -25
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 ATOM 555 CA VAL A 305 7.796 22.329 -0.709 1.00 40.98
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 ANTSOU 555 CA VAL A 305 5182 5183 5204 -45 -18 -47
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 ATOM 556 CB VAL A 305 8.559 21.550 0.407 1.00 40.91
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 ANISOU 556 CB VAL A 305 5162 5158 5221 31 36 13
 C
 ATOM 557 CG1 VAL A 305 8.340 20.053 0.282 1.00 40.60
 C
 ANISOU 557 CG1 VAL A 305 5114 5164 5145 -82 -121 -82
 C
 ATOM 558 CG2 VAL A 305 10.044 21.845 0.363 1.00 41.19
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 ANISOU 558 CG2 VAL A 305 5200 5121 5326 -85 -25 -36
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 ATOM 559 C VAL A 305 6.306 21.921 -0.660 1.00 41.10
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 ANISOU 559 C VAL A 305 5186 5211 5215 -36 -14 -73
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 ATOM 560 O VAL A 305 5.573 22.260 0.293 1.00 40.73
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ANISOU 560 O VAL A 305 5174 5103 5197 -37 9 -126
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 ATOM 561 N LEU A 306 5.887 21.153 -1.666 1.00 41.07
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 ANISOU 561 N LEU A 306 5191 5259 5153 -10 -16 -73
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 ATOM 562 CA LEU A 306 4.535 20.592 -1.719 1.00 40.99
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 ANISOU 562 CA LEU A 306 5188 5219 5166 -16 -40 -36
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 ATOM 563 CB LEU A 306 3.748 21.148 -2.918 1.00 41.06
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 ANISOU 563 CB LEU A 306 5204 5163 5234 -12 -54 -29
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 ATOM 564 CG LEU A 306 2.268 20.728 -3.008 1.00 40.75
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 ANISOU 564 CG LEU A 306 5172 5155 5154 53 -5 -10
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 ATOM 565 CD1 LEU A 306 1.434 21.455 -1.976 1.00 40.43
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 ANISOU 565 CD1 LEU A 306 5289 5183 4888 -31 -17 50
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 ATOM 566 CD2 LEU A 306 1.705 20.962 -4.394 1.00 40.87
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 ANISOU 566 CD2 LEU A 306 5213 5177 5135 -17 -41 -45
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 ATOM 567 C LEU A 306 4.544 19.069 -1.779 1.00 41.08
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 ANISOU 567 C LEU A 306 5177 5234 5197 40 -34 -43
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 ATOM 568 O LEU A 306 5.110 18.481 -2.693 1.00 40.95
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 ANISOU 568 O LEU A 306 5163 5223 5171 14 -57 -46
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 ATOM 569 N THR A 307 3.895 18.438 -0.807 1.00 41.54
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 ANISOU 569 N THR A 307 5217 5276 5288 40 -35 -55
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 ATOM 570 CA THR A 307 3.718 17.004 -0.828 1.00 42.10
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 ANISOU 570 CA THR A 307 5268 5362 5363 50 -25 -59
 C
 ATOM 571 CB THR A 307 3.238 16.490 0.534 1.00 42.33
 C
 ANISOU 571 CB THR A 307 5295 5394 5391 46 -26 -62
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 ATOM 572 OG1 THR A 307 4.261 16.717 1.510 1.00 43.20
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 ANISOU 572 OG1 THR A 307 5387 5546 5479 27 -27 -143
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 ATOM 573 CG2 THR A 307 2.943 15.007 0.486 1.00 42.37
 C
 ANISOU 573 CG2 THR A 307 5388 5344 5365 25 -24 -57
 C
 ATOM 574 C THR A 307 2.738 16.624 -1.946 1.00 42.61
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 ANISOU 574 C THR A 307 5343 5394 5449 60 -18 -56

ATOM 575 O THR A 307 1.695 17.279 -2.138 1.00 43.31
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 ANISOU 575 O THR A 307 5405 5457 5593 122 -38 -50
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 ATOM 576 N VAL A 308 3.092 15.590 -2.705 1.00 41.88
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 ANISOU 576 N VAL A 308 5290 5285 5337 54 -5 -77
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 ATOM 577 CA VAL A 308 2.175 15.039 -3.688 1.00 41.32
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 ANISOU 577 CA VAL A 308 5239 5211 5250 40 -12 -42
 C
 ATOM 578 CB VAL A 308 2.772 15.033 -5.136 1.00 41.12
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 ANISOU 578 CB VAL A 308 5250 5192 5180 37 -40 -41
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 ATOM 579 CG1 VAL A 308 3.194 16.439 -5.532 1.00 40.83
 C
 ANISOU 579 CG1 VAL A 308 5238 5210 5064 -11 -14 -71
 C
 ATOM 580 CG2 VAL A 308 3.956 14.098 -5.273 1.00 40.49
 C
 ANISOU 580 CG2 VAL A 308 5160 5093 5131 11 -79 -30
 C
 ATOM 581 C VAL A 308 1.678 13.663 -3.230 1.00 41.17
 C
 ANISOU 581 C VAL A 308 5209 5209 5223 41 -23 -66
 C
 ATOM 582 O VAL A 308 2.346 12.959 -2.475 1.00 40.78
 O
 ANISOU 582 O VAL A 308 5262 5123 5107 24 -11 -56
 O
 ATOM 583 N LEU A 309 0.480 13.302 -3.665 1.00 40.99
 N
 ANISOU 583 N LEU A 309 5170 5164 5238 33 -1 -65
 N
 ATOM 584 CA LEU A 309 -0.019 11.972 -3.414 1.00 40.25
 C
 ANISOU 584 CA LEU A 309 5082 5101 5109 31 -12 -14
 C
 ATOM 585 CB LEU A 309 -1.545 11.939 -3.388 1.00 40.44
 C
 ANISOU 585 CB LEU A 309 5114 5151 5098 6 -34 -12
 C
 ATOM 586 CG LEU A 309 -2.214 12.728 -2.261 1.00 41.27
 C
 ANISOU 586 CG LEU A 309 5230 5236 5213 32 -21 0
 C
 ATOM 587 CD1 LEU A 309 -3.692 12.898 -2.547 1.00 42.21
 C
 ANISOU 587 CD1 LEU A 309 5289 5393 5355 41 -69 23
 C
 ATOM 588 CD2 LEU A 309 -2.011 12.051 -0.896 1.00 42.35
 C
 ANISOU 588 CD2 LEU A 309 5357 5365 5366 17 -14 3
 C
 ATOM 589 C LEU A 309 0.561 10.988 4.429 1.00 39.55
 C

ANISOU 589 C LEJ A 309 4964 5033 5027 -2 -36 -27
 C
 ATOM 590 O LEJ A 309 0.800 11.310 -5.591 1.00 38.60
 O
 ANISOU 590 O LEJ A 309 4763 4962 4938 33 -16 -94
 O
 ATOM 591 N HIS A 310 0.816 9.795 -3.922 1.00 39.07
 N
 ANISOU 591 N HIS A 310 4906 4954 4982 4 -10 -70
 N
 ATOM 592 CA HIS A 310 1.381 8.692 -4.663 1.00 38.71
 C
 ANISOU 592 CA HIS A 310 4886 4959 4862 -8 4 -35
 C
 ATOM 593 CB HIS A 310 1.371 7.441 -3.778 1.00 37.81
 C
 ANISOU 593 CB HIS A 310 4801 4808 4757 22 -8 -14
 C
 ATOM 594 CG HIS A 310 1.655 6.180 -4.519 1.00 36.41
 C
 ANISOU 594 CG HIS A 310 4652 4701 4480 -32 -3 59
 C
 ATOM 595 ND1 HIS A 310 2.932 5.690 -4.685 1.00 34.00
 N
 ANISOU 595 ND1 HIS A 310 4396 4421 4101 -33 -38 -4
 N
 ATOM 596 CE1 HIS A 310 2.880 4.568 -5.376 1.00 34.94
 C
 ANISOU 596 CE1 HIS A 310 4527 4316 4434 -5 -4 140
 C
 ATOM 597 NE2 HIS A 310 1.614 4.314 -5.667 1.00 34.85
 N
 ANISOU 597 NE2 HIS A 310 4517 4245 4480 61 16 113
 N
 ATOM 598 CD2 HIS A 310 0.829 5.307 -5.140 1.00 35.34
 C
 ANISOU 598 CD2 HIS A 310 4432 4621 4373 9 62 95
 C
 ATOM 599 C HIS A 310 0.644 8.427 -5.973 1.00 38.70
 C
 ANISOU 599 C HIS A 310 4902 4960 4840 -15 -27 -46
 C
 ATOM 600 O HIS A 310 1.277 8.305 -7.027 1.00 37.82
 O
 ANISOU 600 O HIS A 310 4807 4841 4722 -36 -23 -44
 O
 ATOM 601 N GLN A 311 -0.684 8.335 -5.883 1.00 39.22
 N
 ANISOU 601 N GLN A 311 5005 5002 4894 -3 19 -72
 N
 ATOM 602 CA GLN A 311 -1.541 8.052 -7.037 1.00 39.83
 C
 ANISOU 602 CA GLN A 311 5068 5069 4997 4 -14 -53
 C
 ATOM 603 CB GLN A 311 2.941 7.575 6.615 1.00 39.64
 C
 ANISOU 603 CB GLN A 311 5050 5101 4910 8 -4 -67
 C

ATOM 601 CG GLN A 311 -3.814 8.592 -5.859 1.00 41.81
 C
 ANISOU 604 CG GLN A 311 5349 5334 5203 34 4 3
 C
 ATOM 605 CD GLN A 311 -3.637 8.590 -4.319 1.00 44.78
 C
 ANISOU 605 CD GLN A 311 5943 5685 5387 -47 37 -57
 C
 ATOM 606 OE1 GLN A 311 -2.590 8.195 -3.771 1.00 43.08
 O
 ANISOU 606 OE1 GLN A 311 5380 5867 5120 97 -37 -211
 O
 ATOM 607 NE2 GLN A 311 -4.681 9.036 -3.622 1.00 43.39
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 ANISOU 607 NE2 GLN A 311 5563 5667 5256 170 135 -45
 N
 ATOM 608 C GTN A 311 -1.594 9.229 -7.995 1.00 39.90
 C
 ANISOU 608 C GLN A 311 5049 5064 5045 -16 -7 -58
 C
 ATOM 609 O GLN A 311 -1.555 9.046 -9.229 1.00 40.38
 O
 ANISOU 609 O GLN A 311 5051 5083 5207 -72 45 -44
 O
 ATOM 610 N ASP A 312 -1.642 10.431 -7.425 1.00 39.64
 N
 ANISOU 610 N ASP A 312 5014 5048 4998 -22 -10 -70
 N
 ATOM 611 CA ASP A 312 -1.723 11.662 -8.196 1.00 39.61
 C
 ANISOU 611 CA ASP A 312 5003 5033 5013 -9 -1 -80
 C
 ATOM 612 CB ASP A 312 -1.841 12.891 -7.276 1.00 39.79
 C
 ANISOU 612 CB ASP A 312 5039 5090 4987 -8 -26 -109
 C
 ATOM 613 CG ASP A 312 -3.202 13.029 -6.639 1.00 40.70
 C
 ANISOU 613 CG ASP A 312 5104 5172 5186 -39 18 -131
 C
 ATOM 614 OD1 ASP A 312 -4.081 12.167 -6.863 1.00 42.10
 O
 ANISOU 614 OD1 ASP A 312 5286 5405 5303 51 91 -230
 O
 ATOM 615 OD2 ASP A 312 -3.389 14.010 -5.888 1.00 43.00
 O
 ANISOU 615 OD2 ASP A 312 5297 5347 5692 -20 69 1
 O
 ATOM 616 C ASP A 312 -0.518 11.833 -9.091 1.00 38.73
 C
 ANISOU 616 C ASP A 312 4902 4899 4914 11 12 -121
 C
 ATOM 617 O ASP A 312 -0.655 12.241 -10.251 1.00 39.28
 O
 ANISOU 617 O ASP A 312 4946 4963 5014 -3 85 -129
 O
 ATOM 618 N TRP A 313 0.656 11.537 -8.543 1.00 37.61
 N

ANISOU 618 N TRP A 313 4772 4760 4758 -8 10 -110
 N
 ATOM 619 CA TRP A 313 1.907 11.678 -9.279 1.00 36.85
 C
 ANISOU 619 CA TRP A 313 4619 4730 4649 -7 -60 -88
 C
 ATOM 620 CB TRP A 313 3.129 11.487 -8.357 1.00 36.13
 C
 ANISOU 620 CB TRP A 313 4550 4680 4494 -8 -75 -20
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 ATOM 621 CG TRP A 313 4.441 11.751 -9.093 1.00 35.34
 C
 ANISOU 621 CG TRP A 313 4466 4697 4264 43 -176 -103
 C
 ATOM 622 CD1 TRP A 313 5.343 10.827 -9.512 1.00 35.07
 C
 ANISOU 622 CD1 TRP A 313 4501 4715 4109 -17 -197 -29
 C
 ATOM 623 NE1 TRP A 313 6.406 11.442 -10.135 1.00 34.18
 N
 ANISOU 623 NE1 TRP A 313 4463 4332 4191 -11 -148 20
 N
 ATOM 624 CE2 TRP A 313 6.187 12.796 -10.146 1.00 35.05
 C
 ANISOU 624 CE2 TRP A 313 4446 4707 4162 -75 -196 -97
 C
 ATOM 625 CD2 TRP A 313 4.954 13.028 -9.497 1.00 33.56
 C
 ANISOU 625 CD2 TRP A 313 4353 4503 3893 -30 -139 4
 C
 ATOM 626 CB3 TRP A 313 4.501 14.348 -9.354 1.00 32.76
 C
 ANISOU 626 CB3 TRP A 313 4229 4481 3734 0 -202 82
 C
 ATOM 627 CZ3 TRP A 313 5.279 15.377 -9.862 1.00 35.07
 C
 ANISOU 627 CZ3 TRP A 313 4469 4665 4192 -3 -238 41
 C
 ATOM 628 CH2 TRP A 313 6.493 15.113 -10.532 1.00 34.15
 C
 ANISOU 628 CH2 TRP A 313 4324 4418 4233 -22 -142 86
 C
 ATOM 629 CZ2 TRP A 313 6.959 13.833 -10.685 1.00 35.30
 C
 ANISOU 629 CZ2 TRP A 313 4442 4682 4288 -11 -136 -64
 C
 ATOM 630 C TRP A 313 1.998 10.709 -10.457 1.00 36.14
 C
 ANISOU 630 C TRP A 313 4477 4717 4537 0 -78 -55
 C
 ATOM 631 O TRP A 313 2.313 11.107 -11.562 1.00 35.50
 O
 ANISOU 631 O TRP A 313 4328 4708 4450 45 -104 -91
 O
 ATOM 632 N LEU A 314 1.765 9.438 -10.157 1.00 35.58
 N
 ANISOU 632 N LEU A 314 4401 4613 4503 -13 -76 -52

ATOM 633 CA LEU A 314 1.729 8.348 -11.105 1.00 35.56
 C
 ANISOU 633 CA LEU A 314 4445 4567 4497 28 5 -28
 C
 ATOM 634 CB LEU A 314 1.574 7.016 -10.361 1.00 35.07
 C
 ANISOU 634 CB LEU A 314 4405 4507 4410 -12 18 -47
 C
 ATOM 635 CG LEU A 314 2.750 6.390 -9.621 1.00 34.91
 C
 ANISOU 635 CG LEU A 314 4444 4487 4331 -14 -28 -14
 C
 ATOM 636 CD1 LEU A 314 2.290 5.110 -8.980 1.00 35.56
 C
 ANISOU 636 CD1 LEU A 314 4432 4609 4471 17 -104 -47
 C
 ATOM 637 CD2 LEU A 314 3.922 6.091 -10.522 1.00 34.75
 C
 ANISOU 637 CD2 LEU A 314 4491 4405 4306 41 -118 -7
 C
 ATOM 638 C LEU A 314 0.618 8.461 -12.146 1.00 35.53
 C
 ANISOU 638 C LEU A 314 4500 4504 4495 -33 -16 -32
 C
 ATOM 639 O LEU A 314 0.782 7.941 -13.236 1.00 35.75
 O
 ANISOU 639 O LEU A 314 4455 4563 4564 -36 -3 17
 O
 ATOM 640 N ASN A 315 -0.504 9.110 -11.802 1.00 35.21
 N
 ANISOU 640 N ASN A 315 4478 4419 4481 -76 -52 -36
 N
 ATOM 641 CA ASN A 315 -1.580 9.402 -12.763 1.00 35.05
 C
 ANISOU 641 CA ASN A 315 4531 4373 4411 -33 2 -57
 C
 ATOM 642 CB ASN A 315 -2.958 9.466 -12.074 1.00 35.00
 C
 ANISOU 642 CB ASN A 315 4513 4349 4433 -40 -16 -16
 C
 ATOM 643 CG ASN A 315 -3.500 8.086 -11.725 1.00 35.48
 C
 ANISOU 643 CG ASN A 315 4451 4447 4582 -119 -42 -126
 C
 ATOM 644 OD1 ASN A 315 -3.252 7.128 -12.445 1.00 33.89
 O
 ANISOU 644 OD1 ASN A 315 4226 4285 4363 -276 -266 -225
 O
 ATOM 645 ND2 ASN A 315 -4.209 7.977 -10.601 1.00 34.22
 N
 ANISOU 645 ND2 ASN A 315 4214 4375 4410 -223 34 -77
 N
 ATOM 646 C ASN A 315 -1.379 10.647 -13.620 1.00 34.87
 C
 ANISOU 646 C ASN A 315 4516 4388 4343 -23 1 -67
 C
 ATOM 647 O ASN A 315 -2.321 11.112 -14.237 1.00 34.63
 O

ANISOU 647 O ASN A 315 4549 4319 4289 -30 41 -65
 O
 ATOM 648 N GLY A 316 -0.171 11.197 -13.639 1.00 35.22
 N
 ANISOU 648 N GLY A 316 4517 4502 4360 6 3 -37
 N
 ATOM 649 CA GLY A 316 0.165 12.331 -14.516 1.00 35.71
 C
 ANISOU 649 CA GLY A 316 4494 4573 4500 -5 -1 -46
 C
 ATOM 650 C GLY A 316 -0.397 13.709 -14.206 1.00 35.78
 C
 ANISOU 650 C GLY A 316 4467 4612 4516 -28 -42 -50
 C
 ATOM 651 O GLY A 316 -0.366 14.597 -15.058 1.00 35.56
 O
 ANISOU 651 O GLY A 316 4332 4654 4522 -7 -66 -97
 O
 ATOM 652 N LYS A 317 -0.902 13.890 -12.991 1.00 36.31
 N
 ANISOU 652 N LYS A 317 4528 4698 4570 -30 -42 -59
 N
 ATOM 653 CA LYS A 317 -1.315 15.203 -12.493 1.00 37.07
 C
 ANISOU 653 CA LYS A 317 4699 4780 4606 -7 -28 -47
 C
 ATOM 654 CB LYS A 317 -1.755 15.110 -11.031 1.00 37.28
 C
 ANISOU 654 CB LYS A 317 4696 4803 4663 -25 -9 -80
 C
 ATOM 655 CG LYS A 317 -3.033 14.325 -10.813 1.00 38.63
 C
 ANISOU 655 CG LYS A 317 4886 4905 4884 -49 -2 -35
 C
 ATOM 656 CD LYS A 317 -3.784 14.865 -9.616 1.00 39.92
 C
 ANISOU 656 CD LYS A 317 4984 5172 5010 19 65 -11
 C
 ATOM 657 CE LYS A 317 -5.138 14.188 -9.434 1.00 40.77
 C
 ANISOU 657 CE LYS A 317 5161 5227 5100 116 79 -35
 C
 ATOM 658 NZ LYS A 317 -6.015 15.042 -8.572 1.00 41.78
 N
 ANISOU 658 NZ LYS A 317 5263 5525 5086 124 26 96
 N
 ATOM 659 C LYS A 317 -0.180 16.214 -12.629 1.00 37.17
 C
 ANISOU 659 C LYS A 317 4747 4823 4551 -27 -28 -80
 C
 ATOM 660 O LYS A 317 0.980 15.859 -12.440 1.00 37.06
 O
 ANISOU 660 O LYS A 317 4756 4804 4520 -34 84 -155
 O
 ATOM 661 N GLU A 318 -0.525 17.462 -12.941 1.00 37.60
 N
 ANISOU 661 N GLU A 318 4848 4817 4621 -12 -30 -99
 N

ATOM 662 CA GLU A 318 0.452 18.519 -13.238 1.00 40.15
 C
 ANISOU 662 CA GLU A 318 5164 5032 5058 -54 -30 -117
 C
 ATOM 663 CB GLU A 318 0.052 19.263 -14.523 1.00 39.10
 C
 ANISOU 663 CB GLU A 318 5034 4963 4859 -60 -36 -45
 C
 ATOM 664 CG GLU A 318 0.271 18.492 -15.799 1.00 41.10
 C
 ANISOU 664 CG GLU A 318 5181 5159 5275 -19 9 -184
 C
 ATOM 665 CD GLU A 318 0.118 19.357 -17.031 1.00 38.29
 C
 ANISOU 665 CD GLU A 318 4479 5157 4911 107 25 128
 C
 ATOM 666 OE1 GLU A 318 1.126 19.619 -17.700 1.00 46.87
 O
 ANISOU 666 OE1 GLU A 318 6088 5866 5854 -27 -89 -299
 O
 ATOM 667 OE2 GLU A 318 -0.997 19.815 -17.354 1.00 46.71
 O
 ANISOU 667 OE2 GLU A 318 6297 5852 5598 -240 197 -211
 O
 ATOM 668 C GLU A 318 0.583 19.530 -12.092 1.00 38.57
 C
 ANISOU 668 C GLU A 318 4938 4896 4818 -31 -53 -85
 C
 ATOM 669 O GLU A 318 -0.425 20.012 -11.578 1.00 38.13
 O
 ANISOU 669 O GLU A 318 4923 4789 4774 -39 -135 -122
 O
 ATOM 670 N TYR A 319 1.821 19.851 -11.705 1.00 38.78
 N
 ANISOU 670 N TYR A 319 4998 4868 4867 -48 -21 -87
 N
 ATOM 671 CA TYR A 319 2.079 20.701 -10.529 1.00 39.04
 C
 ANISOU 671 CA TYR A 319 5000 4916 4916 -26 -53 -60
 C
 ATOM 672 CB TYR A 319 2.884 19.937 -9.476 1.00 38.84
 C
 ANISOU 672 CB TYR A 319 4972 4905 4879 -26 -72 -93
 C
 ATOM 673 CG TYR A 319 2.172 18.689 -8.973 1.00 37.38
 C
 ANISOU 673 CG TYR A 319 4832 4650 4719 -86 32 -11
 C
 ATOM 674 CD1 TYR A 319 2.258 17.460 -9.673 1.00 38.12
 C
 ANISOU 674 CD1 TYR A 319 4829 4759 4893 7 -6 -24
 C
 ATOM 675 CE1 TYR A 319 1.593 16.320 -9.215 1.00 36.71
 C
 ANISOU 675 CE1 TYR A 319 4646 4520 4781 -18 -157 -183
 C
 ATOM 676 CZ TYR A 319 0.834 16.411 -8.065 1.00 36.25
 C

ANISOU 676 CZ TYR A 319 4621 4505 4646 -178 -20 -20
 C
 ATOM 677 OH TYR A 319 0.166 15.322 -7.573 1.00 39.25
 O
 ANISOU 677 OH TYR A 319 5143 5009 4759 54 -255 -66
 O
 ATOM 678 CE2 TYR A 319 0.725 17.612 -7.374 1.00 37.40
 C
 ANISOU 678 CE2 TYR A 319 4648 4766 4794 39 -30 -82
 C
 ATOM 679 CD2 TYR A 319 1.389 18.736 -7.836 1.00 36.44
 C
 ANISOU 679 CD2 TYR A 319 4701 4522 4622 68 -116 -138
 C
 ATOM 680 C TYR A 319 2.745 22.028 -10.889 1.00 39.24
 C
 ANISOU 680 C TYR A 319 5014 4957 4938 -40 -57 -97
 C
 ATOM 681 O TYR A 319 3.918 22.071 -11.266 1.00 39.11
 O
 ANISOU 681 O TYR A 319 4977 4930 4951 -22 -85 -124
 O
 ATOM 682 N LYS A 320 1.961 23.101 -10.790 1.00 39.64
 N
 ANISOU 682 N LYS A 320 5077 5012 4970 -1 -53 -107
 N
 ATOM 683 CA LYS A 320 2.398 24.454 -11.109 1.00 40.77
 C
 ANISOU 683 CA LYS A 320 5193 5147 5150 -23 -13 -85
 C
 ATOM 684 CB LYS A 320 1.310 25.173 -11.921 1.00 40.27
 C
 ANISOU 684 CB LYS A 320 5129 5063 5107 21 -64 -45
 C
 ATOM 685 CG LYS A 320 1.704 26.535 -12.547 1.00 46.09
 C
 ANISOU 685 CG LYS A 320 6665 5282 5563 -484 537 -253
 C
 ATOM 686 CD LYS A 320 0.609 27.084 -13.492 1.00 38.31
 C
 ANISOU 686 CD LYS A 320 4594 5097 4864 287 -177 117
 C
 ATOM 687 CE LYS A 320 -0.733 27.374 -12.771 1.00 47.84
 C
 ANISOU 687 CE LYS A 320 6419 5509 6250 -354 338 -151
 C
 ATOM 688 NZ LYS A 320 -1.892 27.744 -13.695 1.00 37.09
 N
 ANISOU 688 NZ LYS A 320 4077 5276 4737 675 -795 197
 N
 ATOM 689 C LYS A 320 2.759 25.250 -9.840 1.00 40.86
 C
 ANISOU 689 C LYS A 320 5229 5123 5173 18 -10 -35
 C
 ATOM 690 O LYS A 320 2.030 25.259 -8.843 1.00 40.72
 O
 ANISOU 690 O LYS A 320 5252 5105 5111 38 -28 -57
 O

ATOM 691 N CYS A 321 3.915 25.888 -9.894 1.00 41.68
 N
 ANISOU 691 N CYS A 321 5350 5199 5287 18 -5 -32
 N
 ATOM 692 CA CYS A 321 4.373 26.788 -8.860 1.00 42.24
 C
 ANISOU 692 CA CYS A 321 5408 5260 5381 31 1 -18
 C
 ATOM 693 CB CYS A 321 5.763 26.361 -8.379 1.00 42.35
 C
 ANISOU 693 CB CYS A 321 5400 5274 5415 9 -9 -35
 C
 ATOM 694 SG CYS A 321 6.500 27.426 -7.128 1.00 42.58
 S
 ANISOU 694 SG CYS A 321 5484 5270 5421 50 -14 -77
 S
 ATOM 695 C CYS A 321 4.411 28.191 -9.472 1.00 42.81
 C
 ANISOU 695 C CYS A 321 5475 5310 5480 8 16 -9
 C
 ATOM 696 O CYS A 321 5.156 28.422 -10.460 1.00 42.92
 O
 ANISOU 696 O CYS A 321 5461 5316 5528 24 61 -9
 O
 ATOM 697 N LYS A 322 3.570 29.085 -8.924 1.00 42.76
 N
 ANISOU 697 N LYS A 322 5459 5348 5439 17 33 -26
 N
 ATOM 698 CA LYS A 322 3.565 30.511 -9.287 1.00 42.86
 C
 ANISOU 698 CA LYS A 322 5437 5374 5471 56 -15 9
 C
 ATOM 699 CB LYS A 322 2.147 31.078 -9.435 1.00 43.24
 C
 ANISOU 699 CB LYS A 322 5551 5409 5468 25 18 -36
 C
 ATOM 700 CG LYS A 322 2.064 32.254 -10.426 1.00 44.33
 C
 ANISOU 700 CG LYS A 322 5694 5515 5634 14 -35 -25
 C
 ATOM 701 CD LYS A 322 0.634 32.831 -10.569 1.00 45.76
 C
 ANISOU 701 CD LYS A 322 5744 5672 5970 -51 35 -111
 C
 ATOM 702 CE LYS A 322 0.468 33.530 -11.933 1.00 40.52
 C
 ANISOU 702 CE LYS A 322 4781 4752 5862 1225 -190 243
 C
 ATOM 703 NZ LYS A 322 -0.714 34.463 -12.029 1.00 52.37
 N
 ANISOU 703 NZ LYS A 322 7085 6923 5891 -760 97 -81
 N
 ATOM 704 C LYS A 322 4.352 31.332 -8.284 1.00 42.99
 C
 ANISOU 704 C LYS A 322 5456 5381 5497 1 30 0
 C
 ATOM 705 O LYS A 322 4.196 31.206 -7.065 1.00 42.73
 O

ANISOU	705	O	LYS A 322	5391	5361	5482	50	28	-24
ATOM	706	N	VAL A 323	5.220	32.172	-8.823	1.00	43.35	
ANISOU	706	N	VAL A 323	5501	5422	5545	-16	-11	12
ATOM	707	CA	VAL A 323	6.125	32.979	-8.025	1.00	42.78	
ANISOU	707	CA	VAL A 323	5428	5354	5472	-14	-20	-20
ATOM	708	CB	VAL A 323	7.586	32.528	-8.212	1.00	42.83	
ANISOU	708	CB	VAL A 323	5397	5384	5491	-25	-20	12
ATOM	709	CG1	VAL A 323	8.557	33.587	-7.703	1.00	41.95	
ANISOU	709	CG1	VAL A 323	5327	5304	5305	17	-15	-62
ATOM	710	CG2	VAL A 323	7.811	31.192	-7.509	1.00	43.44	
ANISOU	710	CG2	VAL A 323	5415	5409	5681	24	-7	-27
ATOM	711	C	VAL A 323	5.942	34.423	-8.432	1.00	42.81	
ANISOU	711	C	VAL A 323	5441	5360	5463	-14	-20	-44
ATOM	712	O	VAL A 323	6.102	34.796	-9.621	1.00	42.57	
ANISOU	712	O	VAL A 323	5408	5357	5408	-89	29	-68
ATOM	713	N	SER A 324	5.597	35.219	-7.421	1.00	42.64	
ANISOU	713	N	SER A 324	5419	5369	5414	-2	-9	-59
ATOM	714	CA	SER A 324	5.207	36.605	-7.584	1.00	42.51	
ANISOU	714	CA	SER A 324	5426	5317	5408	-11	-3	-71
ATOM	715	CB	SER A 324	3.750	36.783	-7.154	1.00	42.22	
ANISOU	715	CB	SER A 324	5364	5281	5394	16	-26	-72
ATOM	716	OG	SER A 324	2.864	36.502	-8.216	1.00	41.92	
ANISOU	716	OG	SER A 324	5332	5206	5387	19	53	-145
ATOM	717	C	SER A 324	6.104	37.522	-6.760	1.00	43.07	
ANISOU	717	C	SER A 324	5479	5404	5481	-32	-10	-59
ATOM	718	O	SER A 324	6.352	37.271	-5.575	1.00	42.70	
ANISOU	718	O	SER A 324	5452	5352	5420	-41	-68	-72
ATOM	719	N	ASN A 325	6.571	38.596	-7.396	1.00	44.33	
ANISOU	719	N	ASN A 325	5633	5581	5628	-43	19	-83

ATOM 720 CA ASN A 325 7.437 39.570 -6.724 1.00 45.40
 C
 ANISOU 720 CA ASN A 325 5802 5719 5727 -31 13 -62
 C
 ATOM 721 CB ASN A 325 8.886 39.074 -6.668 1.00 45.78
 C
 ANISOU 721 CB ASN A 325 5807 5817 5767 -17 24 -48
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 ATOM 723 OD1 ASN A 325 9.252 40.493 -4.758 1.00 51.73
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 ANISOU 723 OD1 ASN A 325 6606 6613 6436 43 24 -165
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 ATOM 724 ND2 ASN A 325 11.055 39.898 -5.986 1.00 49.10
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 ANISOU 724 ND2 ASN A 325 6088 6256 6312 27 72 40
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 ATOM 725 C ASN A 325 7.379 40.924 -7.396 1.00 45.82
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 ATOM 726 O ASN A 325 7.568 41.032 -8.624 1.00 46.11
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 ANISOU 726 O ASN A 325 5966 5817 5735 8 24 -72
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 ANISOU 728 CA LYS A 326 6011 5855 5844 -28 75 -54
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 ATOM 729 CB LYS A 326 6.596 44.250 -5.847 1.00 46.66
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 ANISOU 729 CB LYS A 326 6026 5795 5908 -14 78 -87
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 ATOM 730 CG LYS A 326 5.693 43.541 -4.808 1.00 46.45
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 ATOM 731 CD LYS A 326 5.224 44.500 -3.730 1.00 46.76
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 ANISOU 731 CD LYS A 326 6052 5871 5842 -23 128 -26
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 ATOM 732 CE LYS A 326 4.627 43.755 -2.527 1.00 47.92
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 ANISOU 732 CE LYS A 326 6179 6075 5951 -22 57 57
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 ATOM 733 NZ LYS A 326 3.645 44.615 -1.795 1.00 46.79
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 ANISOU 733 NZ LYS A 326 6086 5950 5742 84 143 63
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 ATOM 734 C LYS A 326 8.492 43.774 -7.398 1.00 47.27
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ANISOU 734 C LYS A 326 6099 5947 5913 -66 66 -56
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 ATOM 735 O LYS A 326 9.180 44.487 -6.654 1.00 48.18
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 ANISOU 735 O LYS A 326 6284 6034 5987 -48 39 -1
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 ANISOU 737 CA ALA A 327 6151 6154 6027 -80 65 -43
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 ANISOU 738 CB ALA A 327 6156 6153 6064 -60 40 -40
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 ATOM 739 C ALA A 327 10.305 42.901 -10.522 1.00 48.66
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 ANISOU 741 N LEU A 328 6214 6128 6125 -66 61 -36
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 ATOM 742 CA LEU A 328 9.411 41.216 -12.056 1.00 48.46
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 ANISOU 742 CA LEU A 328 6198 6118 6096 -1 44 -5
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 ATOM 743 CB LEU A 328 8.993 39.743 -11.934 1.00 48.19
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 ANISOU 743 CB LEU A 328 6138 6070 6100 13 48 9
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 ATOM 744 CG LEU A 328 10.002 38.667 -11.520 1.00 48.23
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 ANISOU 744 CG LEU A 328 6153 6038 6133 9 15 36
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 ATOM 745 CD1 LEU A 328 9.283 37.550 -10.802 1.00 46.88
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 ATOM 746 CD2 LEU A 328 10.797 38.134 -12.728 1.00 46.84
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 ANISOU 746 CD2 LEU A 328 6059 5772 5966 30 -18 8
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 ATOM 747 C LEU A 328 8.377 41.962 -12.905 1.00 48.82
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 ANISOU 747 C LEU A 328 6215 6170 6161 42 47 3
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 ATOM 748 O LEU A 328 7.346 42.391 -12.370 1.00 49.39
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 ANISOU 748 O LEU A 328 6288 6214 6264 62 78 -17

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ATOM	750	CA	PRO A 329	7.583	42.691	-15.083	1.00	48.98	
ANISOU	750	CA	PRO A 329	6183	6202	6224	38	16	11
ATOM	751	CB	PRO A 329	8.121	42.512	-16.512	1.00	48.81	
ANISOU	751	CB	PRO A 329	6180	6199	6165	26	5	20
ATOM	752	CG	PRO A 329	9.255	41.473	-16.402	1.00	49.03	
ANISOU	752	CG	PRO A 329	6235	6230	6164	50	-11	24
ATOM	753	CD	PRO A 329	9.824	41.712	-15.016	1.00	49.11	
ANISOU	753	CD	PRO A 329	6245	6228	6184	54	26	18
ATOM	754	C	PRO A 329	6.275	41.925	-14.898	1.00	49.47	
ANISOU	754	C	PRO A 329	6237	6232	6324	32	28	24
ATOM	755	O	PRO A 329	5.199	42.555	-14.828	1.00	50.19	
ANISOU	755	O	PRO A 329	6307	6296	6165	82	62	20
ATOM	756	N	ALA A 330	6.386	40.588	-14.815	1.00	49.21	
ANISOU	756	N	ALA A 330	6236	6180	6279	31	21	35
ATOM	757	CA	ALA A 330	5.267	39.685	-14.511	1.00	48.97	
ANISOU	757	CA	ALA A 330	6221	6162	6220	0	15	46
ATOM	758	C	ALA A 330	5.734	38.538	-13.611	1.00	48.44	
ANISOU	758	C	ALA A 330	6145	6082	6176	14	16	18
ATOM	759	O	ALA A 330	6.938	38.338	-13.433	1.00	48.63	
ANISOU	759	O	ALA A 330	6183	6095	6196	22	6	21
ATOM	760	CB	ALA A 330	4.638	39.170	-15.796	1.00	49.45	
ANISOU	760	CB	ALA A 330	6282	6264	6242	-3	41	22
ATOM	761	N	SER A 331	4.774	37.789	-13.057	1.00	47.86	
ANISOU	761	N	SER A 331	6127	5988	6070	15	23	18
ATOM	762	CA	SER A 331	5.044	36.573	-12.279	1.00	47.47	
ANISOU	762	CA	SER A 331	6076	5962	5998	20	52	-2
ATOM	763	CB	SER A 331	3.732	35.989	-11.759	1.00	47.76	
C									

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 ATOM 764 OG SER A 331 3.328 36.636 -10.566 1.00 49.07
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 ANISOU 764 OG SER A 331 6264 6200 6180 -65 112 -82
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 ANISOU 766 O SER A 331 6028 5874 5910 64 -8 49
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 ATOM 769 CB ILE A 332 8.447 33.111 -12.418 1.00 45.49
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 ATOM 772 CG2 ILE A 332 9.199 32.107 -13.353 1.00 46.08
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 ATOM 773 C ILE A 332 6.212 32.091 -12.614 1.00 45.22
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 ATOM 775 N GLU A 333 5.846 31.365 -13.675 1.00 45.30
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 ANISOU 776 CA GLU A 333 5702 5658 5752 6 34 -3
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ATOM 778 CG GLU A 333 2.743 30.808 -13.893 1.00 46.10
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 ANISOU 778 CG GLU A 333 5802 5868 5845 9 -6 18
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 ATOM 779 CD GLU A 333 1.567 30.734 -14.839 1.00 47.62
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 ANISOU 779 CD GLU A 333 6049 5979 6064 -46 8 80
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 ANISOU 785 CA LYS A 334 5422 5388 5518 15 17 31
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 ANISOU 787 CG LYS A 334 5486 5549 5597 -63 48 -57
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 ATOM 788 CD LYS A 334 9.999 26.862 -14.756 1.00 47.27
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 ATOM 789 CE LYS A 334 11.210 27.670 -15.180 1.00 41.47
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 ANISOU 791 C LYS A 334 5339 5347 5415 47 18 4
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 ATOM 792 O LYS A 334 5.416 25.373 -12.342 1.00 41.36

ANISOU 792 O LYS A 334 5235 5235 5242 88 46 19
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 ATOM 793 N THR A 335 5.737 24.606 -14.448 1.00 42.28
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 ANISOU 793 N THR A 335 5315 5358 5388 22 -3 5
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 ATOM 794 CA THR A 335 4.887 23.413 -14.297 1.00 42.27
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 ANISOU 800 N ILE A 336 5220 5253 5307 -22 0 -2
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 ATOM 801 CA ILE A 336 6.033 19.830 -13.521 1.00 41.14
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 ANISOU 801 CA ILE A 336 5192 5158 5280 -5 -6 -31
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 ATOM 802 CB ILE A 336 7.112 19.767 -12.399 1.00 41.49
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 ANISOU 802 CB ILE A 336 5260 5196 5307 8 7 -66
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 ATOM 803 CG1 ILE A 336 8.130 18.656 -12.661 1.00 41.08
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 ATOM 805 CG2 ILE A 336 6.480 19.580 -11.011 1.00 42.34
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 ATOM 806 C ILE A 336 5.046 18.664 -13.378 1.00 40.65
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 ATOM 818 CD LYS A 338 4.832 8.999 -13.385 1.00 30.62
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 ATOM 819 CE LYS A 338 3.843 8.803 -14.522 1.00 29.42
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 ATOM 820 NZ LYS A 338 4.576 8.396 -15.745 1.00 27.21
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 ANISOJ 820 NZ LYS A 338 3843 3118 3374 -83 -117 132
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 ATOM 824 CA ALA A 339 7.638 11.750 -17.393 1.00 36.15
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 ATOM 830 CB LYS A 340 4.201 12.675 -20.674 1.00 37.11
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 ANISOU 830 CB LYS A 340 4729 4625 4746 -33 22 -34
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 ATOM 831 CG LYS A 340 3.417 13.646 -19.808 1.00 38.15
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 ATOM 833 CE LYS A 340 2.454 15.928 -19.583 1.00 39.66
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 ANISOU 833 CE LYS A 340 4859 5039 5171 67 -10 -26
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 ATOM 834 NZ LYS A 340 2.557 17.333 -20.080 1.00 42.09
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 ATOM 859 CB ARG A 344 6.837 -0.389 -21.766 1.00 35.47
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 ANISOU 863 CZ ARG A 344 5377 6384 6029 -370 -579 -303
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ATOM 865 NH2 ARG A 344 8.406 1.976 -27.085 1.00 32.95
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 ANISOU 865 NH2 ARG A 344 4473 3988 4058 -185 138 349
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 ATOM 866 C ARG A 344 6.652 -1.014 -19.326 1.00 35.55
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 ANISOU 866 C ARG A 344 4503 4565 4439 -1 2 -55
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 ATOM 867 O ARG A 344 7.600 -0.490 -18.751 1.00 35.51
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 ANISOU 867 O ARG A 344 4476 4590 4426 24 -11 -37
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 ATOM 868 N GLU A 345 6.144 -2.186 -18.971 1.00 35.97
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 ANISOU 868 N GLU A 345 4588 4586 4489 -8 -41 -78
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 ATOM 869 CA GLU A 345 6.656 -2.995 -17.880 1.00 36.16
 C
 ANISOU 869 CA GLU A 345 4630 4626 4481 3 -56 -31
 C
 ATOM 870 CB GLU A 345 5.668 -4.114 -17.573 1.00 36.66
 C
 ANISOU 870 CB GLU A 345 4710 4666 4553 2 -39 -45
 C
 ATOM 871 CG GLU A 345 5.939 -4.802 -16.249 1.00 38.92
 C
 ANISOU 871 CG GLU A 345 5030 4961 4795 50 -70 23
 C
 ATOM 872 CD GLU A 345 5.466 -6.244 -16.197 1.00 39.25
 C
 ANISOU 872 CD GLU A 345 4949 4976 4987 -33 -88 12
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 ATOM 873 OE1 GLU A 345 6.215 -7.086 -15.680 1.00 41.62
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 ANISOU 873 OE1 GLU A 345 5509 5056 5247 -30 46 -48
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 ATOM 874 OE2 GLU A 345 4.360 -6.544 -16.660 1.00 41.29
 O
 ANISOU 874 OE2 GLU A 345 5302 5254 5132 24 -6 -54
 O
 ATOM 875 C GLU A 345 8.014 -3.607 -18.213 1.00 36.11
 C
 ANISOU 875 C GLU A 345 4648 4610 4459 -14 -51 -17
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 ATOM 876 O GLU A 345 8.151 -4.270 -19.242 1.00 35.55
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 ANISOU 876 O GLU A 345 4678 4510 4316 -23 -92 -1
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 ATOM 877 N PRO A 346 9.029 -3.396 -17.338 1.00 35.96
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 ANISOU 877 N PRO A 346 4575 4638 4446 -16 -46 -18
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 ATOM 878 CA PRO A 346 10.320 -4.041 -17.561 1.00 35.46
 C
 ANISOU 878 CA PRO A 346 4492 4581 4399 4 -42 -18
 C
 ATOM 879 CB PRO A 346 11.182 -3.552 -16.380 1.00 35.73
 C

ANISCU	879	CB	PRC A 346	4524	4597	4452	12	-21	4
C									
ATOM	880	CG	PRC A 346	10.228	-3.061	-15.358	1.00	35.62	
C									
ANISCU	880	CG	PRC A 346	4572	4580	4380	38	-12	-22
C									
ATOM	881	CD	PRC A 346	9.046	-2.540	-16.136	1.00	35.89	
C									
ANISCU	881	CD	PRC A 346	4545	4611	4479	-7	-43	-41
C									
ATOM	882	C	PRC A 346	10.299	-5.561	-17.570	1.00	35.18	
C									
ANISCU	882	C	PRC A 346	4416	4581	4370	-24	-79	-24
C									
ATOM	883	O	PRC A 346	9.494	-6.194	-16.877	1.00	34.62	
O									
ANISCU	883	O	PRC A 346	4353	4580	4219	-12	-186	-66
O									
ATOM	884	N	GLN A 347	11.219	-6.120	-18.349	1.00	35.18	
N									
ANISCU	884	N	GLN A 347	4543	4504	4317	-46	-63	-72
C									
ATOM	885	CA	GLN A 347	11.631	-7.507	-18.254	1.00	35.53	
C									
ANISCU	885	CA	GLN A 347	4553	4530	4414	0	-45	-78
C									
ATOM	886	CB	GLN A 347	11.789	-8.075	-19.670	1.00	36.10	
C									
ANISCU	886	CB	GLN A 347	4629	4569	4515	5	-25	-114
C									
ATOM	887	CC	GLN A 347	10.539	-7.907	-20.521	1.00	37.59	
C									
ANISCU	887	CG	GLN A 347	4687	4687	4707	85	-90	-113
C									
ATOM	888	CD	GLN A 347	10.854	-7.408	-21.902	1.00	40.93	
C									
ANISCU	888	CD	GLN A 347	5327	5075	5147	-59	-3	9
C									
ATOM	889	OE1	GLN A 347	11.724	-7.946	-22.587	1.00	42.38	
O									
ANISCU	889	OE1	GLN A 347	5289	5375	5436	61	68	117
N									
ATOM	890	NE2	GLN A 347	10.135	-6.381	-22.337	1.00	41.52	
N									
ANISCU	890	NE2	GLN A 347	5299	5090	5385	92	-137	-75
N									
ATOM	891	C	GLN A 347	12.969	-7.538	-17.513	1.00	34.81	
C									
ANISCU	891	C	GLN A 347	4451	4436	4337	-31	7	-68
C									
ATOM	892	O	GLN A 347	13.907	-6.895	-17.937	1.00	34.34	
O									
ANISCU	892	O	GLN A 347	4438	4322	4286	-90	-26	-42
O									
ATOM	893	N	VAL A 348	13.034	-8.283	-16.409	1.00	34.50	
N									
ANISCU	893	N	VAL A 348	4388	4352	4366	-33	16	-8
N									

ATOM 894 CA VAL A 348 14.195 -8.336 -15.520 1.00 34.25
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 ANISOU 894 CA VAL A 348 4345 4345 4324 -31 17 -6
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 ATOM 895 CB VAL A 348 13.798 -8.061 -14.027 1.00 34.35
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 ANISOU 895 CB VAL A 348 4334 4344 4372 -35 28 27
 C
 ATOM 896 CG1 VAL A 348 14.988 -8.250 -13.096 1.00 33.51
 C
 ANISOU 896 CG1 VAL A 348 4238 4355 4138 -36 50 -12
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 ATOM 897 CG2 VAL A 348 13.222 -6.668 -13.844 1.00 33.93
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 ANISOU 897 CG2 VAL A 348 4281 4316 4294 5 17 -7
 C
 ATOM 898 C VAL A 348 14.833 -9.720 -15.601 1.00 34.64
 C
 ANISOU 898 C VAL A 348 4404 4383 4373 -32 6 27
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 ATOM 899 O VAL A 348 14.156 -10.730 -15.359 1.00 34.49
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 ANISOU 899 O VAL A 348 4366 4418 4317 -11 -34 44
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 ATOM 900 N TYR A 349 16.126 -9.769 -15.935 1.00 34.98
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 ANISOU 900 N TYR A 349 4437 4393 4459 -54 12 32
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 ATOM 901 CA TYR A 349 16.835 -11.040 -16.125 1.00 35.60
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 ANISOU 901 CA TYR A 349 4504 4476 4547 -57 -29 71
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 ATOM 902 CB TYR A 349 17.128 -11.334 -17.612 1.00 33.85
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 ANISOU 902 CB TYR A 349 4148 4389 4323 -53 -206 -7
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 ATOM 903 CG TYR A 349 15.930 -11.322 -18.532 1.00 37.15
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 ANISOU 903 CG TYR A 349 4880 4508 4724 99 192 -36
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 ATOM 904 CD1 TYR A 349 14.882 -12.237 -18.364 1.00 33.27
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 ANISOU 904 CD1 TYR A 349 4290 4016 4335 -10 -59 97
 C
 ATOM 905 CE1 TYR A 349 13.785 -12.242 -19.206 1.00 31.99
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 ANISOU 905 CE1 TYR A 349 4268 3911 3974 66 -115 123
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 ATOM 906 CZ TYR A 349 13.707 -11.324 -20.253 1.00 36.97
 C
 ANISOU 906 CZ TYR A 349 5013 4524 4509 156 357 -207
 C
 ATOM 907 OH TYR A 349 12.592 -11.340 -21.085 1.00 32.56
 O
 ANISOU 907 OH TYR A 349 3951 4398 4022 -11 -218 -91
 O
 ATOM 908 CE2 TYR A 349 14.726 10.404 20.457 1.00 31.78
 C

ANISOU	908	CE2	TYR	A	349	4079	4051	3944	-130	10	-26
C											
ATOM	909	CD2	TYR	A	349	15.850	-10.416	-19.605	1.00	34.01	
C											
ANISOU	909	CD2	TYR	A	349	4476	4272	4172	69	-61	92
C											
ATOM	910	C	TYR	A	349	18.143	-11.028	-15.368	1.00	36.74	
C											
ANISOU	910	C	TYR	A	349	4676	4594	4687	-68	-58	59
C											
ATOM	911	O	TYR	A	349	18.887	-10.037	-15.418	1.00	37.20	
O											
ANISOU	911	O	TYR	A	349	4797	4592	4743	-80	-156	107
O											
ATOM	912	N	THR	A	350	18.432	-12.130	-14.680	1.00	37.32	
N											
ANISOU	912	N	THR	A	350	4742	4621	4817	-56	-66	36
N											
ATOM	913	CA	THR	A	350	19.718	-12.304	-14.026	1.00	38.14	
C											
ANISOU	913	CA	THR	A	350	4825	4721	4943	-21	-81	20
C											
ATOM	914	CB	THR	A	350	19.559	-12.839	-12.597	1.00	38.40	
C											
ANISOU	914	CB	THR	A	350	4860	4761	4966	-31	-61	7
C											
ATOM	915	OG1	THR	A	350	18.731	-14.018	-12.598	1.00	39.46	
O											
ANISOU	915	OG1	THR	A	350	4927	4782	5282	-54	-167	-97
O											
ATOM	916	CG2	THR	A	350	18.928	-11.782	-11.709	1.00	37.43	
C											
ANISOU	916	CG2	THR	A	350	4800	4532	4887	17	-112	-76
C											
ATOM	917	C	THR	A	350	20.611	-13.217	-14.868	1.00	38.74	
C											
ANISOU	917	C	THR	A	350	4927	4769	5022	1	-79	18
C											
ATOM	918	O	THR	A	350	20.123	-14.185	-15.444	1.00	38.86	
O											
ANISOU	918	O	THR	A	350	4914	4739	5112	8	-126	13
O											
ATOM	919	N	LEU	A	351	21.898	-12.871	-14.979	1.00	39.30	
N											
ANISOU	919	N	LEU	A	351	4977	4875	5078	7	-62	40
N											
ATOM	920	CA	LEU	A	351	22.867	-13.658	-15.755	1.00	40.29	
C											
ANISOU	920	CA	LEU	A	351	5136	5014	5156	0	-38	5
C											
ATOM	921	CB	LEU	A	351	23.357	-12.912	-17.004	1.00	40.56	
C											
ANISOU	921	CB	LEU	A	351	5169	5086	5156	3	7	12
C											
ATOM	922	CG	LEU	A	351	22.508	-11.927	-17.836	1.00	41.22	
C											
ANISOU	922	CG	LEU	A	351	5191	5222	5247	-1	-7	19
C											

ATOM 923 CD1 LEU A 351 23.198 -11.617 -19.177 1.00 42.94
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 ANISOU 923 CD1 LEU A 351 5594 5366 5355 47 57 -43
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 ATOM 924 CD2 LEU A 351 21.117 -12.418 -18.099 1.00 41.57
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 ANISOU 924 CD2 LEU A 351 5226 5213 5354 23 -32 -39
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 ATOM 925 C LEU A 351 24.076 -14.028 -14.888 1.00 40.94
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 ANISOU 925 C LEU A 351 5192 5092 5268 4 -33 -14
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 ATOM 926 O LEU A 351 24.582 -13.189 -14.116 1.00 41.33
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 ANISOU 926 O LEU A 351 5233 5217 5252 6 14 2
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 ATOM 927 N PRO A 352 24.561 -15.277 -15.020 1.00 41.37
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 ANISOU 927 N PRO A 352 5252 5155 5309 -9 -38 -17
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 ATOM 928 CA PRO A 352 25.657 -15.706 -14.168 1.00 41.43
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 ANISOU 928 CA PRO A 352 5288 5166 5287 4 -22 0
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 ATOM 929 CB PRO A 352 25.512 -17.225 -14.185 1.00 41.27
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 ANISOU 929 CB PRO A 352 5261 5141 5277 -45 -23 -16
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 ATOM 930 CG PRO A 352 25.003 -17.514 -15.565 1.00 41.74
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 ANISOU 930 CG PRO A 352 5297 5231 5329 -13 -41 16
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 ATOM 931 CD PRO A 352 24.147 -16.336 -15.966 1.00 41.31
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 ANISOU 931 CD PRO A 352 5282 5099 5315 6 7 -17
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 ATOM 932 C PRO A 352 27.006 -15.272 -14.759 1.00 41.59
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 ANISOU 932 C PRO A 352 5340 5165 5297 -16 0 11
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 ANISOU 933 O PRO A 352 5477 5215 5295 16 16 -12
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 ATOM 935 CA PRO A 353 29.375 -14.972 -14.556 1.00 42.47
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 ANISOU 935 CA PRO A 353 5405 5319 5412 -10 26 -14
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 ATOM 936 CB PRO A 353 30.363 -15.451 -13.503 1.00 42.11
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 ANISOU 936 CB PRO A 353 5366 5274 5359 6 19 1
 C
 ATOM 937 CG PRO A 353 29.616 -15.312 -12.210 1.00 41.83

ANISOU	937	CG	PRO A 353	5318	5207	5368	-12	18	34
C									
ATOM	938	CD	PRO A 353	28.212	-15.662	-12.533	1.00	41.62	
C									
ANISOU	938	CD	PRO A 353	5287	5204	5320	-37	9	-1
C									
ATOM	939	C	PRO A 353	29.664	-15.642	-15.914	1.00	43.38	
C									
ANISOU	939	C	PRO A 353	5539	5438	5506	-59	7	0
C									
ATOM	940	O	PRO A 353	29.099	-16.686	-16.238	1.00	43.79	
O									
ANISOU	940	O	PRO A 353	5568	5453	5616	-92	-13	7
O									
ATOM	941	N	SER A 354	30.550	-15.029	-16.692	1.00	44.02	
N									
ANISOU	941	N	SER A 354	5647	5507	5570	-62	32	25
N									
ATOM	942	CA	SER A 354	31.029	-15.600	-17.947	1.00	44.25	
C									
ANISOU	942	CA	SER A 354	5684	5544	5581	-36	2	16
C									
ATOM	943	CB	SER A 354	31.801	-14.533	-18.728	1.00	43.63	
C									
ANISOU	943	CB	SER A 354	5643	5426	5508	-42	5	44
C									
ATOM	944	OG	SER A 354	32.102	-14.957	-20.044	1.00	43.43	
O									
ANISOU	944	OG	SER A 354	5647	5312	5541	-41	-107	63
O									
ATOM	945	C	SER A 354	31.932	-16.816	-17.684	1.00	44.69	
C									
ANISOU	945	C	SER A 354	5752	5587	5640	28	2	53
C									
ATOM	946	O	SER A 354	32.576	-16.911	-16.628	1.00	45.23	
O									
ANISOU	946	O	SER A 354	5780	5703	5700	-78	-15	91
O									
ATOM	947	N	ARG A 355	31.978	-17.740	-18.639	1.00	45.17	
N									
ANISOU	947	N	ARG A 355	5825	5641	5696	-10	22	54
N									
ATOM	948	CA	ARG A 355	32.923	-18.860	-18.570	1.00	45.90	
C									
ANISOU	948	CA	ARG A 355	5863	5750	5824	12	-2	65
C									
ATOM	949	CB	ARG A 355	32.871	-19.735	-19.832	1.00	46.10	
C									
ANISOU	949	CB	ARG A 355	5934	5737	5845	20	17	36
C									
ATOM	950	CG	ARG A 355	33.824	-20.954	-19.799	1.00	47.55	
C									
ANISOU	950	CG	ARG A 355	6059	5947	6060	67	78	50
C									
ATOM	951	CD	ARG A 355	33.145	-22.221	-19.262	1.00	49.46	
C									
ANISOU	951	CD	ARG A 355	6372	5960	6459	-34	23	14
C									

ATOM 952 NE ARG A 355 34.055 -23.376 -19.231 1.00 51.31
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 ANISOU 952 NE ARG A 355 6419 6227 6849 47 33 24
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 ATOM 953 CZ ARG A 355 33.662 -24.659 -19.211 1.00 49.87
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 ANISOU 953 CZ ARG A 355 5961 6130 6856 36 60 63
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 ATOM 954 NH1 ARG A 355 32.368 -24.974 -19.225 1.00 51.01
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 ANISOU 954 NH1 ARG A 355 6530 6058 6792 -50 14 64
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 ATOM 955 NH2 ARG A 355 34.566 -25.636 -19.183 1.00 51.06
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 ANISOU 955 NH2 ARG A 355 6527 6353 6518 -114 122 111
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 ATOM 956 C ARG A 355 34.337 -18.338 -18.363 1.00 46.16
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 ANISOU 956 C ARG A 355 5873 5790 5874 3 -27 85
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 ATOM 957 O ARG A 355 35.002 -18.735 -17.402 1.00 46.73
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 ANISOU 957 O ARG A 355 5996 5863 5893 12 -54 137
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 ATOM 958 N GLU A 356 34.784 -17.436 -19.244 1.00 46.08
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 ANISOU 958 N GLU A 356 5863 5771 5872 22 -47 101
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 ATOM 959 CA GLU A 356 36.160 -16.914 -19.201 1.00 45.95
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 ANISOU 959 CA GLU A 356 5824 5716 5915 -12 -25 83
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 ATOM 960 CB GLU A 356 36.460 -16.024 -20.406 1.00 46.56
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 ANISOU 960 CB GLU A 356 5923 5802 5963 -14 -29 55
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 ATOM 961 CG GLU A 356 35.478 -16.076 -21.574 1.00 48.71
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 ANISOU 961 CG GLU A 356 6157 6172 6178 -18 -52 -43
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 ATOM 962 CD GLU A 356 35.388 -14.734 -22.325 1.00 44.20
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 ANISOU 962 CD GLU A 356 5022 5601 6171 -315 -566 188
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 ATOM 963 OE1 GLU A 356 36.355 -13.927 -22.227 1.00 50.80
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 ANISOU 963 OE1 GLU A 356 6751 6418 6131 327 68 17
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 ATOM 964 OE2 GLU A 356 34.348 -14.493 -23.006 1.00 52.20
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 ANISOU 964 OE2 GLU A 356 7079 5919 6833 -107 191 -53
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 ATOM 965 C GLU A 356 36.487 -16.133 -17.917 1.00 45.96
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 ANISOU 965 C GLU A 356 5812 5714 5934 -1 -14 67
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 ATOM 966 O GLU A 356 37.654 -16.022 -17.533 1.00 46.16
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ANISOU 966 O GLU A 356 5833 5670 6036 10 -15 75
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 ANISOU 967 N GLU A 357 5832 5718 5928 -5 -1 46
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 ATOM 968 CA GLU A 357 35.658 -14.822 -16.022 1.00 46.17
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 ANISOU 968 CA GLU A 357 5858 5789 5893 -19 -29 37
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 ATOM 969 CB GLU A 357 34.500 -13.832 -15.807 1.00 46.20
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 ANISOU 969 CB GLU A 357 5855 5775 5922 -22 -31 25
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 ATOM 970 CG GLU A 357 34.741 -12.830 -14.672 1.00 46.03
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 ANISOU 970 CG GLU A 357 5890 5813 5786 -3 20 5
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 ATOM 971 CD GLU A 357 33.511 -12.050 -14.288 1.00 45.84
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 ANISOU 971 CD GLU A 357 5810 5736 5870 18 -15 23
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 ANISOU 972 OE1 GLU A 357 5997 5800 6223 -69 19 64
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 ATOM 973 OE2 GLU A 357 33.665 -10.908 -13.793 1.00 47.18
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 ATOM 974 C GLU A 357 35.791 -15.713 -14.789 1.00 46.48
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 ANISOU 974 C GLU A 357 5902 5797 5962 2 -60 36
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 ATOM 975 O GLU A 357 36.116 -15.242 -13.695 1.00 46.82
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 ANISOU 975 O GLU A 357 5954 5880 5956 12 -81 46
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 ATOM 976 N MET A 358 35.527 -17.000 -14.966 1.00 47.05
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 ANISOU 976 N MET A 358 5945 5879 6053 -19 -52 49
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 ATOM 977 CA MET A 358 35.559 -17.963 -13.864 1.00 47.74
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 ANISOU 977 CA MET A 358 6017 5957 6164 -17 -69 67
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 ATOM 978 CB MET A 358 34.728 -19.192 -14.238 1.00 48.21
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 ANISOU 978 CB MET A 358 6105 5944 6269 -34 -75 93
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 ATOM 979 CG MET A 358 33.208 -18.945 -14.199 1.00 49.31
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 ANISOU 979 CG MET A 358 6165 6106 6465 -8 -14 71
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 ATOM 980 SD MET A 358 32.552 -19.075 -12.527 1.00 52.44
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 ANISOU 980 SD MET A 358 6730 6476 6717 -163 20 106
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ATOM 981 CE MET A 358 32.822 -17.454 -11.834 1.00 51.39
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 ANISOU 981 CE MET A 358 6475 6527 6523 47 -35 165
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 ATOM 982 C MET A 358 36.981 -18.353 -13.440 1.00 47.84
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 ANISOU 982 C MET A 358 6037 5968 6170 -13 -76 65
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 ATOM 983 O MET A 358 37.261 -19.524 -13.131 1.00 48.04
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 ANISOU 983 O MET A 358 6128 5948 6176 -23 -92 42
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 ATOM 984 N THR A 359 37.855 -17.348 -13.399 1.00 47.68
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 ANISOU 984 N THR A 359 6033 5948 6134 -20 -77 59
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 ATOM 985 CA THR A 359 39.290 -17.516 -13.163 1.00 47.64
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 ANISOU 985 CA THR A 359 6020 5995 6085 0 -63 39
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 ATOM 986 CB THR A 359 40.100 -17.070 -14.403 1.00 47.73
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 ANISOU 986 CB THR A 359 6003 6022 6108 15 -50 37
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 ATOM 987 OG1 THR A 359 39.769 -17.914 -15.522 1.00 49.09
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 ATOM 988 CG2 THR A 359 41.608 -17.130 -14.143 1.00 48.38
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 ANISOU 988 CG2 THR A 359 6138 6071 6172 -8 -78 7
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 ATOM 989 C THR A 359 39.722 -16.691 -11.958 1.00 47.42
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 ANISOU 989 C THR A 359 5966 5981 6070 -5 -71 67
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 ATOM 990 O THR A 359 40.618 -17.090 -11.219 1.00 47.99
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 ANISOU 990 O THR A 359 6050 6064 6120 6 -66 108
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 ATOM 991 N LYS A 360 39.081 -15.545 -11.763 1.00 46.86
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 ANISOU 991 N LYS A 360 5868 5926 6009 11 -50 41
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 ATOM 992 CA LYS A 360 39.494 -14.595 -10.743 1.00 47.00
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 ANISOU 992 CA LYS A 360 5889 5971 5996 29 -30 61
 C
 ATOM 993 CB LYS A 360 39.110 -13.153 -11.142 1.00 46.95
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 ANISOU 993 CB LYS A 360 5886 5968 5983 21 -5 46
 C
 ATOM 994 CG LYS A 360 38.907 -12.927 -12.637 1.00 47.63
 C
 ANISOU 994 CG LYS A 360 5963 6082 6050 61 -16 111
 C
 ATOM 995 CD LYS A 360 40.223 -12.855 -13.426 1.00 50.53
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ANISOU	995	CD	LYS A 360	6261	6404	6531	60	21	9
ATOM	996	CE	LYS A 360	39.961	-12.875	-14.932	1.00	49.77	
ANISOU	996	CE	LYS A 360	6180	6480	6250	30	132	33
ATOM	997	NZ	LYS A 360	41.160	-12.482	-15.751	1.00	53.54	
ANISOU	997	NZ	LYS A 360	6756	6647	6937	76	9	-32
ATOM	998	C	LYS A 360	38.846	-15.001	-9.427	1.00	47.06	
ANISOU	998	C	LYS A 360	5905	5954	6021	12	-44	84
ATOM	999	O	LYS A 360	38.141	-16.004	-9.374	1.00	47.87	
ANISOU	999	O	LYS A 360	6011	6041	6135	7	-64	106
ATOM	1000	N	ASN A 361	39.081	-14.239	-8.368	1.00	46.80	
ANISOU	1000	N	ASN A 361	5895	5940	5944	39	-18	64
ATOM	1001	CA	ASN A 361	38.505	-14.578	-7.076	1.00	47.13	
ANISOU	1001	CA	ASN A 361	5932	5982	5992	48	-3	96
ATOM	1002	CB	ASN A 361	39.554	-14.470	-5.963	1.00	47.64	
ANISOU	1002	CB	ASN A 361	5962	6070	6066	49	-24	69
ATOM	1003	CG	ASN A 361	40.414	-13.225	-6.085	1.00	48.35	
ANISOU	1003	CG	ASN A 361	6032	6093	6242	20	57	53
ATOM	1004	OD1	ASN A 361	39.932	-12.094	-5.891	1.00	50.52	
ANISOU	1004	OD1	ASN A 361	6442	6402	6351	180	54	178
ATOM	1005	ND2	ASN A 361	41.709	-13.426	-6.389	1.00	49.41	
ANISOU	1005	ND2	ASN A 361	6268	6360	6143	31	-14	44
ATOM	1006	C	ASN A 361	37.271	-13.744	-6.746	1.00	46.75	
ANISOU	1006	C	ASN A 361	5840	5963	5960	64	-21	151
ATOM	1007	O	ASN A 361	36.510	-14.058	-5.815	1.00	47.14	
ANISOU	1007	O	ASN A 361	5925	6049	5938	101	-35	168
ATOM	1008	N	GLN A 362	37.081	-12.666	-7.503	1.00	46.36	
ANISOU	1008	N	GLN A 362	5775	5900	5936	28	11	116
ATOM	1009	CA	GLN A 362	35.802	-11.967	-7.500	1.00	45.32	
ANISOU	1009	CA	GLN A 362	5680	5745	5794	29	-4	84

ATOM 1010 CB GLN A 362 35.974 -10.507 -7.118 1.00 45.41
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 ANISOU 1010 CB GLN A 362 5707 5735 5811 14 -8 83
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 ATOM 1011 CG GLN A 362 36.150 -10.334 -5.621 1.00 45.58
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 ANISOU 1011 CG GLN A 362 5724 5792 5802 -53 11 71
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 ATOM 1012 CD GLN A 362 36.166 -8.891 -5.204 1.00 45.91
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 ATOM 1014 NE2 GLN A 362 37.063 8.105 5.797 1.00 48.21
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 ANISOU 1015 C GLN A 362 5577 5712 5689 45 2 97
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 ANISOU 1016 O GLN A 362 5562 5769 5766 68 40 92
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 ANISOU 1018 CA VAL A 363 5413 5445 5488 52 -6 43
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 ATOM 1019 CB VAL A 363 32.402 -13.912 -10.140 1.00 43.18
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 ANISOU 1019 CB VAL A 363 5453 5459 5492 67 13 28
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 ANISOU 1020 CG1 VAL A 363 5470 5624 5603 82 29 48
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 ATOM 1021 CG2 VAL A 363 31.600 -14.302 -8.882 1.00 42.30
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 ANISOU 1021 CG2 VAL A 363 5359 5266 5446 80 -4 36
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 ATOM 1022 C VAL A 363 31.853 -11.440 -10.120 1.00 42.52
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 ANISOU 1022 C VAL A 363 5376 5398 5380 63 -27 59
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 ATOM 1023 O VAL A 363 31.447 -10.834 -9.104 1.00 42.81
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ANISOU 1024 N SER A 364 5256 5207 5231 62 -5 118
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 ATOM 1025 CA SER A 364 30.298 -10.280 -11.635 1.00 40.20
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 ANISOU 1025 CA SER A 364 5150 5057 5065 36 -19 138
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 ATOM 1026 CB SER A 364 30.652 -9.403 -12.850 1.00 39.70
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 ANISOU 1026 CB SER A 364 5109 4974 5002 54 -65 171
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 ANISOU 1027 OG SER A 364 5007 4675 4744 119 -32 315
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 ATOM 1028 C SER A 364 28.962 -10.967 -11.868 1.00 39.95
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 ANISOU 1028 C SER A 364 5127 5016 5034 45 -31 160
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 ANISOU 1032 CB LEU A 365 5074 5098 5040 -11 -44 81
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 ATOM 1033 CG LEU A 365 26.530 -12.451 -9.066 1.00 40.30
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 ANISOU 1033 CG LEU A 365 5182 5030 5100 14 -46 30
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 ATOM 1034 CD1 LEU A 365 25.665 -12.646 -7.874 1.00 39.40
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 ANISOU 1034 CD1 LEU A 365 5149 4949 4869 -42 31 113
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 ATOM 1035 CD2 LEU A 365 26.697 -13.782 -9.784 1.00 39.06
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 ANISOU 1035 CD2 LEU A 365 5102 4928 4808 -9 -43 35
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 ATOM 1036 C LEU A 365 25.801 -9.848 -11.985 1.00 39.79
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 ANISOU 1036 C LEU A 365 4994 5066 5057 24 48 75
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 ATOM 1037 O LEU A 365 25.823 -8.677 -11.582 1.00 38.88
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 ANISOU 1037 O LEU A 365 4910 4982 4882 74 -17 36
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 ATOM 1038 N THR A 366 25.099 -10.244 -13.044 1.00 39.92
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 ANISOU 1038 N THR A 366 5000 5095 5069 45 -33 66
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ATOM 1039 CA THR A 366 24.421 -9.292 -13.933 1.00 39.88
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 ANISOU 1039 CA THR A 366 4988 5034 5128 11 -42 67
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 ATOM 1040 CB THR A 366 24.903 -9.487 -15.393 1.00 39.60
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 ANISOU 1043 C THR A 366 4957 5035 5180 37 -21 65
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 ATOM 1044 O THR A 366 22.232 -10.335 -14.103 1.00 39.93
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 ANTSOU 1044 O THR A 366 4869 5040 5262 43 12 60
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 ATOM 1046 CA CYS A 367 20.852 -7.960 -13.805 1.00 39.32
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 ANISOU 1046 CA CYS A 367 4931 4985 5022 26 -8 80
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 ATOM 1047 CB CYS A 367 20.233 -7.205 -12.634 1.00 39.39
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 ANISOU 1047 CB CYS A 367 4944 5076 4946 21 -2 117
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 ATOM 1048 SG CYS A 367 18.472 -7.483 -12.391 1.00 39.53
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 ANISOU 1048 SG CYS A 367 4830 5094 5094 24 -129 170
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 ATOM 1049 C CYS A 367 20.601 -7.210 -15.139 1.00 38.81
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 ANISOU 1049 C CYS A 367 4865 4957 4923 15 -1 46
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 ATOM 1050 O CYS A 367 21.014 -6.067 -15.311 1.00 38.63
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 ANISOU 1050 O CYS A 367 4817 5047 4814 9 43 133
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 ATOM 1051 N LEU A 368 19.929 -7.861 -16.076 1.00 38.38
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 ANISOU 1051 N LEU A 368 4830 4891 4859 14 7 46
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 ATOM 1052 CA LEU A 368 19.456 -7.190 -17.282 1.00 37.80
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 ANISOU 1052 CA LEU A 368 4781 4779 4800 -21 24 8
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 ATOM 1053 CB LEU A 368 19.625 -8.079 -18.516 1.00 37.58
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ANISOU 1053 CB LEU A 368 4733 4775 4770 -33 5 0
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 ATOM 1054 CG LEU A 368 18.982 -7.599 -19.827 1.00 37.13
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 ANTSOU 1054 CG LEU A 368 4703 4665 4738 -43 63 -35
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 ATOM 1055 CD1 LEU A 368 19.398 -6.178 -20.237 1.00 34.47
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 ATOM 1056 CD2 LEU A 368 19.275 -8.606 -20.956 1.00 37.22
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 ANISOU 1056 CD2 LEU A 368 4639 4690 4810 -62 -1 -69
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 ATOM 1057 C LEU A 368 17.999 -6.740 -17.158 1.00 37.59
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 ANISOU 1057 C LEU A 368 4799 4734 4747 -15 12 21
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 ATOM 1058 O LEU A 368 17.086 -7.556 -17.070 1.00 38.09
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 ANISOU 1058 O LEU A 368 4826 4762 4883 0 0 19
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 ATOM 1059 N VAL A 369 17.785 -5.433 -17.182 1.00 36.66
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 ANISOU 1059 N VAL A 369 4710 4628 4590 -14 8 -31
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 ATOM 1060 CA VAL A 369 16.437 -4.899 -17.150 1.00 35.51
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 ANISOU 1060 CA VAL A 369 4618 4432 4441 -32 24 -25
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 ATOM 1061 CB VAL A 369 16.240 -3.901 -15.978 1.00 35.04
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 ANISOU 1061 CB VAL A 369 4579 4397 4336 -16 9 -42
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 ATOM 1062 CG1 VAL A 369 14.774 -3.571 -15.809 1.00 32.99
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 ANISOU 1062 CG1 VAL A 369 4372 4088 4074 -154 64 -67
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 ATOM 1063 CG2 VAL A 369 16.828 -4.445 -14.690 1.00 33.45
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 ANISOU 1063 CG2 VAL A 369 4399 4030 4280 -68 82 -84
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 ATOM 1064 C VAL A 369 16.149 -4.214 -18.495 1.00 35.59
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 ANISOU 1064 C VAL A 369 4633 4477 4411 -5 55 -52
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 ANISOU 1066 N LYS A 370 4629 4439 4486 5 61 -52
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 ATOM 1067 CA LYS A 370 14.862 -4.155 -20.524 1.00 36.56
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 ANISOU 1067 CA LYS A 370 4733 4538 4619 -4 54 -72
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ATOM 1068 CB LYS A 370 15.582 -4.963 -21.616 1.00 37.40
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 ANISOU 1068 CB LYS A 370 4812 4631 4766 21 15 -67
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 ATOM 1069 CG LYS A 370 14.926 -6.255 -22.047 1.00 38.42
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 ANISOU 1069 CG LYS A 370 4880 4762 4953 -43 -18 -43
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 ANISOU 1070 CD LYS A 370 4710 5016 4710 -111 -78 -144
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 ATOM 1071 CE LYS A 370 14.530 -7.210 -24.325 1.00 42.54
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 ANISOU 1071 CE LYS A 370 5280 5298 5583 88 107 -138
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 ANISOU 1072 NZ LYS A 370 5090 5259 4890 7 15 108
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 ATOM 1077 C GLY A 371 10.981 -1.871 -21.467 1.00 36.58
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 ANISOU 1077 C GLY A 371 4751 4566 4581 22 1 -59
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 ATOM 1078 O GLY A 371 9.739 -1.850 -21.601 1.00 36.50
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 ANISOU 1078 O GLY A 371 4704 4546 4617 42 12 -66
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 ATOM 1079 N PHE A 372 11.624 -1.118 -20.566 1.00 35.97
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 ANISOU 1079 N PHE A 372 4631 4483 4552 -15 -16 -47
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 ATOM 1080 CA PHE A 372 10.853 -0.250 -19.635 1.00 34.98
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 ANISOU 1080 CA PHE A 372 4543 4431 4315 -24 -65 -38
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 ATOM 1081 CB PHE A 372 11.347 -0.338 -18.188 1.00 34.15
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 ATOM 1082 CG PHE A 372 12.732 0.220 -17.952 1.00 31.81
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ANISOU 1082 CG PHE A 372 4269 4040 3776 7 34 78
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 ATOM 1083 CD1 PHE A 372 12.902 1.534 -17.521 1.00 29.99
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 ATOM 1084 CE1 PHE A 372 14.158 2.046 -17.270 1.00 29.52
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 ANISOU 1084 CE1 PHE A 372 4091 3871 3254 -37 73 41
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 ATOM 1085 CZ PHE A 372 15.278 1.245 -17.432 1.00 30.63
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 ATOM 1086 CE2 PHE A 372 15.126 -0.073 -17.842 1.00 30.13
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 ANISOU 1107 C PRO A 374 4595 4588 4236 62 -26 0
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 ANISOU 1122 O ASP A 376 4770 4615 4551 97 140 -112
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 ATOM 1127 CD1 ILE A 377 14.240 -0.238 -14.232 1.00 36.57
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 ANISOU 1133 CB ALA A 378 4699 4751 4411 9 47 -91
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 ATOM 1134 C ALA A 378 16.010 0.362 -9.005 1.00 36.92
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 ANISOU 1135 O ALA A 378 4740 4750 4291 -5 121 -49
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 ANISOU 1183 CB ASN A 384 6076 6055 6032 50 28 85
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ATOM 1184 CG ASN A 384 21.711 -14.835 3.202 1.00 49.23
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 ANISOU 1184 CG ASN A 384 6239 6244 6220 11 -19 15
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 ANISOU 1199 NE2 GLN A 386 6207 6607 6405 -46 59 43
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 ANISOU 1204 CB PRO A 387 5909 5918 5886 -16 -15 26
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 ATOM 1205 CG PRO A 387 21.249 -4.046 2.854 1.00 46.58
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 ATOM 1212 CG GLU A 388 24.340 -8.830 -1.945 1.00 46.39
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 ANISOU 1212 CG GLU A 388 5861 5872 5891 -63 -42 82
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ATOM 1213 CD GLU A 388 25.323 -9.460 -0.970 1.00 48.03
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 ATOM 1222 OD1 ASN A 389 23.682 -1.555 -0.863 1.00 47.34
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 ANISOU 1224 C ASN A 389 5533 5513 5352 -26 18 33
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 ATOM 1226 N ASN A 390 27.945 -3.773 -2.997 1.00 41.86
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 ATOM 1227 CA ASN A 390 29.083 -3.793 -3.919 1.00 41.00
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ANISOU	1227	CA	ASN A	390	5220	5249	5109	20	7	74
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ATOM	1228	CB	ASN A	390	29.966	-4.979	-3.549	1.00	41.19	
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ANISOU	1228	CB	ASN A	390	5221	5310	5120	45	27	70
C										
ATOM	1229	CG	ASN A	390	31.368	-4.870	-4.090	1.00	41.56	
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ANISOU	1229	CG	ASN A	390	5312	5363	5115	-2	43	34
C										
ATOM	1230	OD1	ASN A	390	31.868	-3.776	-4.364	1.00	41.19	
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ANISOU	1230	OD1	ASN A	390	5395	5253	5003	-42	153	41
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ATOM	1231	ND2	ASN A	390	32.025	-6.025	-4.233	1.00	41.17	
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ANISOU	1231	ND2	ASN A	390	5229	5437	4976	143	37	31
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ATOM	1232	C	ASN A	390	28.594	-3.918	-5.382	1.00	40.10	
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ANISOU	1232	C	ASN A	390	5080	5147	5009	44	50	76
C										
ATOM	1233	O	ASN A	390	28.961	-4.838	-6.130	1.00	39.50	
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ANISOU	1233	O	ASN A	390	5007	5028	4970	3	76	100
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ATOM	1234	N	TYR A	391	27.732	-2.989	-5.776	1.00	38.85	
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ANISOU	1234	N	TYR A	391	4892	5023	4845	30	31	97
N										
ATOM	1235	CA	TYR A	391	27.123	-3.060	-7.093	1.00	37.67	
C										
ANISOU	1235	CA	TYR A	391	4723	4859	4729	39	55	30
C										
ATOM	1236	CB	TYR A	391	25.674	-3.607	-7.023	1.00	37.59	
C										
ANISOU	1236	CB	TYR A	391	4770	4816	4693	80	13	10
C										
ATOM	1237	CG	TYR A	391	24.671	-2.674	-6.375	1.00	38.73	
C										
ANISOU	1237	CG	TYR A	391	4872	5036	4808	-63	-19	82
C										
ATOM	1238	CD1	TYR A	391	24.362	-2.780	-5.014	1.00	37.63	
C										
ANISOU	1238	CD1	TYR A	391	4713	4862	4722	177	116	46
C										
ATOM	1239	CE1	TYR A	391	23.443	-1.907	-4.407	1.00	38.01	
C										
ANISOU	1239	CE1	TYR A	391	4865	4872	4702	-18	48	130
C										
ATOM	1240	CZ	TYR A	391	22.846	-0.928	-5.185	1.00	38.97	
C										
ANISOU	1240	CZ	TYR A	391	4955	4954	4896	-4	-26	90
C										
ATOM	1241	OH	TYR A	391	21.946	-0.056	-4.628	1.00	37.74	
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ANISOU	1241	OH	TYR A	391	4898	4791	4649	209	262	-75
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 ANISOU 1243 CD2 TYR A 391 4651 4617 4551 -25 77 44
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 ANISOU 1244 C TYR A 391 4614 4817 4594 42 51 55
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 ANISOU 1247 CA LYS A 392 4471 4551 4359 25 92 57
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 ANISOU 1248 CB LYS A 392 4479 4541 4263 56 38 59
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 ANISOU 1249 CG LYS A 392 4364 4380 4162 9 118 142
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 ATOM 1250 CD LYS A 392 29.178 1.783 -9.077 1.00 30.65
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 ANISOU 1250 CD LYS A 392 3873 4093 3676 -50 -59 22
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 ANISOU 1254 O LYS A 392 4423 4675 4433 32 181 150
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ANISOU 1256 CA THR A 393 4265 4432 4281 0 19 3
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 ATOM 1257 CB THR A 393 22.709 0.335 -11.564 1.00 34.10
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 ANISOU 1258 OG1 THR A 393 4259 4412 4172 -1 -82 -7
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 ANISOU 1278 CB PRO A 396 4659 4433 4407 -25 75 67
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 ATOM 1279 CG PRO A 396 17.867 5.217 -16.873 1.00 35.18
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 ANISOU 1281 C PRO A 396 4558 4488 4477 -4 25 45
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 ANISOU 1284 CA VAL A 397 4527 4479 4397 49 41 -32
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ANISOU 1285 CB VAL A 397 4516 4432 4406 15 -5 15
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 ANISOU 1286 CG1 VAL A 397 4128 4063 4159 162 -111 -9
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 ATOM 1287 CG2 VAL A 397 22.212 2.715 -21.598 1.00 34.48
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 ATOM 1288 C VAL A 397 18.679 3.500 -23.052 1.00 35.75
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 ANISOU 1288 C VAL A 397 4638 4562 4383 61 96 -101
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 ATOM 1292 CB LEU A 398 17.122 5.874 -25.398 1.00 37.18
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 ATOM 1293 CG LEU A 398 16.080 5.972 -26.506 1.00 37.09
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 ANISOU 1293 CG LEU A 398 4734 4681 4674 50 -12 25
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 ANISOU 1294 CD1 LEU A 398 4353 4255 4230 41 -3 61
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 ATOM 1295 CD2 LEU A 398 16.370 7.193 -27.347 1.00 35.57
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 ANISOU 1295 CD2 LEU A 398 4571 4494 4446 -15 49 72
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 ATOM 1296 C LEU A 398 17.556 3.429 -25.888 1.00 38.23
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 ANISOU 1296 C LEU A 398 4890 4908 4728 11 15 -44
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 ANISOU 1297 O LEU A 398 4999 4941 4690 0 55 -39
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 ANISOU 1298 N ASP A 399 4899 4972 4792 -36 -27 -45
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 ANISOU 1300 CB ASP A 399 4905 4978 4887 15 -41 -51
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 ANISOU 1304 C ASP A 399 4970 5121 4940 -44 -39 -55
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 ATOM 1308 CB SER A 400 16.537 0.177 -31.634 1.00 41.51
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 ANISOU 1308 CB SER A 400 5316 5343 5111 -10 -34 -7
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 ATOM 1309 OG SER A 400 16.267 -1.193 -31.421 1.00 41.13
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 ANISOU 1309 OG SER A 400 5528 5227 4871 -68 -46 -78
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 ANISOU 1310 C SER A 400 5252 5362 5103 -45 -34 -4
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 ANISOU 1311 O SER A 400 5272 5451 5198 -42 -44 15
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 ANISOU 1313 CA ASP A 401 5132 5251 4983 -27 -42 18
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 ATOM 1314 CB ASP A 401 11.534 -0.798 -29.335 1.00 40.38
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ANISOU 1314 CB ASP A 401 5139 5233 4968 -25 -21 -7
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 ANISOU 1315 CG ASP A 401 4987 4862 4910 -73 -13 26
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 ANISOU 1316 OD1 ASP A 401 4636 5156 4545 38 31 174
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 ANISOU 1318 C ASP A 401 5041 5177 4940 -43 -37 66
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 ANISOU 1319 O ASP A 401 5049 5289 4953 -69 -45 118
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 ANISOU 1321 CA GLY A 402 4786 4893 4704 -52 -13 78
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 ATOM 1322 C GLY A 402 11.595 3.341 -26.218 1.00 37.33
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 ANISOU 1322 C GLY A 402 4692 4826 4663 -63 -17 32
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 ATOM 1323 O GLY A 402 11.207 4.196 -25.442 1.00 36.37
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 ANISOU 1323 O GLY A 402 4563 4782 4474 -59 -1 82
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 ANISOU 1326 CB SER A 403 4574 4762 4349 -7 -46 2
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 ANISOU 1327 OG SER A 403 4447 4556 3833 -138 -49 0
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 ATOM 1328 C SER A 403 13.386 1.883 -23.941 1.00 36.54
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ATOM 1329 O SER A 403 14.295 2.067 -24.761 1.00 36.38
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 ANISOU 1329 O SER A 403 4672 4720 4430 -40 37 14
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 ANISOU 1331 CA PHE A 404 4526 4498 4089 6 74 104
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 ANISOU 1332 CB PHE A 404 4419 4290 3980 33 38 -95
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 ATOM 1333 CG PHE A 404 14.744 4.276 -21.166 1.00 30.44
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 ANISOU 1333 CG PHE A 404 4161 4147 3255 -31 -6 -191
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 ATOM 1334 CD1 PHE A 404 15.823 5.101 -21.466 1.00 26.60
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 ANISOU 1334 CD1 PHE A 404 3621 3887 2596 99 -79 -402
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 ATOM 1335 CE1 PHE A 404 15.644 6.447 -21.816 1.00 26.39
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 ANISOU 1335 CE1 PHE A 404 3482 3882 2662 -15 8 -185
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 ATOM 1336 CZ PHE A 404 14.347 6.978 -21.858 1.00 32.27
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 ANISOU 1336 CZ PHE A 404 4351 4333 3573 50 -33 -132
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 ATOM 1337 CE2 PHE A 404 13.225 6.145 -21.550 1.00 29.16
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 ANISOU 1337 CE2 PHE A 404 3933 3731 3415 -11 40 -51
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 ATOM 1338 CD2 PHE A 404 13.445 4.805 -21.208 1.00 30.50
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 ANISOU 1338 CD2 PHE A 404 4166 4173 3248 -128 106 -201
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 ATOM 1339 C PHE A 404 15.373 0.499 -21.608 1.00 34.61
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 ANISOU 1339 C PHE A 404 4525 4477 4146 26 99 -204
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 ANISOU 1341 N PHE A 405 4575 4438 4184 43 52 -212
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 ANISOU 1342 CA PHE A 405 4502 4382 4192 -2 44 -125
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 ATOM 1343 CB PHE A 405 17.776 -1.837 -21.701 1.00 32.43
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ANISOU 1343 CB PHE A 405 4151 4159 4010 -72 155 -97
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 ATOM 1344 CG PHE A 405 19.014 -1.437 -22.476 1.00 33.02
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 ANISOU 1344 CG PHE A 405 4397 3928 4220 8 -32 -287
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 ATOM 1345 CD1 PHE A 405 20.277 -1.889 -22.081 1.00 29.57
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 ATOM 1346 CE1 PHE A 405 21.400 -1.541 -22.787 1.00 25.41
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 ANISOU 1346 CE1 PHE A 405 3611 3087 2955 -141 -47 125
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 ATOM 1347 CZ PHE A 405 21.292 -0.716 -23.897 1.00 32.01
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 ANISOU 1347 CZ PHE A 405 4279 3768 4114 -148 -68 -437
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 ATOM 1348 CE2 PHE A 405 20.048 -0.245 -24.310 1.00 27.60
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 ANISOU 1348 CE2 PHE A 405 3778 3209 3499 -32 -193 -158
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 ATOM 1349 CD2 PHE A 405 18.915 -0.607 -23.606 1.00 29.13
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 ANISOU 1349 CD2 PHE A 405 4022 3536 3508 -50 -6 -170
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 ATOM 1350 C PHE A 405 18.415 -0.275 -19.858 1.00 34.59
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 ANISOU 1350 C PHE A 405 4492 4419 4230 -18 50 -131
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 ATOM 1351 O PHE A 405 18.909 0.844 -20.028 1.00 33.97
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 ANISOU 1351 O PHE A 405 4478 4384 4045 -56 30 -88
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 ANISOU 1352 N LEU A 406 4406 4368 4199 -66 89 -89
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 ATOM 1353 CA LEU A 406 20.063 -0.990 -18.217 1.00 34.71
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 ANISOU 1353 CA LEU A 406 4441 4465 4282 -10 69 -40
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 ATOM 1354 CB LEU A 406 19.973 0.066 -17.112 1.00 34.26
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 ANISOU 1354 CB LEU A 406 4416 4403 4198 0 3 -2
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 ATOM 1355 CG LEU A 406 19.362 -0.080 -15.723 1.00 32.70
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 ANISOU 1355 CG LEU A 406 4113 4273 4036 -57 -11 1
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 ATOM 1356 CD1 LEU A 406 18.140 0.758 -15.580 1.00 31.62
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 ANISOU 1356 CD1 LEU A 406 3956 4197 3860 -42 -51 147
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 ATOM 1357 CD2 LEU A 406 19.149 -1.480 -15.240 1.00 30.79
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 ANISOU 1357 CD2 LEU A 406 3828 4056 3815 -202 -43 -257
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ATOM 1358 C LEU A 406 20.593 -2.310 -17.687 1.00 35.03
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 ANISOU 1359 O LEU A 406 4419 4618 4318 -7 134 -19
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 ATOM 1362 CB TYR A 407 23.581 -4.065 -17.216 1.00 34.84
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 ANISOU 1363 CG TYR A 407 4249 4291 4407 40 57 9
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 ANISOU 1364 CD1 TYR A 407 3966 3991 4300 71 69 -29
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 ANISOU 1368 CE2 TYR A 407 3774 3877 4229 25 90 -36
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 ATOM 1369 CD2 TYR A 407 23.354 -6.119 -18.681 1.00 32.21
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 ANISOU 1369 CD2 TYR A 407 3878 4149 4210 -57 57 56
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 ATOM 1370 C TYR A 407 22.935 -2.988 -15.099 1.00 35.88
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 ANISOU 1370 C TYR A 407 4601 4620 4411 -27 26 -8
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 ANISOU 1371 O TYR A 407 4616 4570 4220 18 -14 -3
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 ATOM 1372 N SER A 408 22.794 -3.888 -14.134 1.00 36.43
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ANISOU 1372 N SER A 408 4686 4700 4454 -17 21 8
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 ANISOU 1373 CA SER A 408 4655 4722 4499 -22 28 33
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 ANISOU 1374 CB SER A 408 4665 4728 4507 -32 27 15
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 ANISOU 1377 O SER A 408 4674 4649 4435 -17 72 98
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 ANISOU 1379 CA LYS A 409 4630 4629 4395 7 -40 60
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 ATOM 1381 CG LYS A 409 29.104 -5.896 -12.600 1.00 36.03
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 ANISOU 1381 CG LYS A 409 4596 4593 4500 -14 25 105
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 ATOM 1382 CD LYS A 409 30.197 -5.695 -13.673 1.00 36.06
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 ANISOU 1382 CD LYS A 409 4630 4581 4491 54 -44 108
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 ANISOU 1383 CE LYS A 409 4373 4343 4003 26 -214 0
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 ANISOU 1384 NZ LYS A 409 4556 4113 4356 53 22 193
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 ANISOU 1385 C LYS A 409 4612 4607 4388 -8 -73 104
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 ATOM 1386 O LYS A 409 27.346 -4.637 -9.738 1.00 35.11
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 ANISOU 1386 O LYS A 409 4621 4589 4130 -13 -162 98
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ATOM 1387 N LEU A 410 26.673 -6.777 -9.920 1.00 35.61
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 ANISOU 1388 CA LEU A 410 4598 4561 4426 4 1 114
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 ATOM 1389 CB LEU A 410 25.857 -7.992 -7.911 1.00 35.47
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 ANISOU 1391 CD1 LEU A 410 4444 4388 3963 51 76 155
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 ANISOU 1392 CD2 LEU A 410 4430 4679 4494 -71 30 184
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 ATOM 1393 C LEU A 410 28.292 -7.843 -8.495 1.00 35.82
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 ANISOU 1393 C LEU A 410 4590 4560 4458 39 -21 187
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 ANTSOU 1394 O LEU A 410 4599 4489 4455 42 -33 257
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 ANISOU 1395 N THR A 411 4693 4596 4410 41 -16 193
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 ANISOU 1397 CB THR A 411 4746 4809 4625 10 -29 154
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 ATOM 1400 C THR A 411 30.540 -8.758 -6.171 1.00 38.50
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 ANISOU 1400 C THR A 411 4928 4919 4780 58 -33 132
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ANISOU 1401 O THR A 411 4944 5052 4708 98 23 156
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 ATOM 1404 CB VAL A 412 29.671 -11.783 -4.715 1.00 40.91
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 ANISOU 1404 CB VAL A 412 5223 5145 5175 45 -26 100
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 ATOM 1405 CG1 VAL A 412 28.459 -10.957 -4.333 1.00 41.72
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 ATOM 1406 CG2 VAL A 412 29.378 -12.688 -5.898 1.00 41.30
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 ANISOU 1408 O VAL A 412 5411 5272 5277 51 -15 74
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 ANISOU 1410 CA ASP A 413 5685 5613 5589 20 -20 37
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 ANISOU 1411 CB ASP A 413 5771 5740 5638 27 -24 76
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 ANISOU 1418 CA LYS A 414 5844 5751 5721 -21 -31 35
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 ATOM 1419 CB LYS A 414 34.997 -16.633 -6.850 1.00 45.72
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 ANISOU 1421 CD LYS A 414 6077 6009 6089 18 52 -1
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 ANISOU 1422 CE LYS A 414 6126 6229 6062 23 11 -100
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 ATOM 1423 NZ LYS A 414 36.972 -19.359 -10.462 1.00 49.66
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 ANISOU 1423 NZ LYS A 414 6253 6358 6256 15 38 -89
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 ANISOU 1424 C LYS A 414 5882 5808 5809 -53 -60 44
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ANISOU 1430 C SER A 415 5922 5886 5935 -46 -18 49
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 ANISOU 1436 CD ARG A 416 5941 6058 6165 -177 -24 4
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 ATOM 1437 NE ARG A 416 30.998 -13.332 -0.127 1.00 51.98
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 ANISOU 1440 NH2 ARG A 416 6821 6562 6445 124 29 86
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 ANISOU 1462 OEL GLN A 418 6033 6136 6000 53 -33 66
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 ANISOU 1468 CB GLN A 419 6122 5956 6058 -21 -65 7
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 ANISOU 1469 CG GLN A 419 6202 6136 6231 -31 -83 18
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 ANISOU 1476 CA GLY A 420 5936 5893 6010 15 -32 74
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 ANISOU 1478 O GLY A 420 5889 5969 5972 -9 -8 74
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 ANISOU 1480 CA ASN A 421 5786 5865 5770 64 -39 9
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 ANISOU 1481 CB ASN A 421 5783 5824 5712 51 -56 13
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 ATOM 1482 CG ASN A 421 25.560 -16.808 -0.438 1.00 46.44
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 ANISOU 1482 CG ASN A 421 5950 5950 5741 86 -2 -15
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 ATOM 1483 OD1 ASN A 421 26.110 -17.659 0.284 1.00 43.48
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 ANISOU 1485 C ASN A 421 5772 5862 5764 76 -20 43
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 ATOM 1486 O ASN A 421 23.401 -18.062 -4.327 1.00 45.60
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 ANISOU 1486 O ASN A 421 5768 5864 5693 63 -16 71
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 ANISOU 1489 CB VAL A 422 5700 5790 5810 24 9 65
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 ANISOU 1490 CG1 VAL A 422 5848 5757 5887 73 42 96
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 ANISOU 1491 CG2 VAL A 422 5756 5710 5965 34 -24 7
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 ANISOU 1498 CD1 PHE A 423 5139 5468 5509 38 -37 193
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 ATOM 1502 CD2 PHE A 423 24.217 -12.288 -3.751 1.00 43.86
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 ANISOU 1502 CD2 PHE A 423 5670 5522 5470 -44 136 92

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 ANISOU 1504 O PHE A 423 5366 5482 5242 -37 -48 112
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 ANISOU 1507 CB SER A 424 5346 5561 5353 30 34 25
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 ANISOU 1508 OG SER A 424 5276 5654 5226 85 74 39
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 ATOM 1514 SG CYS A 425 18.168 -6.769 -10.529 1.00 41.39
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 ANISOU 1514 SG CYS A 425 4930 5467 5327 77 -26 166
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 ATOM 1521 C SER A 426 14.983 -4.801 -7.660 1.00 43.57
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 ANISOU 1521 C SER A 426 5506 5553 5493 -13 -31 57
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 ANISOU 1531 CA MET A 428 5291 5197 4889 -14 60 -23

ATOM 1532 CB MET A 428 11.585 0.281 -7.620 1.00 40.36
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 ANISOU 1532 CB MET A 428 5204 5222 4908 -56 23 -2
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 ANTSOU 1533 CG MET A 428 5409 5218 5068 -29 52 -5
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 ANISOU 1534 SD MET A 428 5767 5498 4839 -41 119 -25
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 ANISOU 1536 C MET A 428 5085 5011 4777 14 40 -108
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 ANISOU 1540 CB HIS A 429 4590 4600 4386 -2 24 -67
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 ANISOU 1541 CG HIS A 429 4228 4253 4232 12 111 -213
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 ANISOU 1542 ND1 HIS A 429 4260 3907 3694 25 43 -229
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 ANISOU 1545 CD2 HIS A 429 4277 3969 4045 86 47 -124
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ANISOU 1546 C HIS A 429 4799 4771 4418 26 9 -122
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 ANISOU 1547 O HIS A 429 4722 4796 4265 10 -12 -179
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 ATOM 1554 OE2 GLU A 430 3.991 4.560 -15.606 1.00 34.10
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 ATOM 1560 C ALA A 431 4.901 -1.891 -14.129 1.00 37.11
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 ANISOU 1560 C ALA A 431 4752 4712 4633 -16 12 -11

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 C
 ATOM 1566 CD1 LEU A 432 9.375 -3.695 -11.782 1.00 33.76
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 ANISOU 1566 CD1 LEU A 432 4494 4326 4005 44 -80 116
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 ATOM 1567 CD2 LEU A 432 8.019 -5.273 -13.221 1.00 34.94
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 ANISOU 1567 CD2 LEU A 432 4448 4511 4315 30 -64 152
 C
 ATOM 1568 C LEU A 432 4.287 -3.470 -11.401 1.00 37.38
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 ANISOU 1568 C LEU A 432 4819 4804 4578 -12 -9 34
 C
 ATOM 1569 O LEU A 432 3.802 -2.445 -10.931 1.00 37.28
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 ANISOU 1569 O LEU A 432 4766 4889 4509 32 1 67
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 ANISOU 1570 N HIS A 433 4911 4926 4663 -24 -11 39
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 ANISOU 1571 CA HIS A 433 4958 5015 4789 -27 -2 49
 C
 ATOM 1572 CB HIS A 433 2.447 -6.358 -10.078 1.00 39.24
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 ANISOU 1572 CB HIS A 433 4992 5068 4847 -27 6 41
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 ANISOU 1573 CG HIS A 433 5182 5325 5179 -26 27 73
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 ATOM 1574 ND1 HIS A 433 0.117 -6.574 -9.150 1.00 42.44
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 ANISOU 1574 ND1 HIS A 433 5238 5453 5433 -68 34 41
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ANISOU 1575 CE1 HIS A 433 5381 5485 5176 10 -17 -10
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 ANISOU 1579 O HIS A 433 4974 5004 4668 -49 -28 116
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 ATOM 1582 CB ASN A 434 2.999 -3.639 -5.763 1.00 38.77
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 ANISOU 1582 CB ASN A 434 4941 5054 4733 -120 20 41
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 ANISOU 1583 CG ASN A 434 4913 5088 4614 -105 23 7
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 ATOM 1584 OD1 ASN A 434 1.466 -5.285 -5.048 1.00 38.40
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 ATOM 1585 ND2 ASN A 434 0.635 -3.275 -5.548 1.00 35.57
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 ANISOU 1587 O ASN A 434 4948 4953 4677 -158 44 68
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 C

ATOM 1590 CB HIS A 435 5.952 0.417 -8.155 1.00 37.74
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 ATOM 1595 CD2 HIS A 435 3.903 1.573 -7.044 1.00 38.62
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 ANISOU 1596 C HIS A 435 4870 4880 4372 -25 31 22
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 ANISOU 1597 O HIS A 435 4733 4829 4063 47 22 64
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 ATOM 1600 CB TYR A 436 8.058 -3.997 -6.158 1.00 38.93
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 ANISOU 1600 CB TYR A 436 5047 4980 4765 8 -25 -6
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 ATOM 1601 CG TYR A 436 9.235 -4.641 -5.455 1.00 39.72
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 ANISOU 1601 CG TYR A 436 5116 5014 4959 60 6 -69
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 ATOM 1602 CD1 TYR A 436 9.202 -5.986 -5.059 1.00 40.15
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 ANISOU 1602 CD1 TYR A 436 5192 5178 4884 57 49 35
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 ATOM 1603 CE1 TYR A 436 10.302 -6.573 -4.438 1.00 39.78
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 ANISOU 1603 CE1 TYR A 436 5150 5156 4806 17 -21 78
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 ATOM 1604 CZ TYR A 436 11.426 -5.797 -4.193 1.00 40.05
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ANISOU 1604 CZ TYR A 436 5151 5177 4887 17 10 47
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 ATOM 1605 OH TYR A 436 12.530 -6.318 -3.580 1.00 39.84
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 ANISOU 1605 OH TYR A 436 5240 5038 4856 63 -12 9
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 ANISOU 1606 CE2 TYR A 436 5160 5135 5036 62 -59 13
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 ATOM 1607 CD2 TYR A 436 10.389 -3.905 -5.195 1.00 40.97
 C
 ANISOU 1607 CD2 TYR A 436 5145 5122 5300 80 3 -58
 C
 ATOM 1608 C TYR A 436 8.303 -5.264 -8.287 1.00 39.02
 C
 ANISOU 1608 C TYR A 436 5083 5005 4736 -49 -25 -2
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 ATOM 1609 O TYR A 436 7.289 -5.871 -8.531 1.00 38.66
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 ANISOU 1609 O TYR A 436 5121 4885 4682 -64 -60 4
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 ATOM 1610 N THR A 437 9.514 -5.755 -8.503 1.00 39.50
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 ANISOU 1610 N THR A 437 5159 5021 4828 -10 2 -25
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 ANISOU 1611 CA THR A 437 5264 5167 5080 -30 15 33
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 ANISOU 1612 CB THR A 437 5246 5166 5137 -33 3 -17
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 ANISOU 1613 OG1 THR A 437 5236 5079 5286 15 103 -13
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 ANISOU 1614 CG2 THR A 437 5153 4957 4898 -9 5 -1
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 ATOM 1615 C THR A 437 11.121 -7.579 -8.248 1.00 41.64
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 ANISOU 1616 O THR A 437 5358 5239 5240 -28 -17 144
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 ANISOU 1617 N GLN A 438 5471 5368 5392 -15 17 61
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ATOM 1619 CB GLN A 438 12.260 -10.041 -6.266 1.00 43.80
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 ATOM 1620 CG GLN A 438 13.471 -10.272 -5.363 1.00 45.09
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 ANISOU 1620 CG GLN A 438 5780 5691 5659 13 21 68
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 ANISOU 1624 C GLN A 438 5579 5440 5593 3 -9 94
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 ANISOU 1626 N LYS A 439 5693 5568 5715 -2 -26 96
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 ANISOU 1627 CA LYS A 439 5800 5662 5798 -16 -9 70
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 ATOM 1628 CB LYS A 439 15.058 -11.555 -11.064 1.00 45.89
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 ANISOU 1628 CB LYS A 439 5825 5736 5873 -5 -9 40
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 ATOM 1629 CG LYS A 439 13.856 -11.073 -11.880 1.00 46.21
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 ANISOU 1629 CG LYS A 439 5900 5781 5874 51 -46 49
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 ATOM 1630 CD LYS A 439 12.907 -12.194 -12.253 1.00 46.24
 C
 ANISOU 1630 CD LYS A 439 5775 5776 6016 -18 -95 97
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 ATOM 1631 CE LYS A 439 11.616 -11.657 -12.829 1.00 47.33
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 ANISOU 1631 CE LYS A 439 6039 5979 5962 -62 19 23
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 ATOM 1632 NZ LYS A 439 10.782 -12.775 -13.332 1.00 47.50
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 ANISOU 1632 NZ LYS A 439 6069 6016 5962 -55 -46 41
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ANISOU 1633 C LYS A 439 5848 5746 5916 -7 -7 78
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 ATOM 1634 O LYS A 439 16.907 -11.749 -8.596 1.00 46.55
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 ANISOU 1635 N SER A 440 5934 5839 5979 -31 -11 81
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 ANISOU 1636 CA SER A 440 5928 5897 5975 -7 -17 88
 C
 ATOM 1637 CB SER A 440 16.496 -15.469 -6.913 1.00 47.28
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 ANISOU 1637 CB SER A 440 5941 6005 6016 -9 -20 46
 C
 ATOM 1638 OG SER A 440 16.183 -14.836 -5.671 1.00 48.78
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 ANISOU 1638 OG SER A 440 6002 6424 6105 -24 17 60
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 ATOM 1639 C SER A 440 17.973 -15.124 -8.918 1.00 46.89
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 ANISOU 1640 O SER A 440 6023 5846 6007 -34 -57 109
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 ANISOU 1642 CA LEU A 441 6027 5975 6087 14 1 78
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 ANISOU 1643 CB LEU A 441 6073 5959 6066 37 7 102
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 C
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 ANISOU 1645 CD1 LEU A 441 6088 5875 5927 76 24 60
 C
 ATOM 1646 CD2 LEU A 441 23.266 -13.921 -11.162 1.00 47.11
 C
 ANISOU 1646 CD2 LEU A 441 5985 5891 6020 25 -6 88
 C
 ATOM 1647 C LEU A 441 21.101 -16.740 -8.437 1.00 48.31
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ATOM 1648 O LEU A 441 21.434 -16.440 -7.269 1.00 47.92
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 C
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 ANISOU 1665 CB SER A 444 6962 6941 6939 -49 23 16
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 ANISOU 1668 O SER A 444 7048 7066 7112 -44 54 -23
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 C
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 C
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 ATOM 1683 O3 NAG C 1 22.590 32.483 -9.734 1.00 66.07
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 ANISOU 1692 N2 NAG C 2 8185 8149 8320 -5 14 -2
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 ATOM 1693 C7 NAG C 2 20.978 27.261 -6.059 1.00 63.76
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 ATOM 1694 O7 NAG C 2 19.755 27.237 -6.045 1.00 64.27
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 ATOM 1695 C8 NAG C 2 21.759 26.753 -4.886 1.00 63.17
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 ATOM 1697 O3 NAG C 2 20.552 25.897 -9.004 1.00 66.84
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 ANISOU 1700 C5 NAG C 2 8316 8433 8524 47 10 -29
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 ANISOU 1707 C3 BMA C 3 8983 9046 9190 8 23 33
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 ATOM 1709 C4 BMA C 3 19.635 22.931 -13.035 1.00 69.90
 C
 ANISOU 1709 C4 BMA C 3 8765 8895 8898 29 63 -28
 C
 ATOM 1710 O4 BMA C 3 18.694 21.909 -13.353 1.00 69.61
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 ANISOU 1710 O4 BMA C 3 8791 8790 8869 -4 63 40
 O
 ATOM 1711 C5 BMA C 3 19.565 23.304 -11.562 1.00 68.25
 C
 ANISOU 1711 C5 BMA C 3 8529 8638 8763 43 25 26
 C
 ATOM 1712 C6 BMA C 3 19.992 22.163 -10.656 1.00 66.92
 C
 ANISOU 1712 C6 BMA C 3 8364 8482 8579 9 30 -59
 C
 ATOM 1713 O6 BMA C 3 20.187 22.675 -9.336 1.00 64.81
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 ANISOU 1713 O6 BMA C 3 8159 8199 8264 28 -14 -16
 O
 ATOM 1714 O5 BMA C 3 20.426 24.412 -11.292 1.00 68.53
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 ANISOU 1714 O5 BMA C 3 8472 8748 8818 3 -2 14
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 ATOM 1715 C1 MAN C 4 18.485 24.451 -16.100 1.00 80.48
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 ANISOU 1715 C1 MAN C 4 10175 10231 10170 54 -11 39
 C
 ATOM 1716 C2 MAN C 4 17.857 23.471 -17.095 1.00 83.30
 C
 ANISOU 1716 C2 MAN C 4 10595 10536 10515 -34 3 -45
 C
 ATOM 1717 O2 MAN C 4 16.758 24.059 -17.785 1.00 86.66
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 ANISOU 1717 O2 MAN C 4 10987 10961 10976 56 -72 11
 O
 ATOM 1718 C3 MAN C 4 18.909 22.950 -18.097 1.00 83.53
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 ANISOU 1718 C3 MAN C 4 10571 10594 10570 -3 -6 -16
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 ATOM 1719 O3 MAN C 4 18.291 22.361 -19.225 1.00 83.93
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 ANISOU 1719 O3 MAN C 4 10617 10659 10610 21 0 -35
 O
 ATOM 1720 C4 MAN C 4 19.916 24.011 -18.569 1.00 83.25
 C

ANISOU 1720 C4 MAN C 4 10531 10556 10544 0 21 -13
 C
 ATOM 1721 O4 MAN C 4 21.086 23.342 -18.983 1.00 82.77
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 ANISOU 1721 O4 MAN C 4 10525 10482 10441 -7 36 -14
 O
 ATOM 1722 C5 MAN C 4 20.281 25.007 -17.461 1.00 82.93
 C
 ANISOU 1722 C5 MAN C 4 10477 10508 10524 23 16 -3
 C
 ATOM 1723 C6 MAN C 4 21.110 26.187 -17.945 1.00 82.33
 C
 ANISOU 1723 C6 MAN C 4 10560 10453 10268 -61 -54 -113
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 ATOM 1724 O6 MAN C 4 21.526 26.916 -16.808 1.00 84.80
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 ANISOU 1724 O6 MAN C 4 10612 10772 10835 71 57 111
 O
 ATOM 1725 O5 MAN C 4 19.111 25.485 -16.823 1.00 81.69
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 ANISOU 1725 O5 MAN C 4 10367 10342 10328 -38 18 6
 O
 ATOM 1726 C1 NAG C 5 15.457 23.728 -17.226 1.00 89.09
 C
 ANISOU 1726 C1 NAG C 5 11237 11320 11293 -16 29 -14
 C
 ATOM 1727 C2 NAG C 5 14.333 24.200 -18.167 1.00 90.32
 C
 ANISOU 1727 C2 NAG C 5 11439 11436 11441 8 -17 15
 C
 ATOM 1728 N2 NAG C 5 13.146 24.596 -17.413 1.00 90.36
 N
 ANISOU 1728 N2 NAG C 5 11463 11426 11444 5 8 -13
 N
 ATOM 1729 C7 NAG C 5 12.233 25.470 -17.860 1.00 91.03
 C
 ANISOU 1729 C7 NAG C 5 11565 11585 11434 -4 21 -26
 C
 ATOM 1730 O7 NAG C 5 12.477 26.652 -18.106 1.00 90.45
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 ANISOU 1730 O7 NAG C 5 11527 11441 11396 -12 27 -5
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 ATOM 1731 C8 NAG C 5 10.835 24.956 -18.055 1.00 90.77
 C
 ANISOU 1731 C8 NAG C 5 11519 11492 11476 -12 -1 -20
 C
 ATOM 1732 C3 NAG C 5 13.944 23.170 -19.237 1.00 91.25
 C
 ANISOU 1732 C3 NAG C 5 11585 11552 11533 1 -6 -9
 C
 ATOM 1733 O3 NAG C 5 14.135 23.730 -20.517 1.00 91.88
 O
 ANISOU 1733 O3 NAG C 5 11692 11628 11590 -8 8 -1
 O
 ATOM 1734 C4 NAG C 5 14.713 21.851 -19.167 1.00 91.47
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 ANISOU 1734 C4 NAG C 5 11616 11584 11554 13 -11 -4

ATOM 1735 O4 NAG C 5 13.982 20.876 -19.882 1.00 91.95
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 ANISOU 1735 O4 NAG C 5 11633 11671 11632 -13 -47 -33
 C
 ATOM 1736 C5 NAG C 5 14.961 21.352 -17.736 1.00 91.25
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 ANISOU 1736 C5 NAG C 5 11588 11546 11537 9 -15 -10
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 ATOM 1737 C6 NAG C 5 16.052 20.276 -17.726 1.00 92.24
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 ANISOU 1737 C6 NAG C 5 11575 11579 11891 0 -46 -137
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 ATOM 1738 O6 NAG C 5 16.007 19.560 -16.510 1.00 90.72
 C
 ANISOU 1738 O6 NAG C 5 11735 11388 11344 -24 -54 91
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 ATOM 1739 O5 NAG C 5 15.297 22.377 -16.797 1.00 90.15
 C
 ANISOU 1739 O5 NAG C 5 11430 11414 11406 5 -15 26
 C
 ATOM 1740 C1 MAN C 7 20.272 21.548 -8.453 1.00 64.56
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 ANISOU 1740 C1 MAN C 7 8141 8188 8199 -9 -4 -47
 C
 ATOM 1741 C2 MAN C 7 19.819 21.886 -7.041 1.00 64.34
 C
 ANISOU 1741 C2 MAN C 7 8131 8140 8175 3 1 -13
 C
 ATOM 1742 O2 MAN C 7 19.851 20.689 -6.290 1.00 64.37
 C
 ANISOU 1742 O2 MAN C 7 8170 8136 8152 13 14 -72
 C
 ATOM 1743 C3 MAN C 7 20.773 22.900 -6.390 1.00 64.46
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 ANISOU 1743 C3 MAN C 7 8127 8187 8177 -25 13 -19
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 ATOM 1744 O3 MAN C 7 20.410 23.129 -5.037 1.00 63.53
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 ANISOU 1744 O3 MAN C 7 7975 8057 8105 -67 -15 -101
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 ATOM 1745 C4 MAN C 7 22.239 22.434 -6.476 1.00 64.50
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 ANISOU 1745 C4 MAN C 7 8179 8148 8180 7 13 -40
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 ATOM 1746 O4 MAN C 7 23.132 23.509 -6.221 1.00 64.35
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 ANISOU 1746 O4 MAN C 7 8206 8105 8139 46 -5 -78
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 ATOM 1747 C5 MAN C 7 22.602 21.790 -7.827 1.00 64.16
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 ANISOU 1747 C5 MAN C 7 8159 8123 8096 -6 0 -11
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 ATOM 1748 C6 MAN C 7 23.842 20.915 -7.667 1.00 63.34
 C
 ANISOU 1748 C6 MAN C 7 7929 7985 8151 -24 -13 57
 C
 ATOM 1749 O6 MAN C 7 24.053 20.180 -8.846 1.00 61.06
 C

ANISOU 1749 O6 MAN C 7 7751 7711 7737 40 -16 -78
 O
 ATOM 1750 O5 MAN C 7 21.565 20.982 -8.380 1.00 64.42
 O
 ANISOU 1750 O5 MAN C 7 8221 8144 8112 -36 17 -13
 O
 ATOM 1751 C1 NAG C 8 18.593 20.003 -6.270 1.00 63.46
 C
 ANISOU 1751 C1 NAG C 8 8070 8012 8030 -5 -1 -34
 C
 ATOM 1752 C2 NAG C 8 18.856 18.592 -5.766 1.00 64.09
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 ANISOU 1752 C2 NAG C 8 8169 8111 8072 -6 -10 14
 C
 ATOM 1753 N2 NAG C 8 19.889 17.946 -6.563 1.00 63.96
 N
 ANISOU 1753 N2 NAG C 8 8038 8176 8088 48 -11 12
 N
 ATOM 1754 C7 NAG C 8 21.157 17.831 -6.142 1.00 67.85
 C
 ANISOU 1754 C7 NAG C 8 8475 8217 9086 -90 51 262
 C
 ATOM 1755 O7 NAG C 8 21.540 18.162 -5.017 1.00 63.54
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 ANISOU 1755 O7 NAG C 8 8084 8252 7806 -67 -148 -118
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 ATOM 1756 C8 NAG C 8 22.133 17.253 -7.129 1.00 63.31
 C
 ANISOU 1756 C8 NAG C 8 8014 8140 7899 131 171 -31
 C
 ATOM 1757 C3 NAG C 8 17.561 17.785 -5.725 1.00 63.80
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 ANISOU 1757 C3 NAG C 8 8109 8055 8075 0 -8 -41
 C
 ATOM 1758 O3 NAG C 8 17.802 16.564 -5.040 1.00 64.18
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 ANISOU 1758 O3 NAG C 8 8158 8167 8059 20 -18 -53
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 ATOM 1759 C4 NAG C 8 16.450 18.562 -4.999 1.00 62.99
 C
 ANISOU 1759 C4 NAG C 8 8022 7934 7977 24 -38 -22
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 ATOM 1760 O4 NAG C 8 15.194 17.950 -5.229 1.00 63.13
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 ANISOU 1760 O4 NAG C 8 8044 7901 8038 54 -37 -48
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 ATOM 1761 C5 NAG C 8 16.391 20.062 -5.340 1.00 62.31
 C
 ANISOU 1761 C5 NAG C 8 7922 7895 7856 3 2 -21
 C
 ATOM 1762 C6 NAG C 8 15.637 20.861 -4.271 1.00 61.45
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 ANISOU 1762 C6 NAG C 8 7823 7770 7755 -29 -23 -11
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 ATOM 1763 O6 NAG C 8 16.235 20.685 -2.999 1.00 59.23
 O
 ANISOU 1763 O6 NAG C 8 7510 7497 7498 24 71 -106
 O

ATOM 1764 O5 NAG C 8 17.675 20.637 -5.415 1.00 62.28
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 ANISOU 1764 O5 NAG C 8 7944 7849 7870 -26 -26 4
 O
 ATOM 1765 C1 GAL C 9 14.603 17.561 -3.972 1.00 62.63
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 ANISOU 1765 C1 GAL C 9 7968 7907 7920 -3 -4 -28
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 ATOM 1766 C2 GAL C 9 13.290 16.787 -4.178 1.00 62.38
 C
 ANISOU 1766 C2 GAL C 9 7981 7842 7878 19 -5 -33
 C
 ATOM 1767 O2 GAL C 9 12.274 17.622 -4.709 1.00 60.03
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 ANISOU 1767 O2 GAL C 9 7846 7411 7550 -14 6 -131
 O
 ATOM 1768 C3 GAL C 9 12.818 16.148 -2.860 1.00 62.73
 C
 ANISOU 1768 C3 GAL C 9 8016 7945 7872 38 8 -36
 C
 ATOM 1769 O3 GAL C 9 11.849 15.158 -3.102 1.00 62.97
 O
 ANISOU 1769 O3 GAL C 9 7994 7990 7941 -25 39 8
 O
 ATOM 1770 C4 GAL C 9 13.958 15.500 -2.082 1.00 63.15
 C
 ANISOU 1770 C4 GAL C 9 8053 7994 7944 4 6 44
 C
 ATOM 1771 O4 GAL C 9 14.499 14.420 -2.818 1.00 61.84
 O
 ANISOU 1771 O4 GAL C 9 7873 7903 7720 12 9 65
 O
 ATOM 1772 C5 GAL C 9 15.022 16.559 -1.867 1.00 63.69
 C
 ANISOU 1772 C5 GAL C 9 8052 8039 8108 -2 -14 28
 C
 ATOM 1773 C6 GAL C 9 16.117 16.112 -0.903 1.00 64.97
 C
 ANISOU 1773 C6 GAL C 9 8268 8195 8220 44 -44 59
 C
 ATOM 1774 O6 GAL C 9 17.286 16.891 -1.077 1.00 65.24
 O
 ANISOU 1774 O6 GAL C 9 8290 8153 8345 -73 -89 82
 O
 ATOM 1775 O5 GAL C 9 15.525 16.843 -3.157 1.00 64.20
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 ANISOU 1775 O5 GAL C 9 8132 8127 8132 15 -28 -36
 O
 ATOM 1776 C1 FUC C 11 24.736 29.847 -3.954 1.00 77.44
 C
 ANISOU 1776 C1 FUC C 11 9759 9799 9837 29 -9 1
 C
 ATOM 1777 C2 FUC C 11 26.080 30.499 -4.293 1.00 78.54
 C
 ANISOU 1777 C2 FUC C 11 9883 9910 10014 -7 4 2
 C
 ATOM 1778 O2 FUC C 11 26.608 30.755 -3.112 1.00 79.77
 O

ANISOU 1778 O2 FUC C 11 9917 10007 10050 72 -20 -34
 O
 ATOM 1779 C3 FUC C 11 26.977 29.696 -5.231 1.00 78.25
 C
 ANISOU 1779 C3 FUC C 11 9972 9993 10072 -6 44 -18
 C
 ATOM 1780 O3 FUC C 11 26.852 30.261 -6.510 1.00 79.16
 O
 ANISOU 1780 O3 FUC C 11 10023 10064 10081 -17 58 20
 O
 ATOM 1781 C4 FUC C 11 26.769 28.174 -5.286 1.00 77.45
 C
 ANISOU 1781 C4 FUC C 11 10020 10011 10048 -23 33 -20
 C
 ATOM 1782 O4 FUC C 11 26.880 27.703 -6.627 1.00 78.56
 O
 ANISOU 1782 O4 FUC C 11 10076 9967 9991 -28 42 -26
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 ATOM 1783 C5 FUC C 11 25.463 27.641 -4.693 1.00 77.17
 C
 ANISOU 1783 C5 FUC C 11 10016 10033 10124 13 23 -2
 C
 ATOM 1784 C6 FUC C 11 24.460 27.240 -5.783 1.00 78.48
 C
 ANISOU 1784 C6 FUC C 11 10059 9937 10067 0 46 -62
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 ATOM 1785 O5 FUC C 11 24.873 28.467 -3.681 1.00 79.38
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 ANISOU 1785 O5 FUC C 11 9928 9876 10085 -4 13 -44
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 ATOM 1786 ZN ZN I 1 1.011 2.625 -6.522 1.00 37.90
 ZN
 ANISOU 1786 ZN ZN I 1 5916 5645 2837 -109 -134 -300
 ZN
 ATOM 1787 ZN ZN I 2 -2.850 29.288 0.411 1.00 66.11
 ZN
 ANISOU 1787 ZN ZN I 2 8310 7792 9014 476 23 -269
 ZN
 ATOM 1788 ZN ZN I 3 0.081 21.125 -18.651 0.50 60.89
 ZN
 ANISOU 1788 ZN ZN I 3 7926 7551 7656 24 -73 15
 ZN
 ATOM 1789 ZN ZN I 4 4.094 -7.924 -14.198 0.50 63.49
 ZN
 ANISOU 1789 ZN ZN I 4 7915 7950 8259 -54 190 -25
 ZN
 ATOM 1790 OW HOH W 1 -2.686 -4.705 -7.680 1.00 51.42
 O
 ANISOU 1790 OW HOH W 1 6584 6695 6258 169 -102 48
 O
 ATOM 1791 OW HOH W 2 15.326 7.920 -11.915 1.00 41.62
 O
 ANISOU 1791 OW HOH W 2 5180 5671 4961 -35 -220 -272
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 ATOM 1792 OW HOH W 3 11.705 21.084 -15.919 1.00 53.41
 O
 ANISOU 1792 OW HOH W 3 6696 6842 6755 76 -83 53

ATOM	1793	OW	HOH	W	4	4.028	8.613	-6.717	1.00	24.34	
ANISOU	1793	OW	HOH	W	4	3616	2379	3251	0	-336	632
ATOM	1794	OW	HOH	W	5	4.904	7.310	-3.564	1.00	23.00	
ANISOU	1794	OW	HOH	W	5	3808	3315	1615	-69	307	-476
ATOM	1795	OW	HOH	W	6	2.707	2.220	-14.972	1.00	23.50	
ANISOU	1795	OW	HOH	W	6	3794	2827	2306	91	-630	374
ATOM	1796	OW	HOH	W	7	0.086	8.821	-15.891	1.00	13.87	
ANISOU	1796	OW	HOH	W	7	2598	1403	1268	195	51	-373
ATOM	1797	OW	HOH	W	8	23.163	6.265	-13.153	1.00	41.03	
ANISOU	1797	OW	HOH	W	8	5402	4550	5636	147	229	45
ATOM	1798	OW	HOH	W	9	20.619	3.699	-13.114	1.00	23.85	
ANISOU	1798	OW	HOH	W	9	3742	2526	2794	-240	-69	-539
ATOM	1799	OW	HOH	W	10	-2.466	-6.638	-5.878	1.00	44.21	
ANISOU	1799	OW	HOH	W	10	5803	5719	5275	-213	103	100
ATOM	1800	OW	HOH	W	11	12.642	-1.804	-2.353	1.00	63.47	
ANISOU	1800	OW	HOH	W	11	8214	7905	7995	-35	-45	-9
ATOM	1801	OW	HOH	W	12	22.639	6.534	-20.972	1.00	33.47	
ANISOU	1801	OW	HOH	W	12	3867	4337	4510	-144	129	-236
ATOM	1802	OW	HOH	W	13	21.422	1.104	-8.987	1.00	24.16	
ANISOU	1802	OW	HOH	W	13	3539	3414	2226	-145	221	76
ATOM	1803	OW	HOH	W	14	8.879	4.061	-13.080	1.00	24.97	
ANISOU	1803	OW	HOH	W	14	3170	3239	3075	162	-18	-220
ATOM	1804	OW	HOH	W	15	11.288	6.795	-26.054	1.00	45.90	
ANISOU	1804	OW	HOH	W	15	5829	5389	6220	-13	40	27
ATOM	1805	OW	HOH	W	16	14.749	-1.980	-24.051	1.00	16.53	
ANISOU	1805	OW	HOH	W	16	3271	2274	735	26	224	-273
ATOM	1806	OW	HOH	W	17	-0.444	6.851	-20.367	1.00	17.75	
ANISOU	1806	OW	HOH	W	17	2576	1988	2179	732	234	28
ATOM	1807	OW	HOH	W	18	2.245	11.930	-0.120	1.00	32.42	

ANISOU 1807 OW HOH W 18 4359 4213 3746 -160 29 -125
 O
 ATOM 1808 OW HOH W 19 5.162 7.718 -18.328 1.00 25.83
 O
 ANISOU 1808 OW HOH W 19 3497 3439 2878 96 -375 -584
 O
 ATOM 1809 OW HOH W 20 0.796 0.967 -5.140 1.00 21.38
 O
 ANISOU 1809 OW HOH W 20 3124 2654 2344 142 186 -165
 O
 ATOM 1810 OW HOH W 21 -2.715 28.725 2.415 1.00 36.34
 O
 ANISOU 1810 OW HOH W 21 4766 4654 4387 -175 10 163
 O
 ATOM 1811 OW HOH W 22 30.225 -4.400 -9.331 1.00 25.40
 O
 ANISOU 1811 OW HOH W 22 3794 3473 2383 -207 171 921
 O
 ATOM 1812 OW HOH W 23 7.961 6.779 -13.116 1.00 20.66
 O
 ANISOU 1812 OW HOH W 23 2905 2729 2214 -3 224 -281
 O
 ATOM 1813 OW HOH W 24 7.734 8.056 10.907 1.00 11.86
 O
 ANISOU 1813 OW HOH W 24 2940 1037 527 120 -14 -462
 O
 ATOM 1814 OW HOH W 25 -0.824 -8.657 -5.241 1.00 50.76
 O
 ANISOU 1814 OW HOH W 25 6516 6602 6166 -193 254 42
 O
 ATOM 1815 OW HOH W 26 -5.085 12.307 -13.493 1.00 33.94
 O
 ANISOU 1815 OW HOH W 26 4426 4303 4165 0 -23 -112
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 ATOM 1816 OW HOH W 27 21.117 -3.680 -2.105 1.00 36.56
 O
 ANISOU 1816 OW HOH W 27 4582 4997 4310 -135 5 141
 O
 ATOM 1817 OW HOH W 28 26.199 1.780 -6.259 1.00 42.44
 O
 ANISOU 1817 OW HOH W 28 5350 5564 5209 -205 54 -69
 O
 ATOM 1818 OW HOH W 29 25.352 2.736 -9.492 1.00 26.64
 O
 ANISOU 1818 OW HOH W 29 2921 3682 3517 -164 -195 80
 O
 ATOM 1819 OW HOH W 30 2.621 13.373 -12.530 1.00 27.62
 O
 ANISOU 1819 OW HOH W 30 3212 3716 3565 -15 69 381
 O
 ATOM 1820 OW HOH W 31 1.676 -5.459 -13.242 1.00 40.05
 O
 ANISOU 1820 OW HOH W 31 5122 5075 5018 -150 -104 -138
 O
 ATOM 1821 OW HOH W 32 5.616 -7.649 -12.054 1.00 25.11
 O
 ANISOU 1821 OW HOH W 32 3700 2636 3203 249 375 178

ATOM 1822 OW HOH W 33 0.073 12.268 -18.854 0.50 29.68
 O
 ANISOU 1822 OW HOH W 33 4084 3873 3317 5 87 -2
 O
 ATOM 1823 OW HOH W 34 -0.277 3.231 -8.278 1.00 36.13
 O
 ANISOU 1823 OW HOH W 34 4577 4672 4477 -7 -155 -157
 O
 ATOM 1824 OW HOH W 35 19.204 7.619 -19.539 1.00 41.16
 O
 ANISOU 1824 OW HOH W 35 5228 5167 5241 76 175 -195
 O
 ATOM 1825 OW HOH W 36 21.318 8.586 -18.968 1.00 51.27
 O
 ANISOU 1825 OW HOH W 36 6874 6589 6015 -17 -36 -19
 O
 ATOM 1826 OW HOH W 37 20.898 9.827 -16.899 1.00 40.21
 O
 ANISOU 1826 OW HOH W 37 5588 4786 4901 -99 37 53
 O
 ATOM 1827 OW HOH W 38 19.991 12.076 -17.304 1.00 40.03
 O
 ANISOU 1827 OW HOH W 38 5127 5018 5064 -96 287 75
 O
 ATOM 1828 OW HOH W 39 22.786 6.524 -23.584 1.00 29.46
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 ANISOU 1828 OW HOH W 39 4105 3167 3919 -272 63 -315
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 ATOM 1829 OW HOH W 40 12.659 7.843 -28.830 1.00 40.36
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 ANISOU 1829 OW HOH W 40 5338 4722 5272 -206 -20 69
 O
 ATOM 1830 OW HOH W 41 12.960 24.065 -13.045 1.00 46.62
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 ANISOU 1830 OW HOH W 41 5904 6077 5733 92 33 -161
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 ATOM 1831 OW HOH W 42 11.135 11.754 -10.185 1.00 30.37
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 ANISOU 1831 OW HOH W 42 4271 4163 3103 204 -349 187
 O
 ATOM 1832 OW HOH W 43 13.202 12.031 -11.515 1.00 36.35
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 ANISOU 1832 OW HOH W 43 4845 3955 5010 28 -111 -34
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 ATOM 1833 OW HOH W 44 10.537 13.629 -2.714 1.00 36.03
 O
 ANISOU 1833 OW HOH W 44 4892 4473 4324 -219 -62 -316
 O
 ATOM 1834 OW HOH W 45 13.983 0.137 1.252 0.50 26.99
 O
 ANISOU 1834 OW HOH W 45 3481 3502 3270 -79 -42 -87
 O
 ATOM 1835 OW HOH W 46 13.547 11.524 0.333 1.00 50.26
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 ANISOU 1835 OW HOH W 46 6295 6703 6097 45 -125 13
 O
 ATOM 1836 OW HOH W 47 -3.193 30.208 -1.659 1.00 52.68
 O

ANISOU 1836 OW HOH W 47 6778 6676 6562 -56 51 -22
 O
 ATOM 1837 OW HOH W 48 2.590 0.640 -3.975 1.00 38.51
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 ANISOU 1837 OW HOH W 48 4885 5274 4470 286 140 -394
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 ATOM 1838 OW HOH W 49 -4.829 10.389 -8.743 1.00 30.98
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 ANISOU 1838 OW HOH W 49 4328 4157 3286 -6 85 54
 O
 ATOM 1839 OW HOH W 50 -5.682 15.166 -5.147 1.00 62.12
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 ANISOU 1839 OW HOH W 50 7854 7808 7937 93 -68 -65
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 ATOM 1840 OW HOH W 51 9.256 11.495 -13.968 1.00 24.43
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 ANISOU 1840 OW HOH W 51 3144 3093 3042 17 -92 -182
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 ATOM 1841 OW HOH W 52 10.348 13.858 -13.762 1.00 31.05
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 ANISOU 1841 OW HOH W 52 3599 3978 4219 -257 -125 70
 O
 ATOM 1842 OW HOH W 53 1.049 14.118 -17.122 1.00 31.08
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 ANISOU 1842 OW HOH W 53 3973 4342 3492 -11 -363 -196
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 ATOM 1843 OW HOH W 54 1.515 10.299 -19.955 1.00 35.99
 O
 ANISOU 1843 OW HOH W 54 4519 4385 4770 160 52 168
 O
 ATOM 1844 OW HOH W 55 2.150 9.713 -17.242 1.00 38.39
 O
 ANISOU 1844 OW HOH W 55 4625 5500 4461 81 -84 35
 O
 ATOM 1845 OW HOH W 56 3.020 6.247 -17.374 1.00 18.01
 O
 ANISOU 1845 OW HOH W 56 3197 2872 774 149 -339 -801
 O
 ATOM 1846 OW HOH W 57 7.330 25.213 -16.752 1.00 49.75
 O
 ANISOU 1846 OW HOH W 57 6292 6287 6321 -124 -65 56
 O
 ATOM 1847 OW HOH W 58 6.140 4.420 -24.421 1.00 31.76
 O
 ANISOU 1847 OW HOH W 58 4147 4290 3628 107 5 22
 O
 ATOM 1848 OW HOH W 59 6.934 6.415 -25.965 1.00 48.06
 O
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ANISOU 1860 OW HOH W 71      7601   7341   7625   -69   -45   -52
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ANISOU 1863 OW HOH W 74      5923   5326   5838   -14    57   136
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ANISOU 1864 OW HOH W 75      4854   4402   2979   196   130     6
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END

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[0389] Conclusion: The three-dimensional structure of Fc/TM was found to be very similar to that of other unliganded, unmutated human Fc regions. The dramatic, broad-ranging functional effects of the TM set of substitutions were not caused by major structural rearrangements in the Fc structure, but rather by the localized loss of a few interactions at the mutation sites.

6.34 Example 34: Internalization of anti-IFNAR1 antibodies

[0390] **Purpose:** To investigate the ability of anti-IPNAR1 antibodies to internalize in cells.

[0391] **Methods:** THP-1 cells were cultured in RPMI-1640 media containing 0.05 mM 2-mercaptoethanol and 10% fetal bovine serum at 37°C in 5% CO₂ incubator. THP-1 cells were seeded at 2 x 10⁵ cells/ml in fresh growth media one day prior to experiments. At the day of the experiment, cells were washed, counted and resuspended in PBS at 3 x 10⁶ cells/ml. The cells were stained with 1 µM CFSE in 37°C CO₂ incubator for 10 min. Following additional two washes with PBS, the cells were placed on ice and incubated with FcR block using 20 µl per 10⁶ cells on ice for 5 min and then stained with 1 µg/ml of Alexa647-9D4-TM or Alexa 647-R347 (non-specific control antibody) on ice for 1 h. After removal of unbound mAb by 3 washes with PBS, cells were resuspended in PBS containing 2% BSA and sodium azide. The internalization was initiated by transferring the cells to an environmentally controlled chamber under 37°C, 5% CO₂ and 70% humidity and the internalization kinetics of Alexa647-9D4-TM was recorded over time by imaging the fluorescence of cells.

[0392] The fluorescence images of cells were analyzed using an algorithm. The algorithm used CFSE cytosolic dye to identify the boundary of a cell and a membrane region. The algorithm quantified the 9D4-TM associated fluorescence inside cells as well as on membrane. Rate of fluorescence accumulated inside the cells was calculated by model fitting of the data using SAAMII software.

[0393] **Results:** Alexa647-9D4-TM bound to THP-1 cells. No binding of Alexa647-R347, the isotype control of 9D4-TM, was observed on the same cells. This result demonstrated specific binding to THP-1 cells by 9D4-TM (Figure 33). At 4°C, 9D4-TM binding was predominately located at cell surface (0 min - Figure 33). Once the cells were incubated at 37°C, the fluorescence signal for 9D4-TM staining was significantly decreased from cell surface and accumulated in cytosolic compartment as punctuated spots. Kinetic images recorded over 60 min indicated gradual migration of fluorescence from cell surface to punctuated spots located at cytosolic compartment (15, 30 and 50 min time points, Figure 33). The result clearly demonstrated internalization of 9D4-TM on THP-1 cells.

6.35 Example 35: Absence of 9D4-TM mediated CDC activity

[0394] **Purpose:** To determine if 9D4-TM is unable to induce CDC activity a series of experiments were conducted.

[0395] **Methods:** Freshly isolated human blood from healthy, human donors was collected (approximately 100 ml) and spun down for 10 minutes at 3000G to separate serum from cells. The serum fraction was separated into two tubes. The first tube was diluted with phenol-free RPMI 1640 to a final concentration of 10% serum (non-heat inactivated or NH). The second tube was placed in a 56°C water bath for 30 minutes to heat inactivate the complement components. Subsequently, the second tube was diluted with phenol-free RPMI-1640 media to a final concentration of 10% heat-inactivated (HI) human serum.

[0396] Daudi B cells were used as target cells as they express CD20 (target for positive control antibody) and IFNAR1. Target cells were washed and resuspended in either phenol-free RPMI media with 10% non-heat inactivated serum or in phenol-free RPMI media with 10% heat inactivated serum at a final concentration of 0.4×10^6 cells/mL. Antibody solutions were prepared as a 3x dilution series with the concentrations ranging from 50 μ g/mL- 1.3×10^{-6} μ g/mL. Replicate preparations of antibody dilutions were made in either media with heat-inactivated or non-heat-inactivated human serum. The CDC assay was prepared by adding 50 μ L of NH or HI media to appropriate wells of a 96 well, round bottom plate. 50 μ L of antibody dilution series were added to the appropriate wells. Subsequently, 50 μ L of the target cell preparation was added to the wells, including extra wells with target cells alone for controls. The plates were incubated for 37°C for 4 hours in 5% CO₂. After 3.5 hour incubation, 20 μ L lysis buffer was added to appropriate control wells designated for determination of maximum lysis signal. The Quantitate™ LDH release assay was performed using protocols defined in Promega non-radioactive cytotoxicity assay, #G1780. Absorbance was measured at 490nM and Kd values were generated using GraphPad Prism 4 analysis software.

[0397] **Results:** Presented in Figure 34 are the results from the CDC performed as described above. The modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody, 9D4-TM exhibited no detectable CDC activity on target Daudi B cells over that observed with the R347 antibody. In contrast, the positive control antibody, which binds CD20 expressed on Daudi B cells, caused a dose-dependent increase in cytotoxicity over background levels. These results confirm that 9D4-TM cannot mediate CDC on IFNAR1 expressing target cells.

6.36 Example 36: The modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody, 9D4-TM does not display any adverse toxicity

[0398] **Purpose:** To establish that 9D4-TM does not elicit any adverse toxicity, a single-dose toxicity study was performed in cynomolgus monkeys.

[0399] **Methods:** In this study, 4 groups of 10 animals each (5/sex/group) received a single dose of 0, 5, 30, or 100 mg/kg of 9D4-TM on Day 1. After dosing, 2 animals/sex/group were assigned to necropsy on Day 3 with all remaining animals monitored until Day 70 and then removed from study without necropsy. Toxicity was assessed based on mortality, clinical signs (including menses), immunophenotyping, body weights, physical examinations (including heart rate, respiration rate, and body temperature), clinical pathology, organ weights, and microscopic data.

[0400] **Results:** Under the conditions outlined above, there were no 9D4-TM-related adverse changes in mortality, clinical signs (including menses), body weight, physical examinations (heart rate, respiration rate and body temperature), clinical pathology, organ weights and microscopic data. These results suggest that the modified anti-IFNAR1 antibody, 9D4-TM does not elicit any

adverse toxicity.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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<120> Anti-IFNAR1 antibodies with reduced Fc ligand affinity

<130> IA161PCT

<150> US 61/006,962

<151> 2008-02-08

<150> US 61/034,618

<151> 2008-03-07

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ccgtccctca	agagtcgtgt	taccatatca	gtagacacgt	ccaagaacca	ggtctccctg	240
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Gly Glu Ile Ile Leu Ser Gly Ser Thr Asn Tyr Asn Pro Ser Leu Lys
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Ser Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Val Asp Thr Ser Lys Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu
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Asn Leu Thr Ser Val Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala

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Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro
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20															

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85															

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65					70			75				80			

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 35 40 45

Gly Ile Ile Tyr Pro Gly Asp Ser Asp Ile Arg Tyr Ser Pro Ser Phe
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Gln Gly Gln Val Thr Ile Ser Ala Asp Lys Ser Ile Thr Thr Ala Tyr
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gacaggtaa gtggcagtggtcgttggaca gacttcacttc taccatcac cagactggag	240
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Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Leu Ser
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Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Thr Arg Leu Glu
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Ser Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser
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Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser
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Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr
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Tyr Ile Cys Asn Val Asn His Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys
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Arg Val Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys
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Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe Glu Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
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Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
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Patentkrav

1. Modificeret monoklonalt antistof fra IgG-klassen, hvilket antistof er specifikt for IFNAR1, hvor antistoffet i Fc-regionen omfatter en aminosyresubstitution L234F, som nummereret ifølge EU-indekset i henhold til Kabat, og hvor antistoffet udviser reduceret affinitet for mindst én Fc-ligand i sammenligning med et umodificeret antistof.

10 2. Antistof ifølge krav 1, hvor antistoffet er et antistof fra IgG1- eller IgG4-underklassen.

15 3. Antistof ifølge krav 1 eller krav 2, hvor antistoffet endvidere omfatter en aminosyresubstitution L235E og/eller P331S.

4. Antistof ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-3, hvor antistoffet omfatter:

- a. en CDR1 fra en variabel region fra en human tung kæde, hvilken CDR1 omfatter SEQ ID NO: 1;
- b. en CDR2 fra en variabel region fra en human tung kæde, hvilken CDR2 omfatter SEQ ID NO: 2;
- c. en CDR3 fra en variabel region fra en human tung kæde, hvilken CDR3 omfatter SEQ ID NO: 3;
- 25 d. en CDR1 fra en variabel region fra en human let kæde, hvilken CDR1 omfatter SEQ ID NO: 4;
- e. en CDR2 fra en variabel region fra en human let kæde, hvilken CDR2 omfatter SEQ ID NO: 5; og
- f. en CDR3 fra en variabel region fra en human let kæde, 30 hvilken CDR3 omfatter SEQ ID NO: 6.

5. Antistof ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-3, hvor antistoffet omfatter:

- a. en CDR1 fra en variabel region fra en human tung kæde, 35 hvilken CDR1 omfatter SEQ ID NO: 21;
- b. en CDR2 fra en variabel region fra en human tung kæde, hvilken CDR2 omfatter SEQ ID NO: 22;
- c. en CDR3 fra en variabel region fra en human tung kæde,

hvilken CDR3 omfatter SEQ ID NO: 23;

d. en CDR1 fra en variabel region fra en human let kæde, hvilken CDR1 omfatter SEQ ID NO: 24;

e. en CDR2 fra en variabel region fra en human let kæde,

5 hvilken CDR2 omfatter SEQ ID NO: 25; og

f. en CDR3 fra en variabel region fra en human let kæde, hvilken CDR3 omfatter SEQ ID NO: 26.

6. Antistof ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-3, hvor

10 antistoffet omfatter:

a. en variabel region fra en human tung kæde, hvilken region omfatter aminosyresekvensen ifølge SEQ ID NO: 38; og

b. en variabel region fra en human let kæde, hvilken region omfatter aminosyresekvensen ifølge SEQ ID NO: 40.

15

7. Antistof ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-3, hvor antistoffet omfatter:

a. en variabel region fra en human tung kæde, hvilken region omfatter aminosyresekvensen ifølge SEQ ID NO: 18; og

20 b. en variabel region fra en human let kæde, hvilken region omfatter aminosyresekvensen ifølge SEQ ID NO: 20.

8. Antistof ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-3, hvor antistoffet omfatter:

25 a. en variabel region fra en human tung kæde, hvilken region omfatter aminosyresekvensen ifølge SEQ ID NO: 28; og

b. en variabel region fra en human let kæde, hvilken region omfatter aminosyresekvensen ifølge SEQ ID NO: 30.

30 9. Antistof ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-8, hvor antistoffet omfatter sekvensen ifølge SEQ ID NO: 41 fra en konstant region fra en let kæde .

10. Antistof ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-8, hvor 35 antistoffet omfatter den konstante region, ifølge SEQ ID NO: 42, fra en tung kæde .

11. Antistof ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-10,

hvor antistoffet omfatter den konstante region fra en let kæde, hvilken region har aminosyresekvensen ifølge SEQ ID NO: 41, og den konstante region fra en tung kæde, hvilken region har aminosyresekvensen ifølge SEQ ID NO: 42.

5

12. Antistof ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-11, hvor antistoffet omfatter en tungkæde-aminosyresekvens, som omfatter allelvariation, hvor allelvariationen er mindst en eller flere positioner valgt fra gruppen bestående af 214, 10 221, 356 og 358 som defineret af EU-indeks-nummereringssystemet.

13. Isoleret nukleinsyre, som omfatter en polynukleotidsekvens, der koder for antistoffet ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav. 15

14. Farmaceutisk sammensætning, som omfatter antistoffet ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-12 og en farmaceutisk acceptabel excipiens.

20

15. Farmaceutisk sammensætning ifølge krav 14 til anvendelse til behandling af en sygdom eller lidelse valgt blandt Graves' sygdom, Hashimotos thyroiditis, Crohns sygdom, psoriasis, psoriasisarthritis, sympathisk oftalmi, autoimmun oophoritis, 25 autoimmun orchitis, autoimmunt lymfoproliferativt syndrom, antiphospholipid-syndrom, Sjögrens syndrom, sklerodermi, Addisons sygdom, polyendokrint mangelsyndrom, Guillain-Barrés syndrom, immun trombocytopenisk purpura, perniciøs anæmi, myasthenia gravis, primær biliær cirrose, blandet 30 bindevævssygdom, vitiligo, autoimmun uveitis, autoimmun hæmolytisk anæmi, autoimmun trombocytopeni, cøliaki, dermatitis herpetiformis, autoimmun hepatitis, pemphigus, pemphigus vulgaris, pemphigus foliaceus, bulløs pemfigoid, autoimmun myocarditis, autoimmun vasculitis, alopecia areata, 35 autoimmun aterosklerose, Behcets sygdom, autoimmun myelopati, autoimmun hæmofili, autoimmun interstiel cystitis, autoimmun diabetes insipidus, autoimmun endometriose, recidiverende polychondritis, ankyloserende spondylitis, autoimmun

urticaria, dermatomyositis, Miller-Fishers syndrom, IgA-
nefropati, Goodpastures syndrom og herpes gestationis.

DRAWINGS

Figure 1A

Anti-Henar 3F11 VH

1	Q	V	Q	L	Q	W	G	A	G	L	K	P	S	E	T	L			
	CAG	CGG	CAG	CTA	CAG	CGG	GCA	GAA	CTG	TCG	AAG	CCG	TCT	GAG	ACC	CTG			
	CDR1																		
55	S	E	T	P	C	A	V	Y	G	G	S	F	S	G	Y	P	W	S	W
	TCC	CTG	ACC	TCC	GCT	GTC	TAT	CGT	GCG	TCC	TTC	AGT	GAT	TAT	TTC	TGG	AGC	TGG	
	CDR2																		
109	T	R	Q	P	P	G	K	G	E	W	N	I	G	E	I	D	H	S	
	ATC	CCC	CAG	CGG	CCC	CCA	CGG	AAG	GGG	CGG	TGG	ATT	GGG	GAA	ATC	GAT	CAC	ACT	
	CDR2																		
163	G	X	T	N	V	N	B	S	L	K	S	R	V	T	I	S	N	D	
	GGA	AAG	ACC	AAC	TAC	AAT	CGG	TCC	CTG	AGG	AGT	CGA	GTT	ACC	ATA	TCA	GTA	GAC	
	CDR3																		
217	P	S	K	N	Q	V	L	S	L	K	I	S	V	T	A	A	D	T	
	ACG	TCC	AAG	AAC	CAG	GTC	TOC	CTG	AAG	CTG	AGC	TCT	GTC	ACC	GGC	GCG	GAC	ACG	
	CDR3																		
271	A	V	Y	Y	C	A	R	E	S	K	Y	F	G	L	D	V	W		
	GCT	GGG	TAT	TAC	TGT	GGG	AGA	GAA	AGC	AGG	TAC	TAC	TTC	GGT	TTC	GAC	GTC	TGG	
	CDR3																		
325	G	Q	G	W	Y	V	T	V	P	S									
	GGC	CAA	GGG	ACC	AGG	GTC	ACC	GTC	ACC	GTC	ACC	TCA							

Replacement Sheet 1/54

Figure 1B

Anti-IFNAR 3F11 VK

1	A	I	Q	L	T	Q	S	P	S	S	L	S	A	S	V	G	D	R
	GCC	ATC	CAG	TTC	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TCC	TCC	TCT	GCA	TCT	GTA	GCA	GAC	AGA
55	V	T	I	T	C	R	A	S	Q	G	I	V	S	V	L	A	W	X
	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	GGG	GCA	AGT	CAG	GGC	ATG	TAC	AGT	GTT	TTC	GCC	TGG	TAT
109	Q	Q	K	P	G	K	T	P	K	L	L	I	Y	D	A	S	R	L
	CAG	CAG	AAA	CCA	GGG	AAA	ACT	CCT	AAG	CTC	CTG	ATC	TAT	GAT	GCC	TCC	CGT	TTC
163	E	S	G	V	P	S	R	F	S	G	S	G	S	G	T	D	F	T
	GAA	AGT	GGG	GTC	CCA	TCA	AGG	TTC	AGC	GGC	AGT	GGA	TCT	GGG	ACA	GAT	TTC	ACT
217	L	T	I	S	S	I	Q	P	E	D	F	A	T	Y	Y	C	Q	Q
	CTC	ACC	ATC	ACC	ACC	CTG	CAG	CCT	GAA	GAT	TTT	GCA	ACT	TAT	TAC	TGT	CAA	CAG
271	P	N	S	Y	I	T	F	G	Q	G	T	R	L	E	I	K		
	TAT	AT	AGT	TAC	ATC	ACC	TTC	GGC	CAA	GGG	ACA	CGA	CTG	GAG	ATT	AAA		

Replacement Sheet 2/54

Figure 2A

Anti-IFNAR 4GS VH

Q V Q L Q W G A G E K P S E W L
CAG GTC CAA CAS CAG TGG DEC GCA GGA CGG TGG AGG CGG TGG GAG ACC CGG
3 CDR1

S L T C A V Y G S P S N Y Y W S W
TCC CTC ACC TGC GCT GTC TAT GGT GGG TCC AGT ATT TAC TAC TGG AGC TGG
55 CDR2

T R Q P G K G L E W I G E I L S
ATC CGC CAG CCC CCA GGS AAG GGS CTG CAG TGG ATT CGG GAA ATC ATT CTT ATG
109 CDR2

G S T N Y N P S L K S R V Y T S V D
GGA AGC ACC AAC TAC AAC CGG TCC CTC AAC AGT CGA GTC ACC ATA TCA GTA GAC
163 CDR2

T S K N Q P S L N D T S V T A A D T
ACG TCC AAC AAC CAG TTC TCC CTG AAC CTG ACC ICT GTC ACC GCC SCG GAC ACG
217 CDR3

A V Y N T C A R E S K W G Y F D S W
GCT GTG TAT TAC TGT GCG AGA GAG TCC AAA TGG GGT TAC TAC TTT GAC TCC TGG
271 CDR3

G Q G T L V T V S S
GAC CAG GCA ACC CGC ACC GTC ACC GTC TCC TCA
325

Replacement Sheet 3/54

Anti-IFNAR 4G5 VK

Figure 2B

1 A I Q L P S L S A S V G D R
GCC ATC CAG TAC ACC CAG TCA TCC TCC TCG TGT GCA TCT GCA GGA GAC AGA

55 V Y I E C R A T Q D I S Z A Z V W Y
GTC ACC ATC ATC ACT TGC CGG GCA ACT CAG GAC ATT AGC AFT GCT TTA GTC TGG TAA

109 Q Q K P G K A P E L L I Y D A S G L
CAG CAG AAA CCA GGG AAA GCT CCT CTC GAG CTC CTG ATC TAT GAT GGC TCC GGT TGC

163 G G S G V P S R F S G S E S G Y D F E F
GGA AGT GGG GTC CCA TCA AGG TTC AGC GGC AGT GCA TCT GGC ACA GAT TTC ACT

217 L T I S S L Q P E D F A T Y Y C Q Q
CTC ACC ATC AGC AGC CCT GAG CCA GAT TTT GCA ACT TAT TAC TGT CAA CAG

CDR1

CDR2

CDR2

CDR3

Replacement Sheet 4/54

Figure 3A

Anti-IFNAR 11F2 VH

2 E V Q L V Q S G A E V K K P S E S L
CAG GTC CAG CTG GTG CAG TGT GCA GCA GAG GTC AAA AGG CCC GGG GAG TCT CTG

55 K T S C K G S G Y I F V N Y W I A W
AAG AGC TCC TGT AAG GGT TGT TGT GCA TAC ATC TTT ACC ATC TAC TGG ATC GCC TGG

109 V R Q W P G K G I E S M G T I V P G
CTG CGC CAG ATG CCC GGT AAA GGC CTG GAG TCG ATG GGG ATC ATC TAC CCT GGT

163 D S D I R Y S P S F Q G Q V Y I S A
GAC TGT GAT ATC AGA TAC ACC ACC GCC TCC TCC TTC CAA GCA CAG GTC ACC ATC TCA GCC

217 D K S I T A Y I L Q W S S L K A S D
GAC AGG TCC ATC ACC ACC GCC TCC TAC CGG CGG AGC AGT CGG AAG GCC TCA GAC

271 Y A M Y Y C A R H D I E G F D V W G
ACC GCC ATG TAT TAC TGT GGT GCA CAT GAC ATA GAG GGG TTT GAC TAC TGG GCC

325 R G Y L V Y V S S
CGG CGA ACC CTG GTC ACC ACC GTC TCC TCA

CDR1

CDR2

CDR3

Replacement Sheet 5/54

Figure 3B**Anti-IFNAR 11E2 VK**

3 E I V L T Q S P G T L S I S P G E R
GAA ATT GTG TGG ACC CAG TCT OCA GGC ACC CCT TCT TGG TCT CCA GGG GAA AGA

55 A T L S C B A S Q S V S S E F E A W
GCC ACC CTC TCC TCC AGG GCC AGT CAG AGT CTP ACC AGC TTC TTC GCC TGG

CDR1

109 Y Q K X P G Q A P R L E I Y G A S S
TAC CAG CAG AAA UCT GGC CAG GCT CCC AGG CTC ATC TAT GGT GCA TCC AGC

CDR2

163 R A T G I P D R L S G S G T D E
AGC GCC ACT GGC ATC CCA GAC AGC TTA AGT GCC ACT GGG TCT GGC ACA GAC TGC

CDR3

217 Y L T I P R L E P E D F A V Y C Q
ACT CTC ACC ATC ACC AGA CTC GAG CCT GAA GAT TTT GCA GTG TAT TAC TGT CAG

CDR3

271 Q Y D S S A I T F G Q R L E I K
CAG TAA GAG AGC TCA GCG AGC ACC TGC GGC CAA GGG ACA CGA CAG GAG AAT AAA

Replacement Sheet 6/54

Figure 4A**Anti-IFNAR 9D4 VII**

1 E V Q L V Q S G A E V K K P G E S L
 GAG GTG CAG CTG GTG CAG TCT GCA GCA GAG CTG AAA AAG CCC GGG GAG TCT CTG
 CDR1

55 K I S C K G S G V I P N Y W I A W
 AG ATC TCC TCC TCC AGC GGT TCT GCA TAC ATC TTT ACC AAC TAC TGG ATC GCC TGG
 CDR2

109 V R Q M B G K G E S M G I I Y P G
 GTC CGC CAG ATG CCC GGT AAA GGC CTG GAG TCG ATG GGG ATC ATC TAT CCT GGT
 CDR3

163 D S D I B Y S P E Q G Q V T I S A
 GAC TGT GAT ATC AGA TAC AGC CCG TCC TPC CAA GCC CAG GTC ACC ATC TCA GCC
 217 D K S I T T A Y L Q W S S L K A S D
 GAC TAG TGC ATC ACC ACC GCC TAC CTG CAG TGG AGC AGT CTG AAG GCC TCA GAC

274 T A M Y C A P H D T E G P D Y W G
 ACC GCC ATG TAT TAC TGT GCG AGA CAT GAC ATA GAG GGG TTT GAC TAC TGG GGC
 CDR3

325 R G Y L V T V S S
 CGG GGA ACC CTG GTG GTC ACC GTC TCC TCA

Replacement Sheet 7/54

Figure 4B**Anti-IFNAR 9D4 VK**

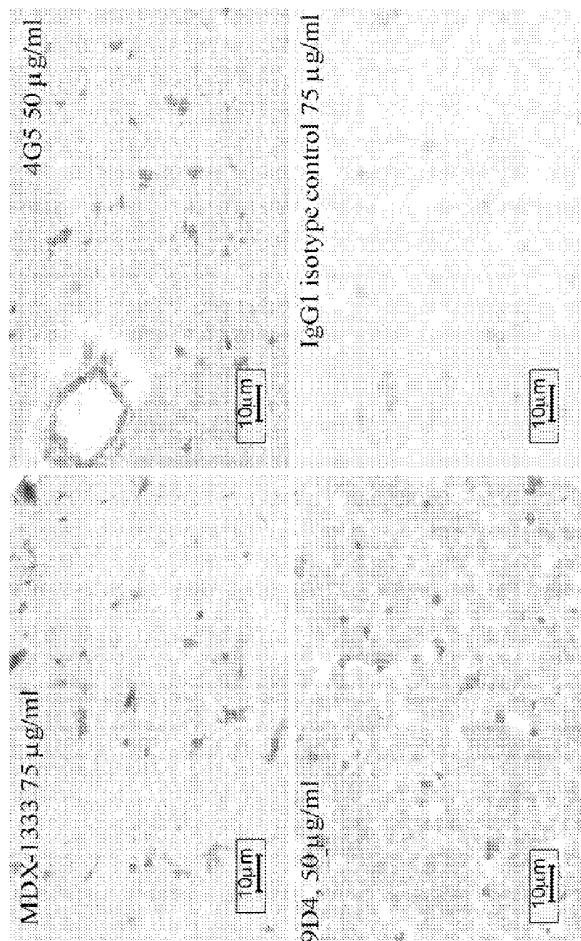
1.	E	T	V	L	T	Q	S	P	G	T	L	S	P	G	E	R			
	GAA	ATT	GTG	TGG	ACG	CAG	GGC	ACC	CTG	TCT	CCA	GGC	ACC	CTG	TCT	TGG			
55	A	T	L	S	C	R	A	S	Q	S	V	S	S	E	F	A	W		
	GCC	ACC	CRC	TCC	TGC	AGC	GGC	AGC	AGT	CAG	CAC	AGC	AGC	ATC	TTC	TCC	TGG		
109	Y	Q	Q	K	P	G	Q	A	P	R	L	Y	Y	G	A	S	S		
	TAC	CAG	CAG	AAA	CCT	GGC	CAG	CAC	GCT	CCC	AGG	CRC	CTG	ATC	TAT	GGT	GCA	TCC	AGC
163	R	A	T	G	I	P	D	R	L	S	G	S	G	T	D	E			
	AGG	GCC	GGC	ACT	GGC	ATC	CCA	GAC	GGG	TTA	AGT	GGC	ACT	GGG	TCT	GGG	ACA	GAC	TTC
217	T	L	T	I	T	R	L	E	P	S	D	F	A	V	Y	C	Q		
	ACT	CTG	ACC	ATC	ACC	AGA	CTG	GAG	CCP	GAA	GAT	TTT	GCA	GTG	TAT	TAC	TGT	CAG	
271	Q	Y	D	S	S	A	I	E	F	G	Q	G	T	R	Z	E	I	K	
	CAG	TAT	GAT	AGC	TCA	GGC	ATC	GGG	ATC	ACC	TTC	GGC	CAA	CGA	CTG	GAG	ATT	AAA	

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Figure 5

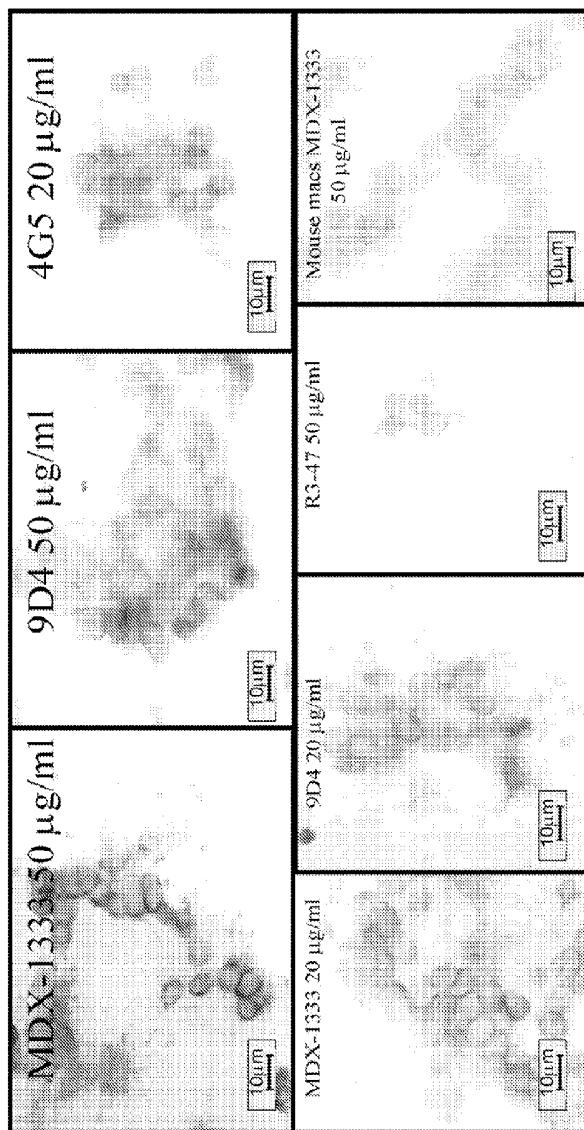
Replacement Sheet 9/54

Figure 6A
Human cerebrum



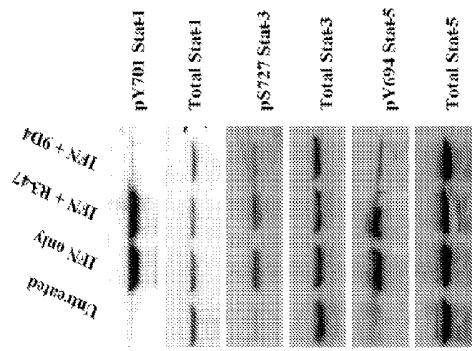
Replacement Sheet 10/54

Figure 6B



Replacement Sheet 11/54

Figure 7



Replacement Sheet 12/54

Figure 8

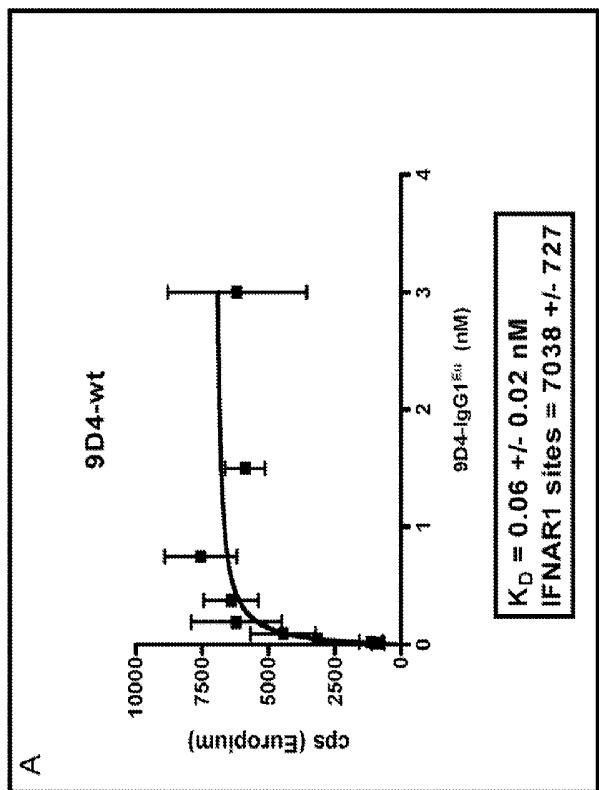
9D4		
Donor #130		
Type-I IFN concentration (IU/mL)	$IC_{50}(\mu M)$	Percent Inhibition*
50	0.005	97
100	0.008	98
500	0.04	98
1000	0.06	99
2000	0.16	99
5000	0.5	98

9D4		
Donor #141		
Type-I IFN concentration (IU/mL)	$IC_{50}(\mu M)$	Percent Inhibition*
50	0.02	99.1
100	0.04	99
500**	0.2	98.6
1000	0.2	98
2000*	0.9	100
5000*	2.4	100

9D4		
Donor #237		
Type-I IFN concentration (IU/mL)	$IC_{50}(\mu M)$	Percent Inhibition*
50	0.008	99
100	0.01	99
500	0.04	99
1000	0.09	98
2000	0.12	99
5000	0.65	98

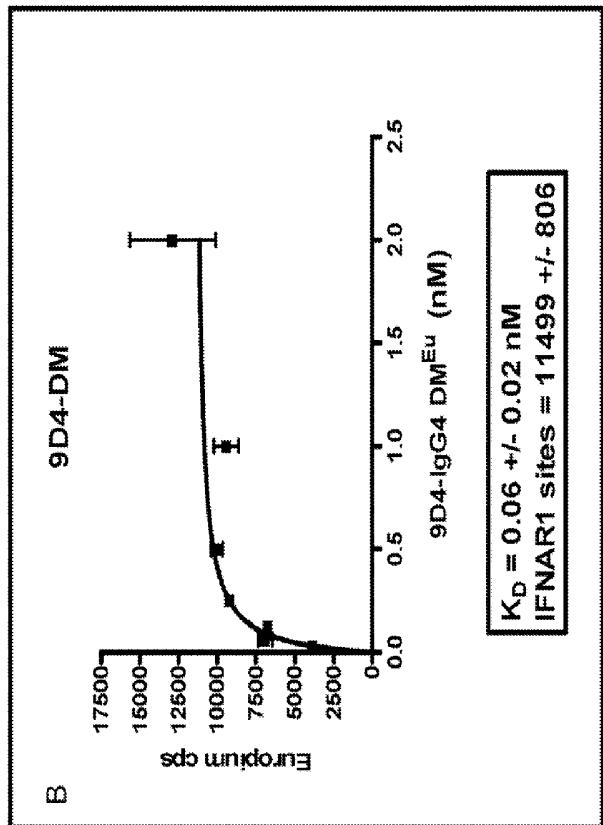
Replacement Sheet 13/54

Figure 9



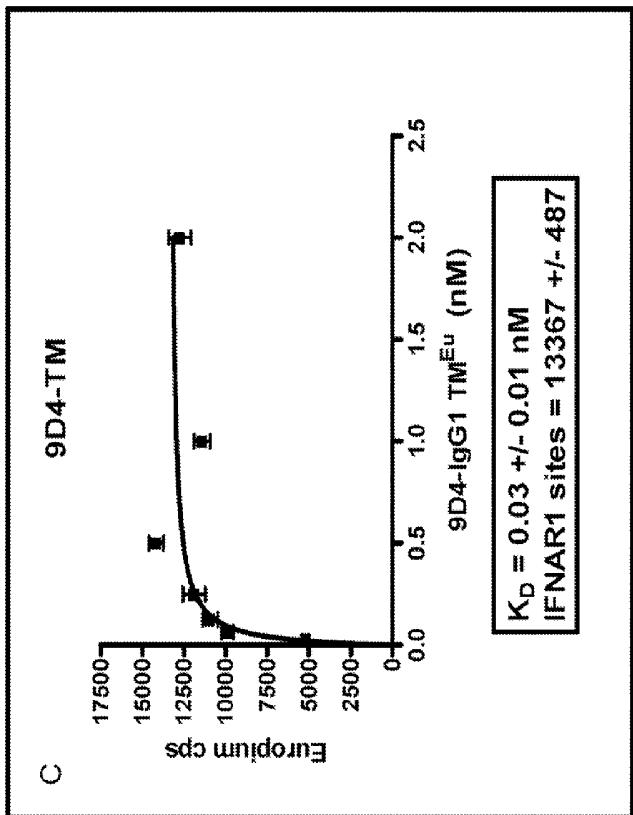
Replacement Sheet 14/54

Figure 9 continued



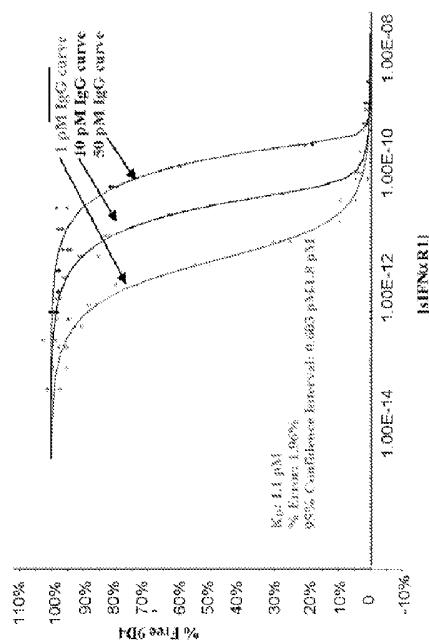
Replacement Sheet 15/54

Figure 9



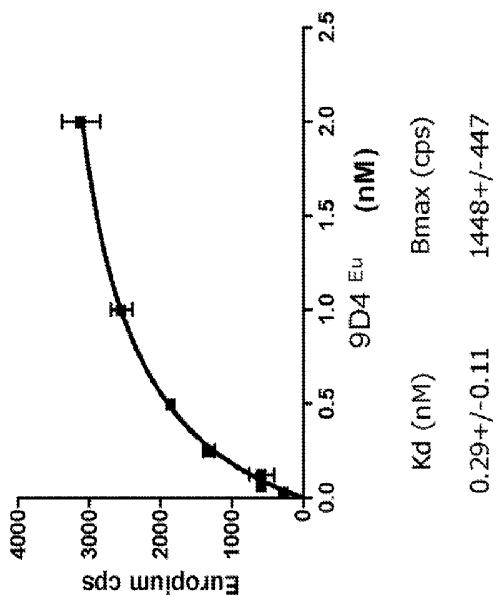
Replacement Sheet 16/54

Figure 10A



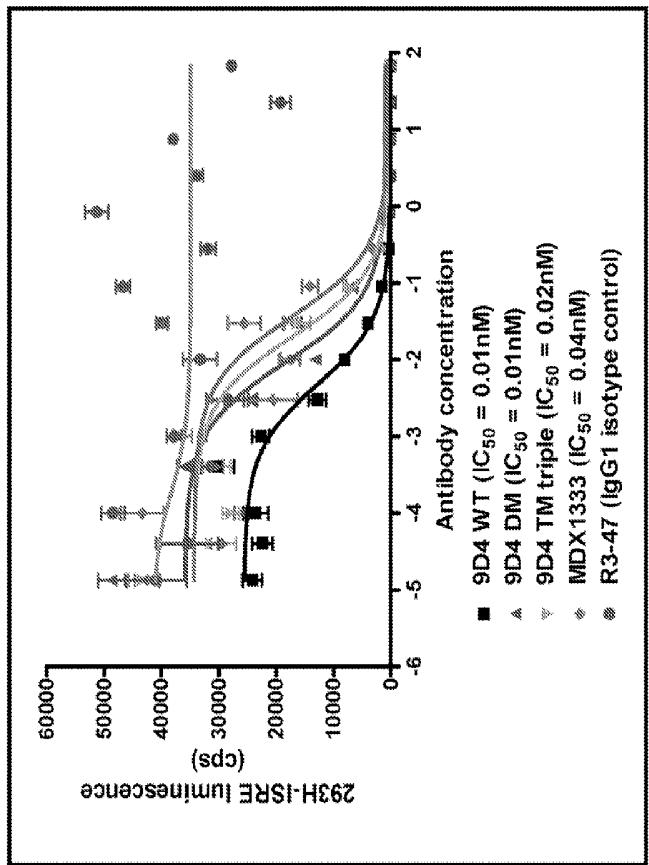
Replacement Sheet 17/54

Figure 10B



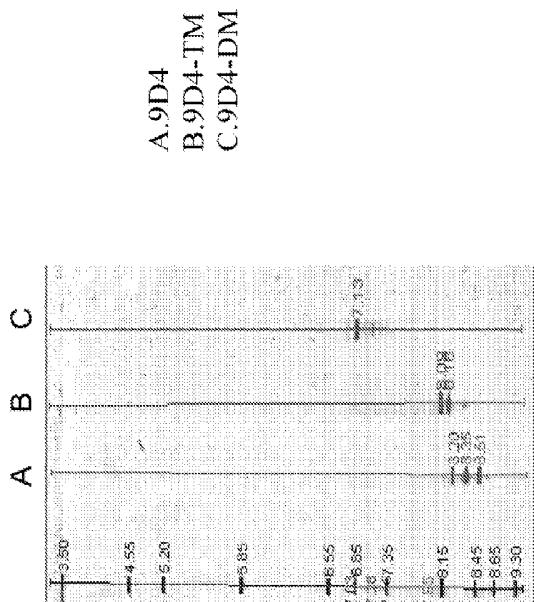
Replacement Sheet 18/54

Figure 11



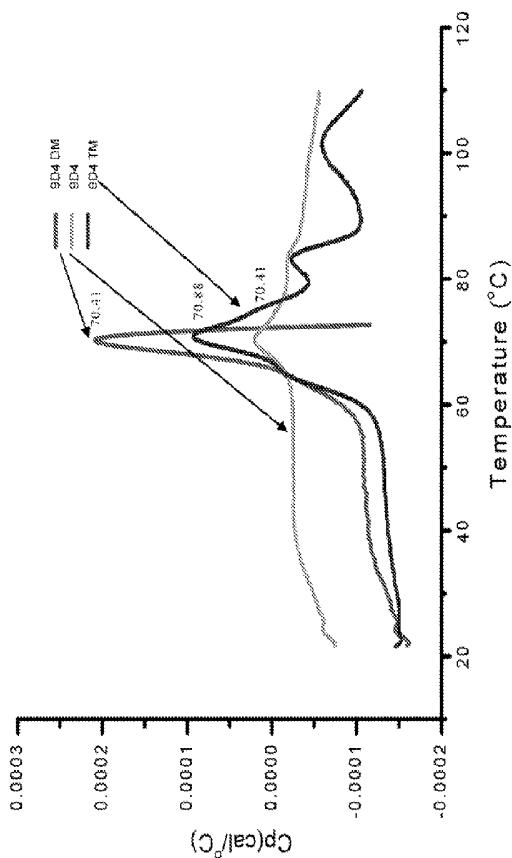
Replacement Sheet 19/54

Figure 12A



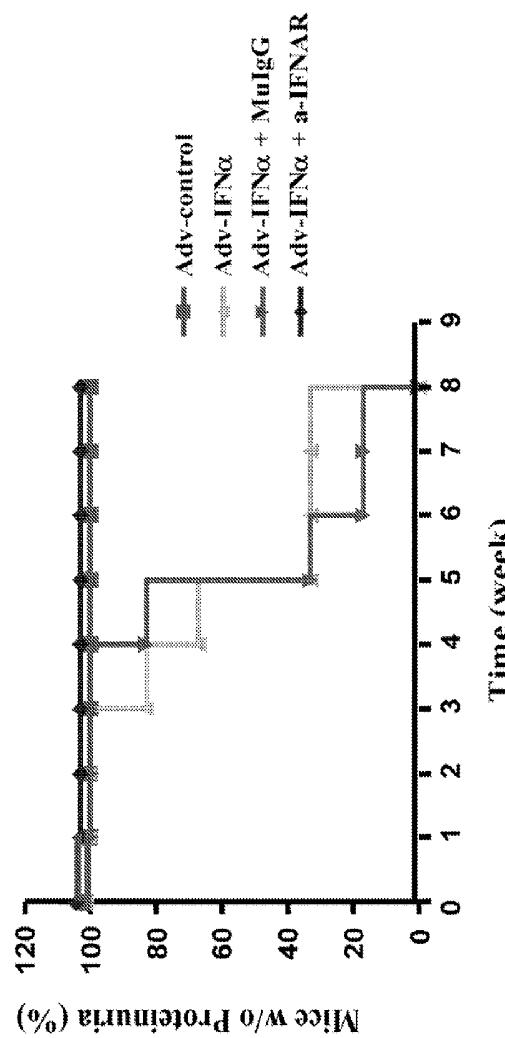
Replacement Sheet 20/54

Figure 12B



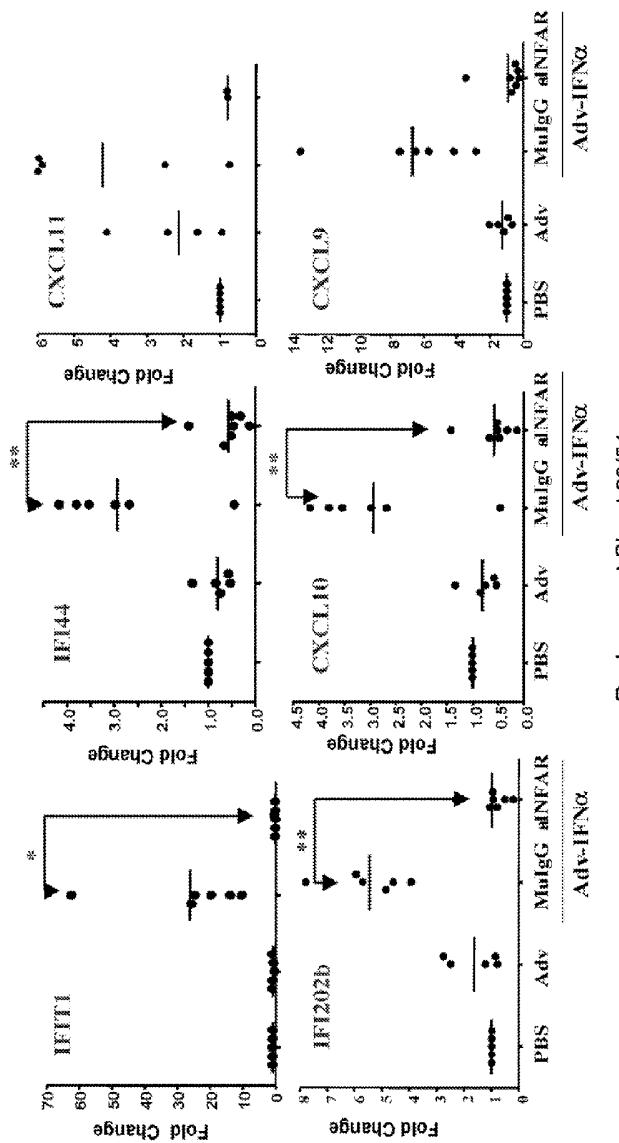
Replacement Sheet 21/54

Figure 13



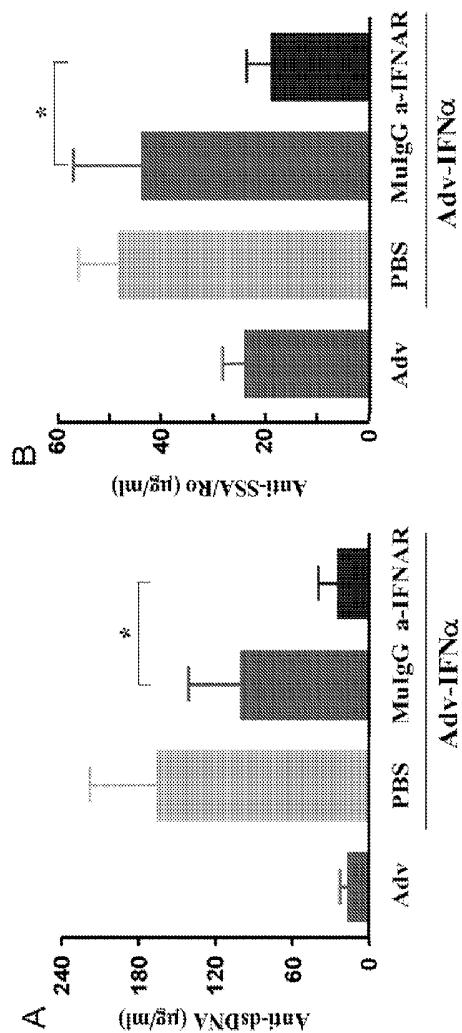
Replacement Sheet 22/54

Figure 14



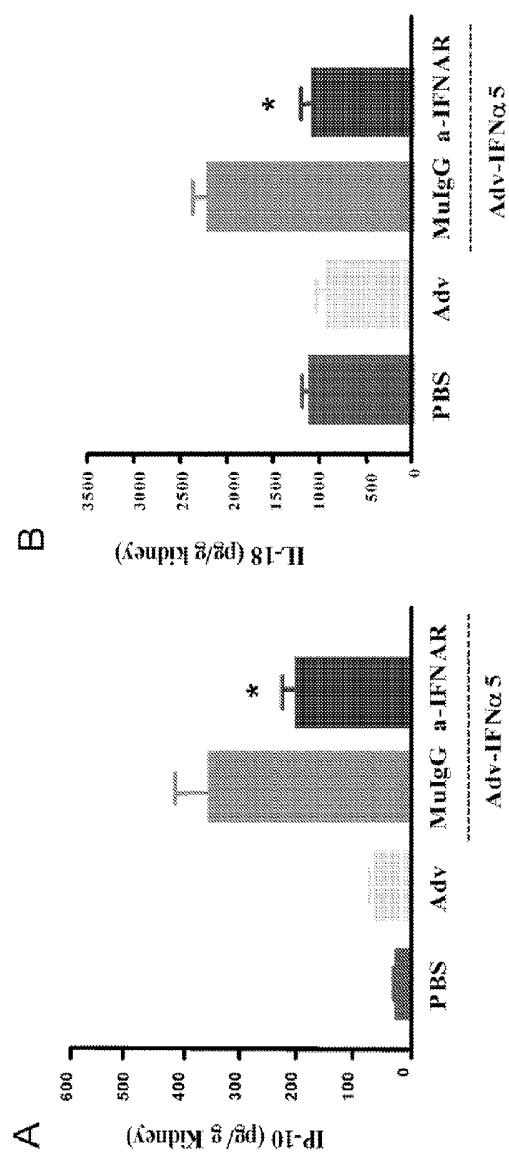
Replacement Sheet 23/54

Figure 15



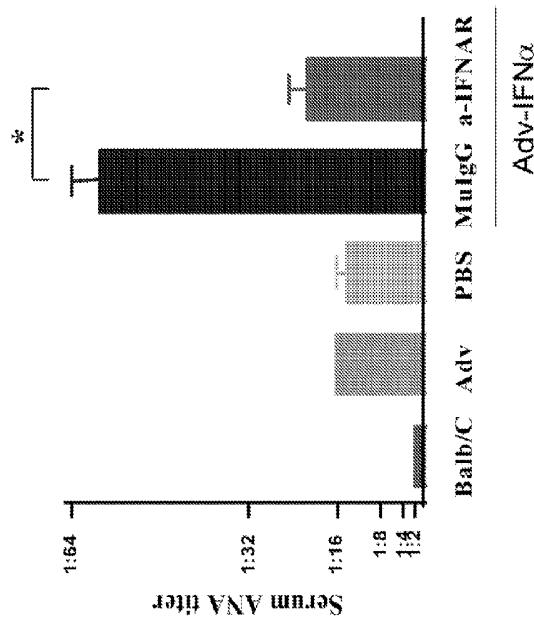
Replacement Sheet 24/54

Figure 16



Replacement Sheet 25/54

Figure 17



Replacement Sheet 26/54

Figure 18

Exp. #	CD38, % max suppression	IC50 nM	CD123, % max suppression	IC50 nM
1	88%	0.05	NC	NC
2	100%	0.05	70%	0.06
3	81%	0.02	64%	0.04
4	91%	0.04	76%	0.06
5	NC	NC	72%	0.06

NC: not calculated (no induction).

Figure 19

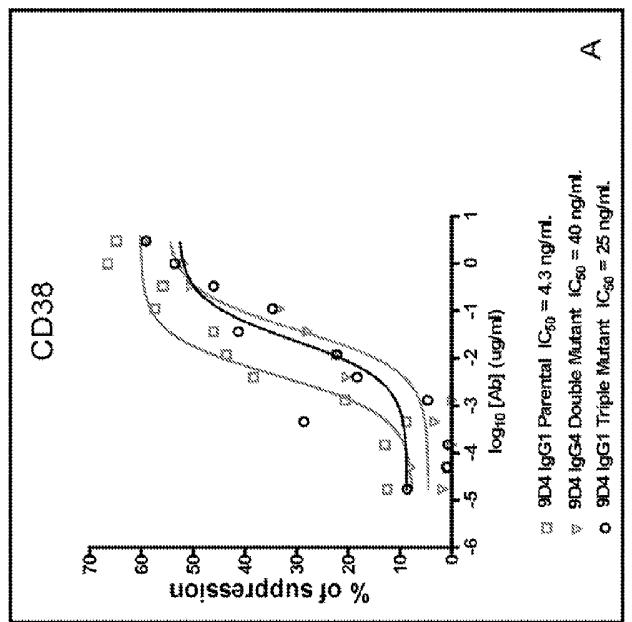
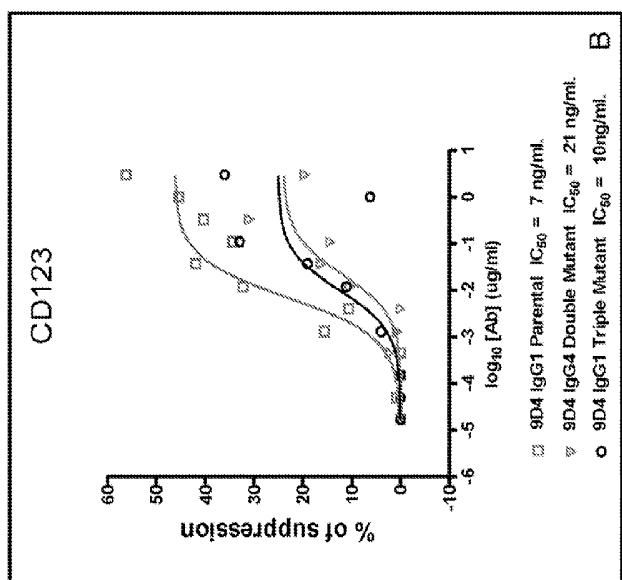
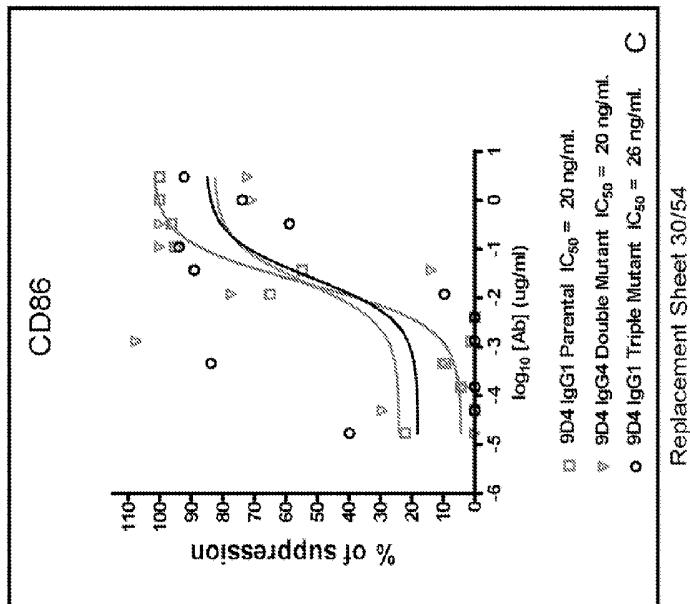


Figure 19 continued



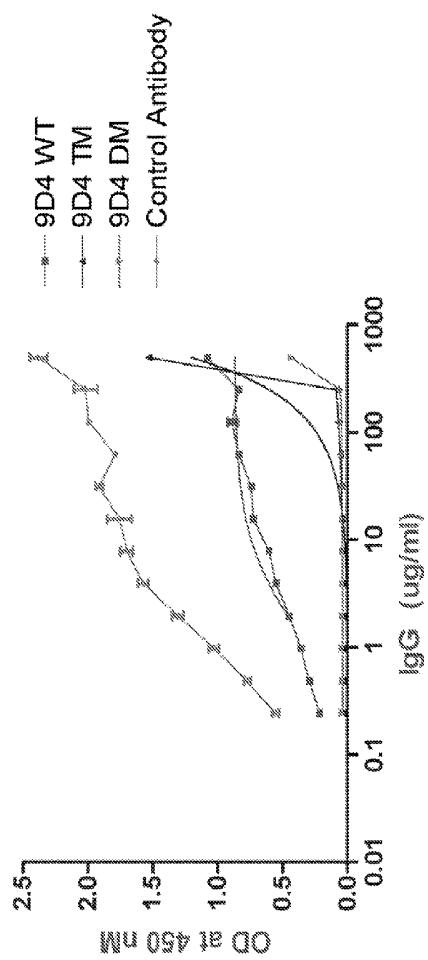
Replacement Sheet 29/54

Figure 19 continued



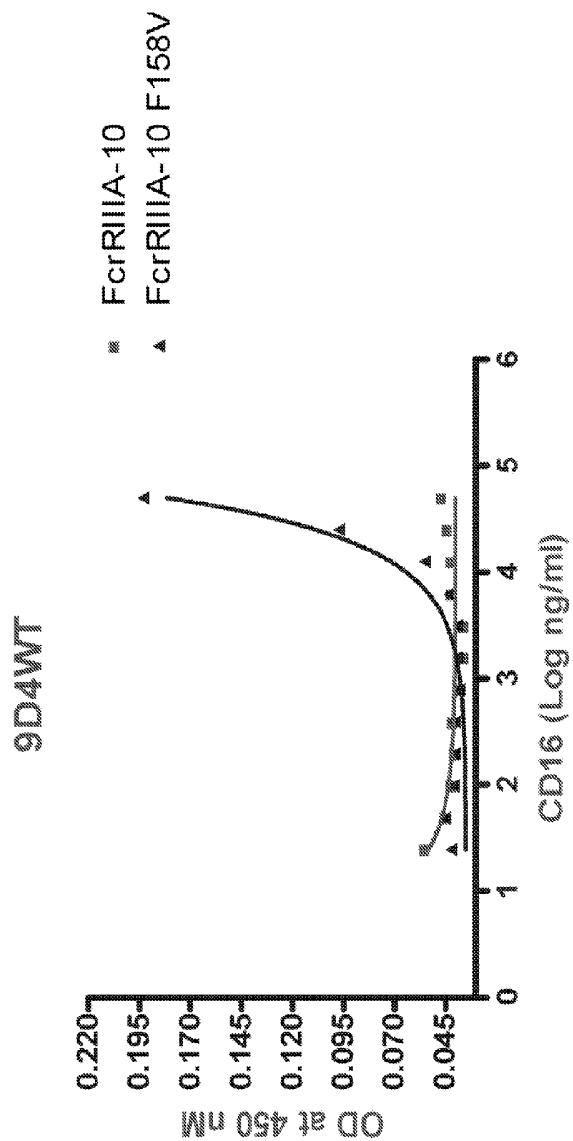
Replacement Sheet 30/54

Figure 20



Replacement Sheet 31/54

Figure 21A



Replacement Sheet 32/54

Figure 21B

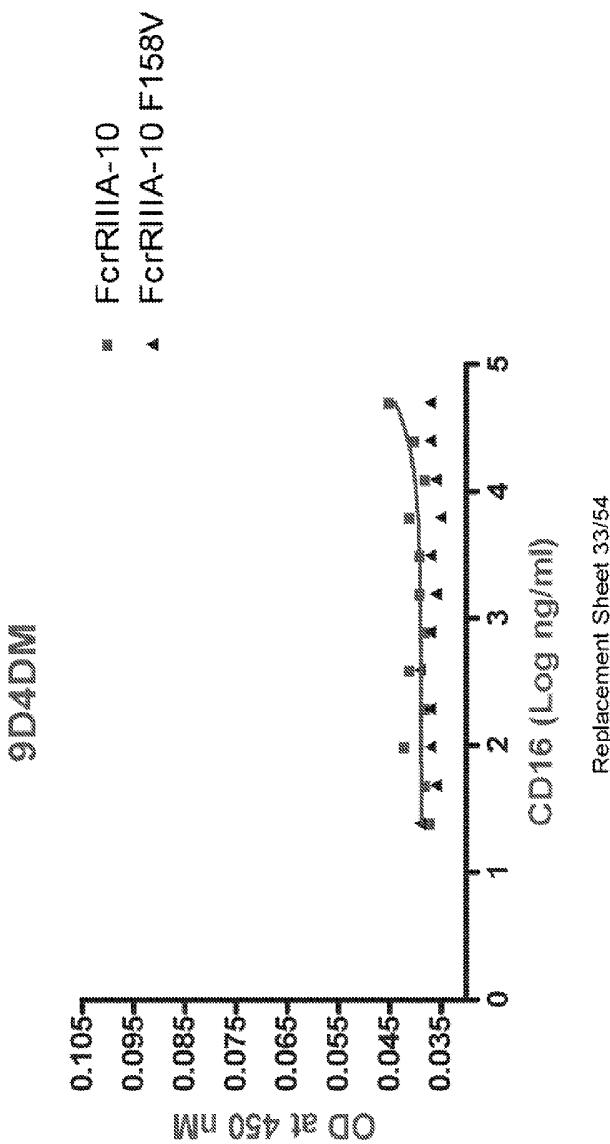
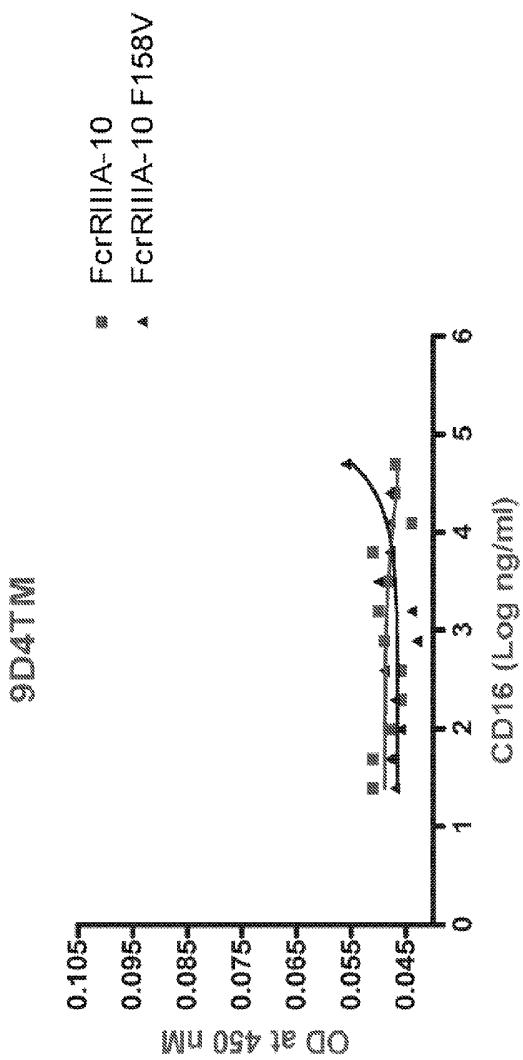
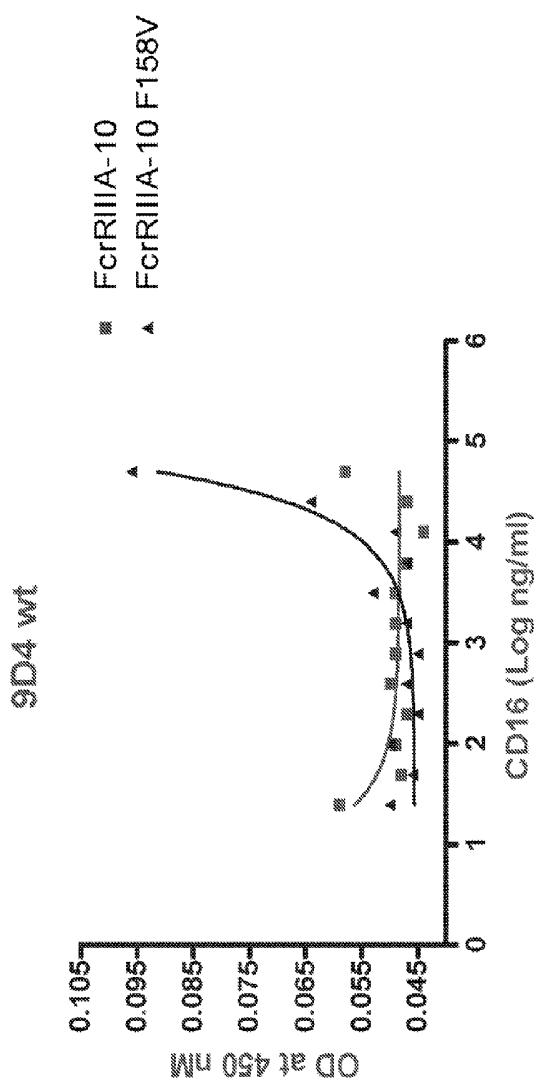


Figure 21C



Replacement Sheet 34/54

Figure 22A



Replacement Sheet 35/54

Figure 22B

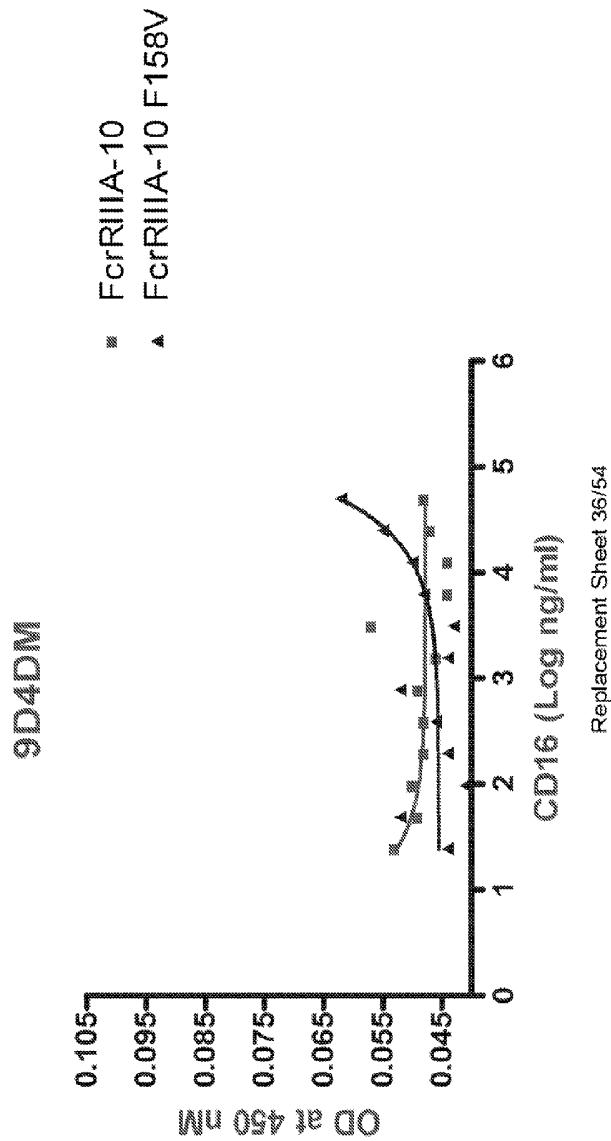


Figure 22C

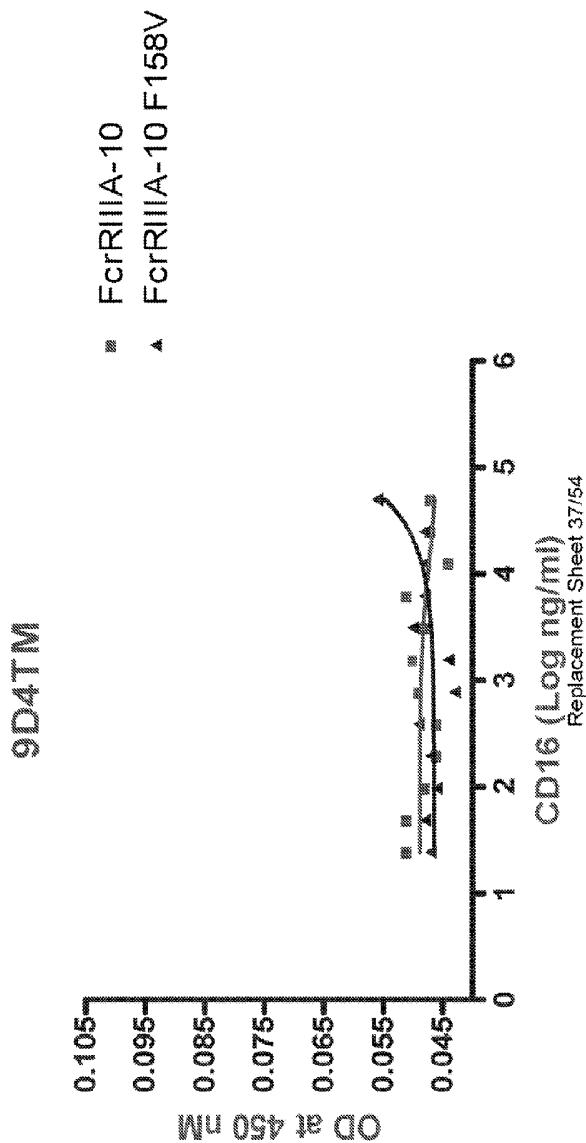
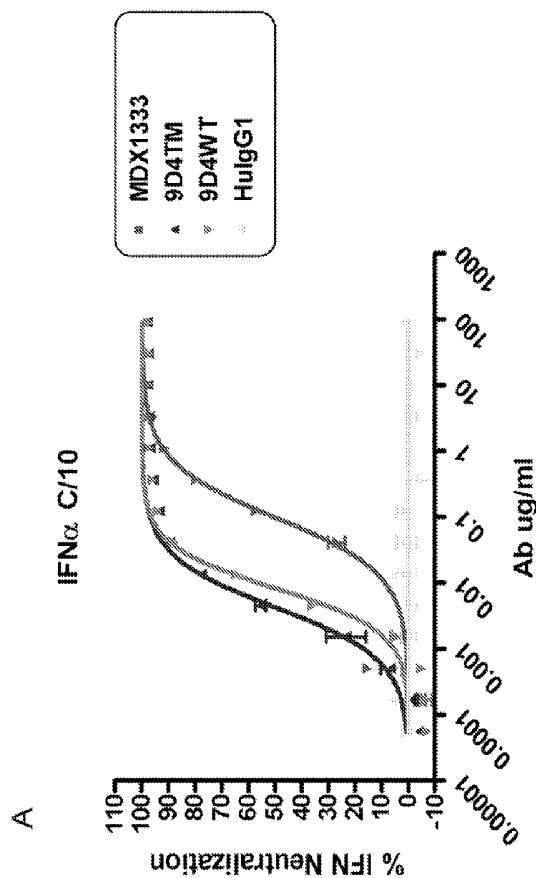
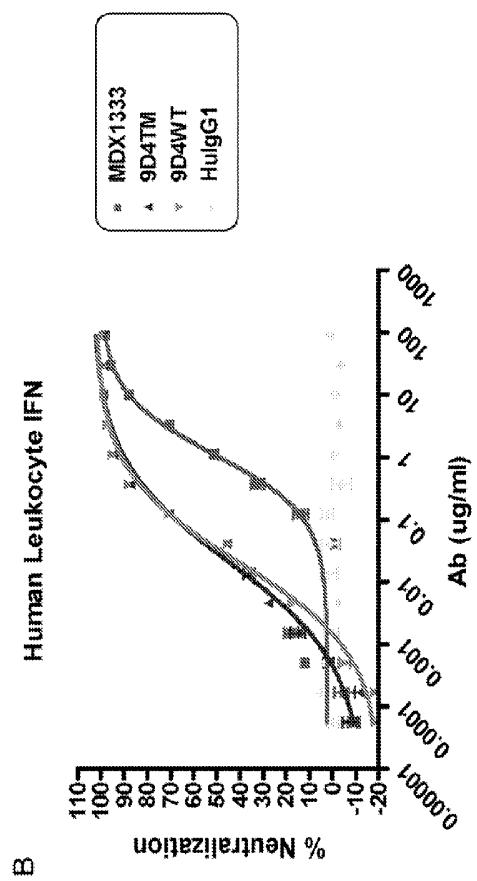


Figure 23



Replacement Sheet 38/54

Figure 23 continued



Replacement Sheet 39/54

Figure 23 continued

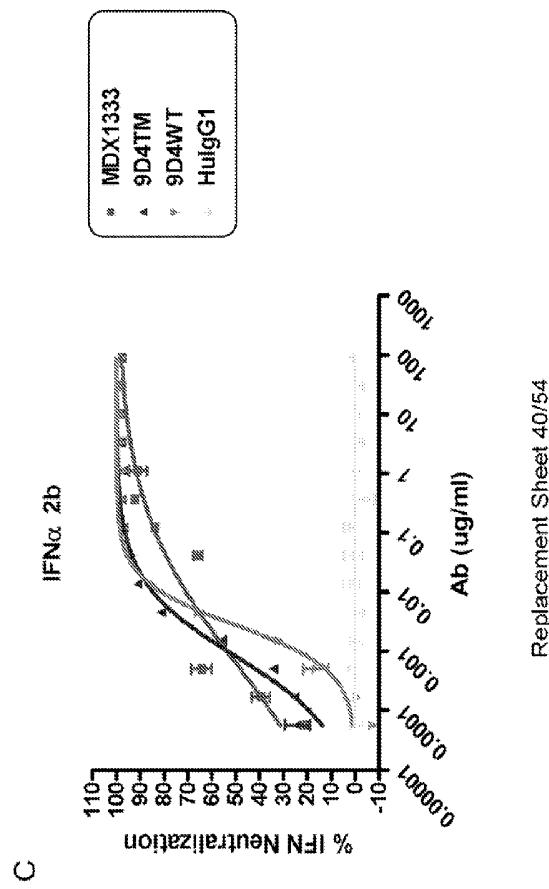
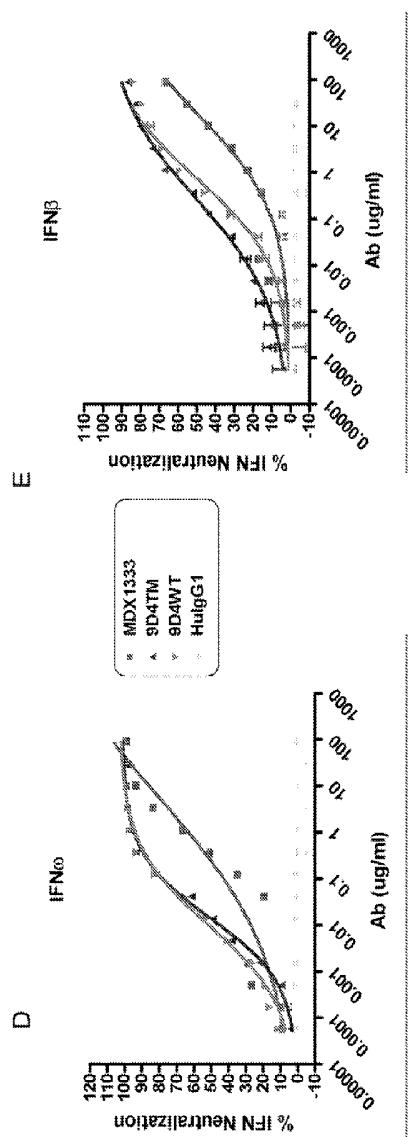
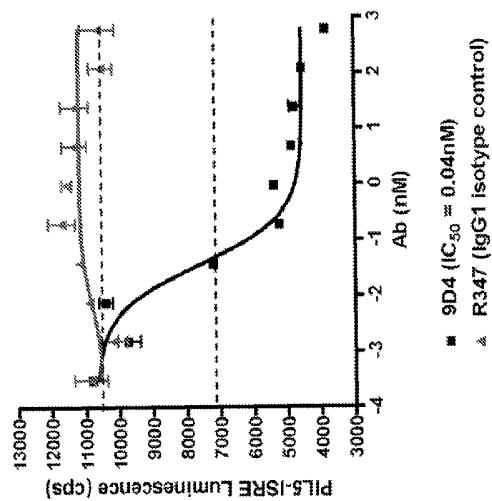


Figure 23 continued



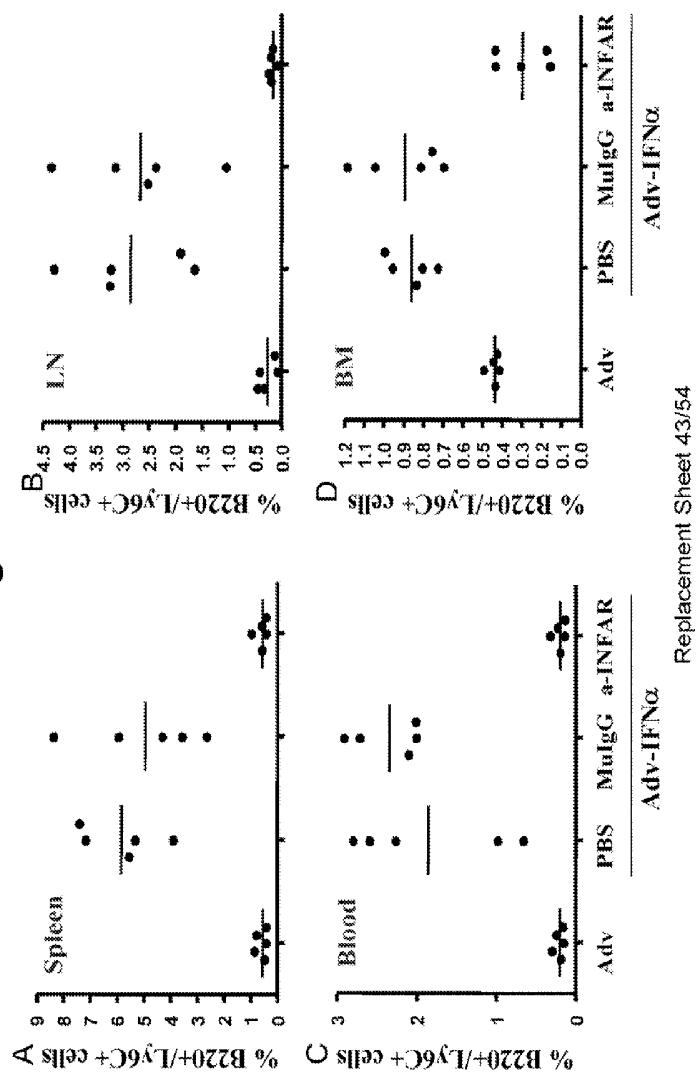
Replacement Sheet 4/154

Figure 24



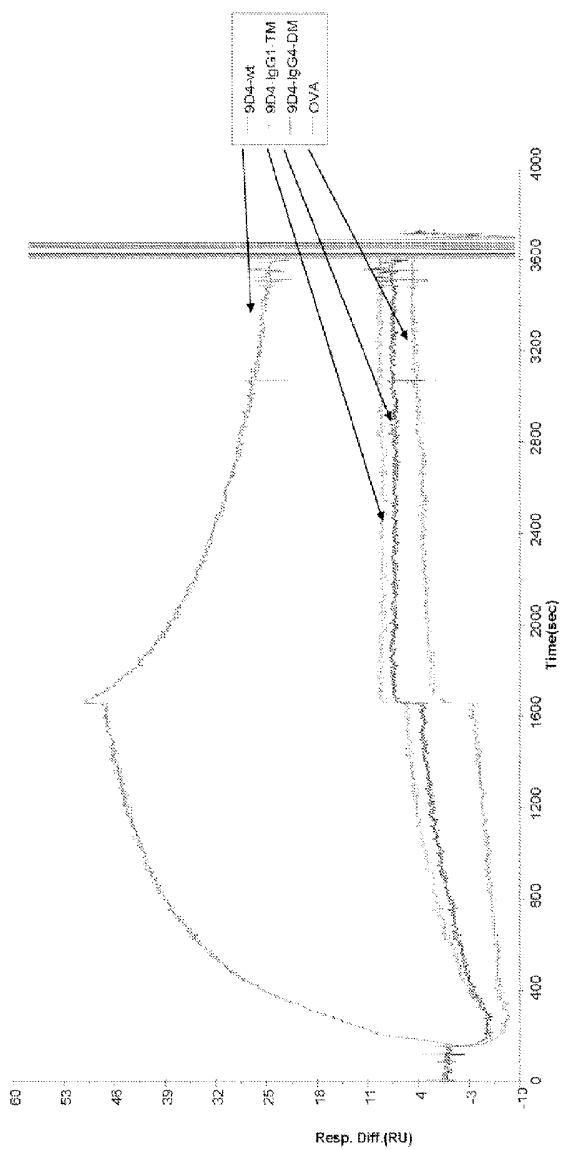
Replacement Sheet 42/54

Figure 25



Replacement Sheet 43/54

Figure 26



Replacement Sheet 44/54

Figure 27A

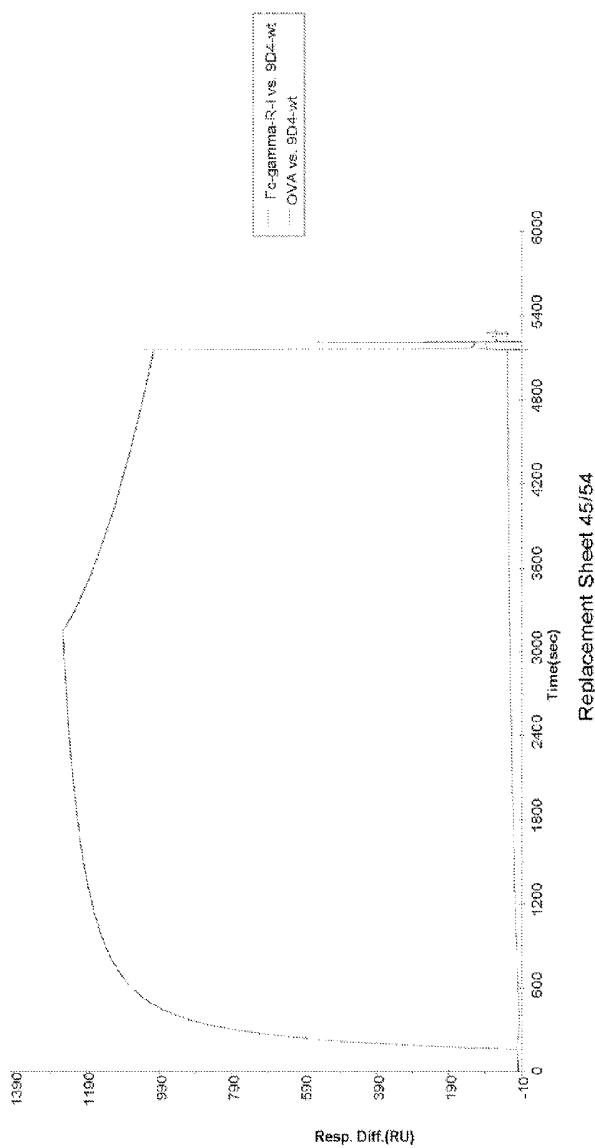
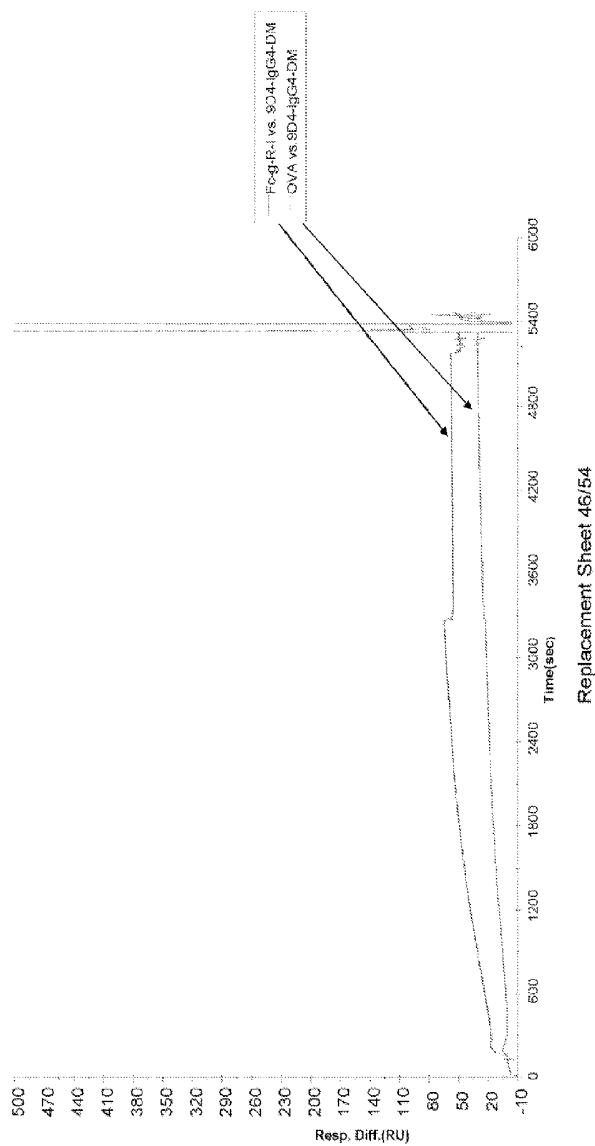
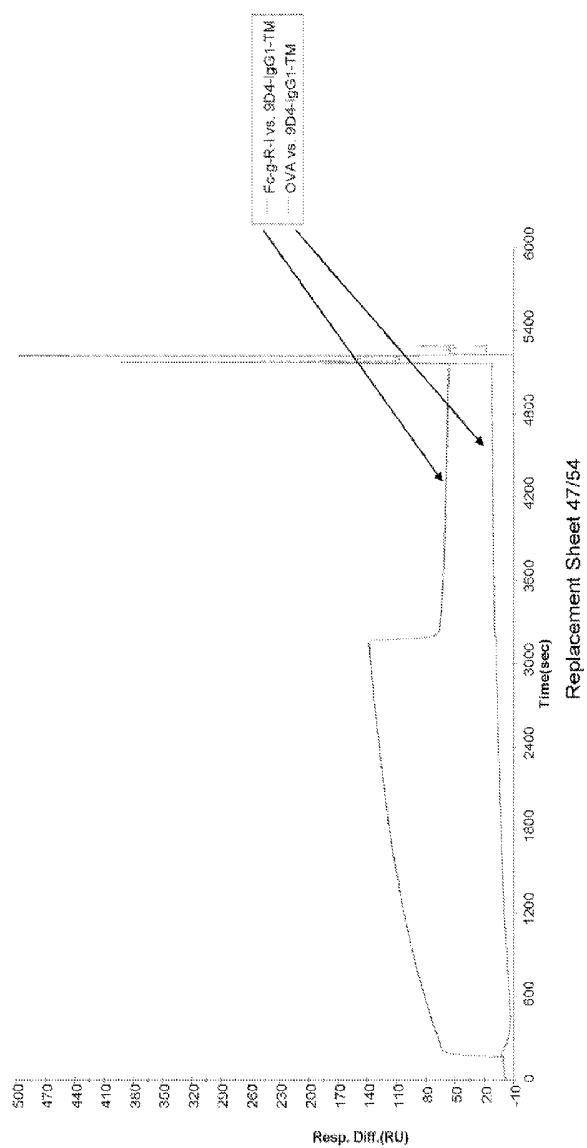


Figure 27B



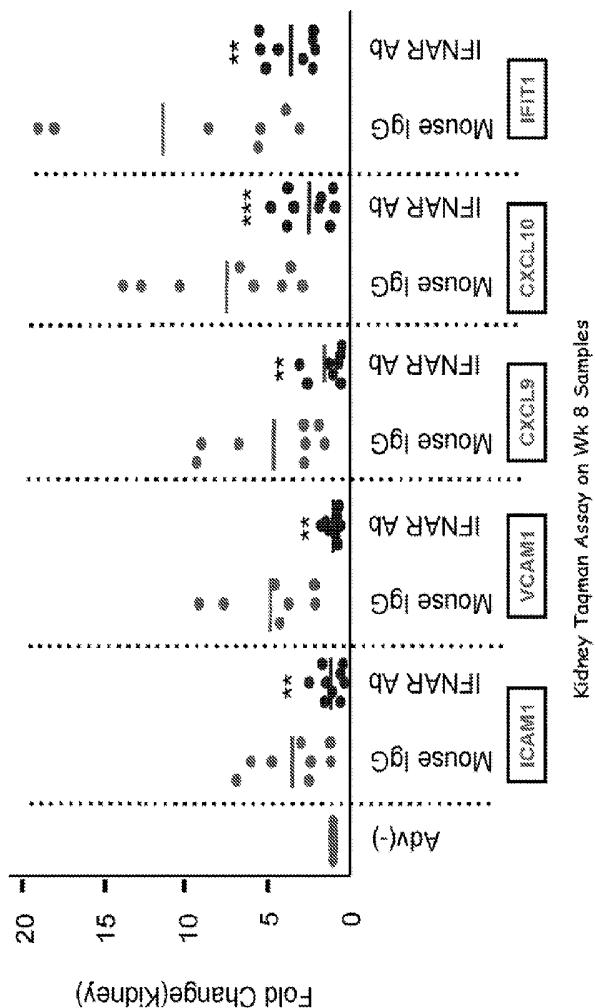
Replacement Sheet 46/54

Fig 27C



Replacement Sheet 47/54

Figure 28



Replacement Sheet 48/54

Figure 29

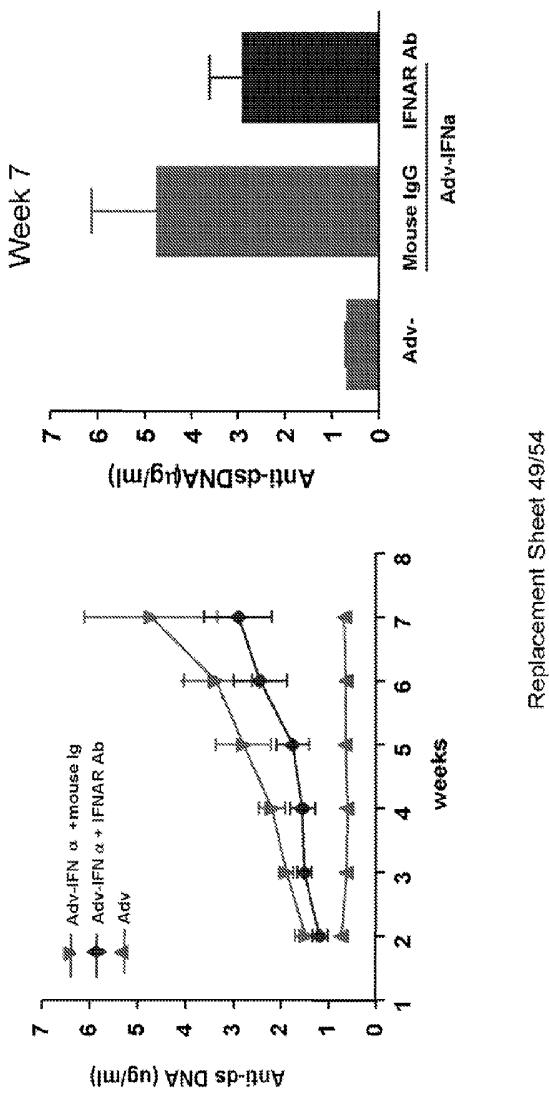
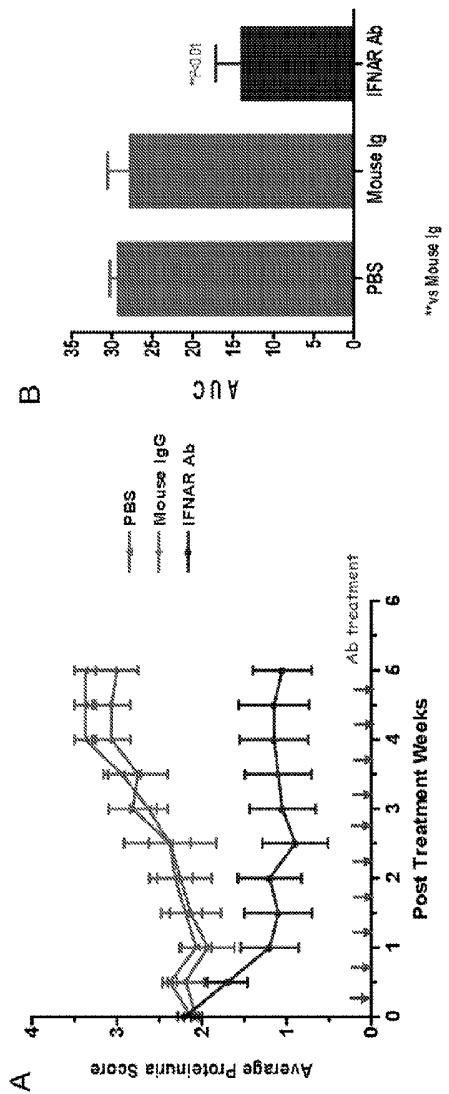


Figure 30



• Score 1.5 = 300mg/dL, score 2.0 = 500 mg/dL, Score 3.5 = Animal death

Replacement Sheet 50/54

Figure 31

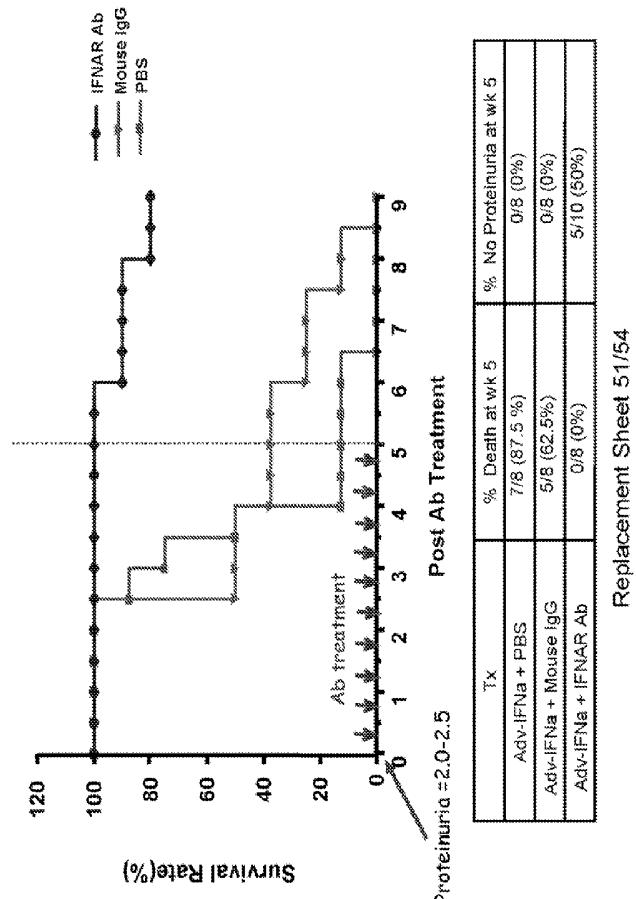
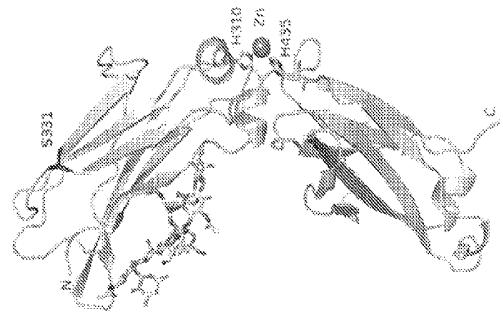
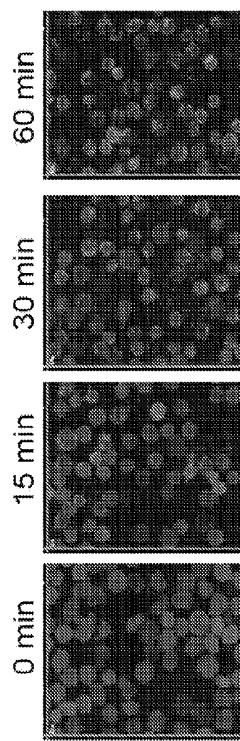


Figure 32



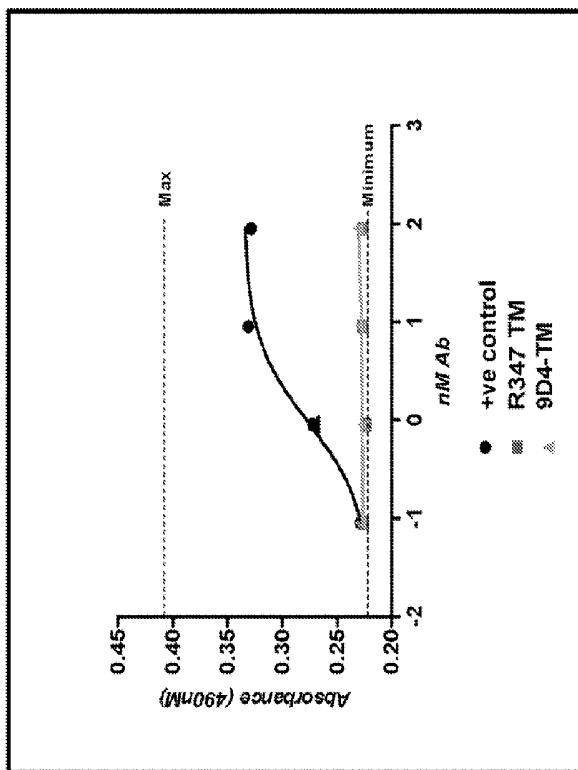
Replacement Sheet 52/54

Fig 33.



Replacement Sheet 53/54

Fig. 34



Replacement Sheet 54/54