



US 20030147808A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

Cheung et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2003/0147808 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 7, 2003**

(54) **SINGLE CHAIN FV CONSTRUCTS OF ANTI-GANGLIOSIDE GD2 ANTIBODIES**

(76) Inventors: **Nai-Kong V. Cheung**, Purchase, NY (US); **Steven M. Larson**, Washington, DC (US); **Hong-Fen Guo**, New York, NY (US); **Ken Rivlin**, New York, NY (US); **Michel Sadelain**, New York, NY (US)

Correspondence Address:
OPPEDAHL AND LARSON LLP
P O BOX 5068
DILLON, CO 80435-5068 (US)

(21) Appl. No.: **10/075,947**
(22) Filed: **Feb. 13, 2002**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/142,974, filed on Sep. 18, 1998, now Pat. No. 6,451,995, filed as 371 of international application No. PCT/US97/04427, filed on Mar. 20, 1997.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/013,703, filed on Mar. 20, 1996.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A61K 51/00**; G01N 33/574; C07H 21/04; C12P 21/02; C12N 5/06; C07K 16/30; A61K 39/395
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **424/1.49**; 435/69.1; 435/320.1; 530/388.22; 530/391.1; 536/23.53; 435/334; 435/7.23; 424/143.1

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Recombinant antibody constructs comprise the variable regions of the heavy and light chains of anti-G_{D2} antibodies. These antibody constructs may be coupled to a label such as a radiolabel or to a protein such as streptavidin or pro-drug converting enzymes for use in imaging or therapeutic applications. The antibody constructs may also be transduced into T cells to produce populations of T cells which target G_{D2}-producing tumor cells.

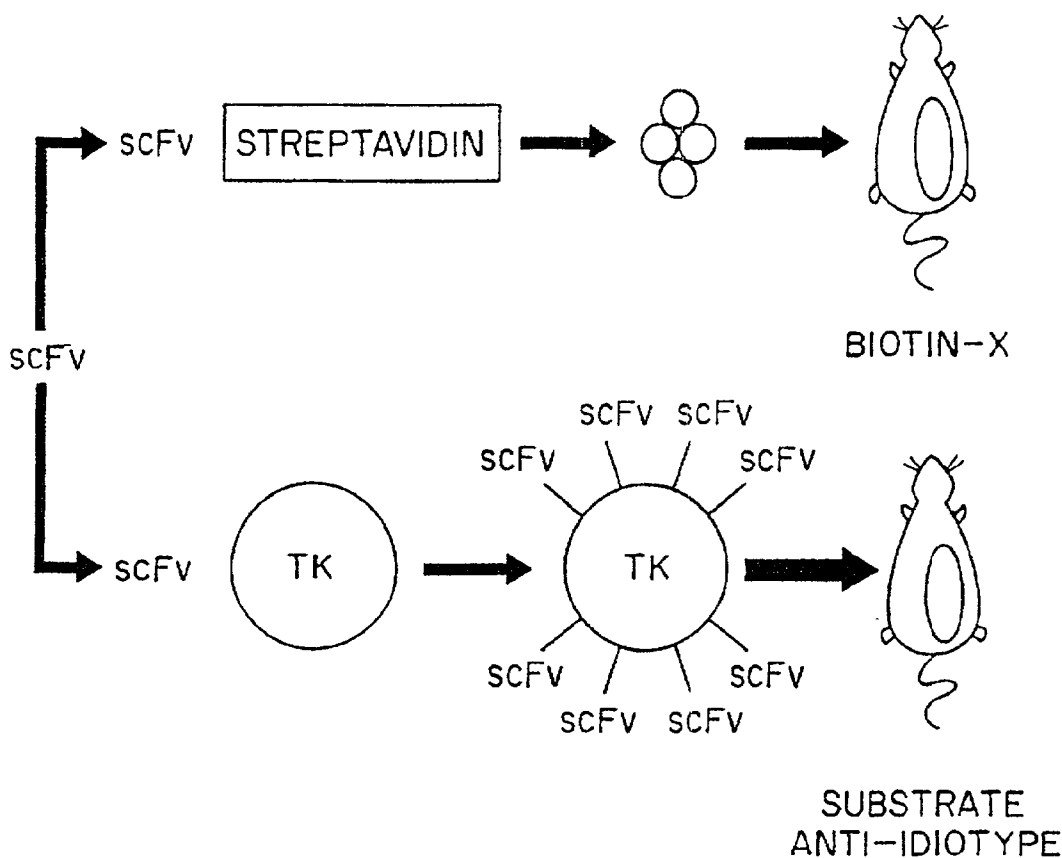


FIG. 1

SINGLE CHAIN FV CONSTRUCTS OF
ANTI-GANGLIOSIDE GD2 ANTIBODIES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This application relates to single chain antibody constructs which specifically bind to the disialoganglioside G_{D2}, and to the use of such constructs for targeted delivery of imaging agents or therapeutic agents to human neuroectodermal derived cancers.

[0002] Gangliosides are acidic glycosphingolipids found on the outer surface of most cell membranes.¹ Many tumors have abnormal glycolipid composition and structure. Disialoganglioside G_{D2} has been found in a wide spectrum of human tumors, including neuroblastoma, osteosarcomas and other soft tissue sarcomas, medulloblastomas, high grade astrocytomas, melanomas, and small cell lung cancer.²⁻⁴ Among glioblastoma multiforme and anaplastic astrocytoma, anti-G_{D2} demonstrated the most restrictive pattern when compared with anti-GD3 and anti-GM2 antibodies.^{5,6}

[0003] Gangliosides are ideal targets for monoclonal antibodies (MAb) because of the high antigen density, lack of modulation, relative homogeneity in many tumors and the possibility of up-regulation by cytokines.⁷ The only normal tissues with high ganglioside expression are neurons, and biodistribution studies have shown that MAb do not localize to the nontumorous brain or spinal cord because of the blood brain barrier. In contrast, in patients with primary or metastatic brain tumors, specific antibodies can localize preferentially to tumor tissues, but not to normal brain.⁸

[0004] Murine monoclonal antibodies have been prepared to ganglioside G_{D2}. Using somatic cell hybridization, murine MAbs were produced against the ganglioside G_{D2}.⁹ They were shown to react with disialoganglioside G_{D2}, but not with GD3, GT1b, GD1b, GD1a, GM1, GM3 and GM4. When base-treatment step was omitted from the standard neuroblastoma ganglioside extraction procedure, immunothin-layer-chromatography (ITLC) using 3F8, 3G6 and other anti-G_{D2} MAbs revealed a new ganglioside band with R_f of 0.342, besides G_{D2} (R_f 0.183).⁴ Immunochemical analysis showed that this new neuroblastoma ganglioside contained alkali-sensitive O-acetylated sialic acid residues recognized by MAb D1.1.

[0005] Of 15 anti-G_{D2} MAbs studied, 13 reacted strongly with the novel ganglioside. 3F8 was chosen for our initial clinical studies because of its being an IgG3 and its strong binding in vitro to G_{D2}. Based on the cDNA sequence and the anti-idiotypic cross-reactivity, the antigen specificity and affinity of 3f8 and 3G6 were similar if not identical. We have chosen 3G6 for scFv development for ease of comparison with the other 14 MAbs which are IgM antibodies.

TABLE 1

SPECIFICITY OF ANTI-G _{D2} MAb.				
MAb	G _{D2}	GD3	“O-G _{D2} ”	GD1b
1A8	4+	—	+/-	1+
1F9	4+	+/-	3+	1+
1H12	4+	+/-	3+	1+
2F7	3+	—	1+	—
3A7	3+	—	—	—
3A10	4+	1+	2+	1+

TABLE 1-continued

SPECIFICITY OF ANTI-G _{D2} MAb.				
MAb	G _{D2}	GD3	“O-G _{D2} ”	GD1b
3B4	4+	—	3+	1+
3F8	4+	—	4+	—
3G6	4+	—	2+	—
4C11	4+	—	3+	+/-
5E11	4+	—	4+	—
5F4	4+	1+	2+	1+
5F11	2+	+/-	3+	1+
6E8	4+	1+	3+	1+
6H4	4+	+/-	3+	1+

“O-G_{D2}”, a novel neuroblastoma alkali-labile ganglioside band consistent with the O-acetylated form of disialoganglioside G_{D2}.
4+ = deep, dark staining band;
3+ = dark staining;
2+ = clearly staining;
1+ = faint staining;
+/- =very faint staining;
— = negative.
All MAbs were tested negative to G_{M1}, G_{M3}, G_{D1a} AND G_{T1b}.

[0006] In order to determine the general applicability of the ganglioside G_{D2} as a target for immunotherapy, its expression in human cancers has been studied by immunostaining tumor specimens using these monoclonal antibodies. These anti-G_{D2} antibodies reacted with all the neuroblastoma surgical specimens tested to date in our laboratory. A recent update¹⁰ analyzed a series of 39 neuroblastomas. Staining of both primitive neuroblastic and differentiating ganglioneuromatous elements were seen, although tumor cell heterogeneity was noted in some. 23/39 tumors showed a more intense reactivity with MAb 3A7 than with 3F8, and this was particularly evident in the primitive neuroblastoma group. In a separate study, the expression of G_{D2} was analyzed in 67 solid tumors and normal tissues from children by using the antibody 3A7.¹¹ G_{D2} expression was found in 28 of 28 neuroblastomas, and was most abundant in stroma-poor tumors. Differentiating stroma-rich neuroblastomas, neuroblastic clusters, neurofibrils, and most ganglion-like cells were found to be G_{D2} positive, whereas Schwann’s-cell stroma did not express G_{D2}. In ganglioneuromas, only a few ganglion-like cells showed G_{D2}, whereas all other structures were negative. Scattered foci of G_{D2} were also found in some non-neuronal tumors, such as rhabdomyosarcomas and osteosarcomas, but not in lymphomas, Askin tumors, or most Wilm’s tumors. 3A7 was also found to react with retinoblastomas.¹²

[0007] Previous studies have shown that anti-G_{D2} antibodies reacted with the majority of osteosarcomas.¹³ Sixty freshly frozen human soft-tissue sarcomas were studied by avidin-biotin immunostaining using purified monoclonal antibodies 3F8 (anti-G_{D2}) and R24 (anti-G_{D3}).¹⁴ Ninety-three percent of the tumors tested by the immunohistochemical staining expressed G_{D2} and 88% expressed GD3. The intensity of expression varied among different histologic types. Liposarcoma, fibrosarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, leiomyosarcoma and spindle cell sarcoma reacted strongly with both antibodies. Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma and synovial sarcoma demonstrated substantially weaker staining by either MAb. Ganglioside extraction and immuno-thin layer chromatography (ITLC) confirmed the identities of these gangliosides as G_{D2} and GD3 respectively

[0008] Among brain tumors, 3F8 and 3A7 have also shown excellent reactivities. Two separate studies were carried out: the first study in collaboration with Dr. Paul Zeltzer of Texas and the second with Dr. Ira Bergman (now Associate Professor of Neurology at the University of Pittsburgh) in our laboratory. In the first study, 12/15 medulloblastoma and 16/18 astrocytoma were positive, the majority staining homogeneously. In the second study, similar results were obtained. Medulloblastoma and a number of brain tumors reacted strongly with 3F8 and 3A7. The pattern of reactivity was generally homogeneous. For small cell lung cancer, all have reacted homogeneously in vitro using immunoperoxidase techniques.

[0009] Despite in vitro evidence for exquisite specificity of these antibodies for the ganglioside G_{D2} on neuroblastoma cells, a critical test of in vivo delivery is the actual amount of MAb uptake in the tumors. Biodistribution of 131I-anti- G_{D2} antibody was tested in preclinical experiments using athymic mice xenografted with human neuroblastoma.

[0010] Between 8 to 50% injected dose of 131I-MAb/gm of tumor was found, with variability depending primarily on the size of the tumor.¹⁵ There was no localization to G_{D2} -negative tumors like Ewing's sarcoma. Pooled mouse IgG and an irrelevant MAb also did not localize to neuroblastoma xenografts. Both small tumors (50 mg) and large tumors (over 2 g) showed radiolocalization with this technique. Optimal tumor to normal tissue ratios were rapidly reached by 24 to 48 hours. There was no increased uptake in the reticuloendothelial system, and the MAb did not cross the intact blood-brain barrier. The efficacy of tumor targeting was then tested by imaging neuroblastoma patients with 131I-MAb. Radiolocalization was demonstrated in primary tumors of the mediastinum and abdomen, as well as metastatic disease in the lymph nodes, bone marrow and bone.^{16, 17} The specificity was validated by tumor and marrow biopsies, as well as by CT/MRI and bone scans. A comparison with 131I-meta-iodobenzylguanidine (MIBG) suggested that 131I-MAB was twice as sensitive in detecting metastatic sites of disease. The tumor uptake in patients was 0.08% of the injected dose per gm (compared to 0.002% for MIBG). This high tumor uptake in vivo was a result of (1) the high density (5×10^6 /cell) and homogeneity of the target antigen G_{D2} , and (2) the lack of uptake in the reticuloendothelial system. A number of human cancers have been imaged using G_{D2} specific antibodies. These include small cell lung cancer,¹⁸ brain tumors,⁸ and both osteosarcomas¹³ and soft tissue sarcomas.¹⁹

[0011] A phase I study to test the biological toxicity of "cold" anti- G_{D2} was carried out in 1987 in 17 patients with metastatic neuroblastoma or melanoma. A subsequent phase II study was carried out in 16 patients with stage IV neuroblastoma. Acute self-limited toxicities of MAb treatment were severe pain requiring analgesics, fever, urticaria, hypertension, hypotension, anaphylactoid reactions of the respiratory tract, as well as significant decreases in blood counts and serum complement levels. There were no treatment related deaths. Among the 5 neuroblastoma patients who are still alive and well (19 mos, 3y, 5y, 5y, 6y respectively after MAb treatment), there are no acute or delayed neurological complications attributable to MAb therapy. Among the survivors, one patient had chemo-radiotherapy-resistant stage IVS neuroblastoma, and the other 4 had poor risk stage IV neuroblastoma diagnosed at more than one year

of age (2 relapsed neuroblastoma and 2 with refractory neuroblastoma prior to antibody treatment).

[0012] More recently, a phase I study to determine the radiological toxicity was carried out. Twenty-three patients (11 M and 21 F, ranging from 0.3 to 24.2 years of age at diagnosis) with refractory neuroblastoma (22 stage IV, 1 stage IIIU), were treated with 131I-3F8 at 7 dose levels, namely 6, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, and 28 mCi/kg. Radiation dose to the blood was calculated based on blood clearance; total body dose was based on total body clearance, and the tumor/organ dose on regions of interest calculations from serial gamma imagings. 21/23 patients were rescued with autologous bone marrow; one patient received GM-CSF alone, one died of progressive disease before marrow reinfusion. Marrow was infused when blood radioactivity decreased to <0.01 uCi/ml in the first 18 patients and to <1 uCi/ml in the last 4 patients. Acute toxicities of 131I-MAB treatment included pain (19/23) during the infusion, fever (19/23), hyperbilirubinemia (6/23), and diarrhea. All patients developed grade 4 myelosuppression with sepsis in 7/23 patients (5 fungal, 2 bacterial), disseminated zoster in 1, and pneumocystis in 1. Despite orally administered saturated solution of potassium iodide, 3 patients developed hypothyroidism. Subsequent 14 patients were treated with synthroid or Cytomel for thyroid protection. No other significant extramedullary toxicities have been encountered in patients followed past 20 months (50+, 40+, 30+, 26+, 23+, mos) from the time of 131I-MAB treatment. Fourteen patients have died 11 of disease and 3 from infections during the cytopenic period, and in 4 patients follow-up is still short. Responses were seen in both soft tissue masses and bone marrow. Average tumor dose was 150 rad/mCi/kg. We concluded that when 131I-MAB was administered intravenously (6-28 mCi/kg), significant toxicities were encountered, including myelosuppression and their infectious complications, pain, fever, as well as hypothyroidism. Autologous marrow rescue could reverse marrow aplasia and thyroid supplement was essential to prevent thyroid damage. Although severe extramedullary toxicities were not seen, improvement in the pharmacokinetics of the radioconjugates will reduce significantly the marrow toxicity.

[0013] To date, a total of >95 patients have been treated with antibody 3F8, and more than 120 imaging studies have been carried out on different ongoing protocols. Among pediatric patients, no neuropathy has been reported, either sensory or motor in nature. More than two thirds of these patients mounted HAMA response, mostly low titer and not persistent. There was no correlation of HAMA with toxicity. Nevertheless, in view of the neuropathy seen with other anti- G_{D2} antibodies 14.2a and 14.18 (similar in reactivity patterns to 3F8), we want to improve the specificity to reduce side effects. All of these clinical trials have been carried out using antibodies produced at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center using guidelines of the Office of Biologics Research and Review Center for Drugs and Biologics, Food and Drug Administration. For quality assurance, hybridoma 3F8 was found to be negative for adventitious agents by MAP, S+L-, and XC plaque assays, as well as negative for reverse transcriptase. MAP testing included screening for murine leukovirus, LCM virus isolation by intracerebral inoculation, murine saliva gland virus, mouse thymic virus, EDIM and LDH virus isolations. Purified antibody (e.g. 3F8) had to pass MAP and sterility testing (bacteria, mycoplasma, and fungal cultures), rabbit pyrogen

testing, as well as safety testing in mice and guinea pigs. Conjugation to ¹³¹I by the chloramine-T method was supervised by Dr. Ronald Finn and Dr. Steven Larson in the Department of Nuclear Medicine. Specific activity of iodine-131 was >600 mCi/ug iodide. Radiolabeled antibody 3F8 must have >50% binding by in vitro antigen binding assay, >95% TCA precipitable and <3% free iodine by radio-thin layer chromatography. Periodic testing of radiolabeled antibodies was performed to ensure sterility as well as the absence of pyrogen.

[0014] Although the wide expression of G_{D2} in human neuroectodermal-derived cancers (melanoma, small cell lung cancer, neuroblastoma, brain tumors, sarcoma, HTLV-1 leukemia, retinoblastoma and osteosarcoma) and the preliminary clinical studies of monoclonal antibodies to G_{D2} in radioimmuno-scintigraphy and radioimmunotherapy have been encouraging, further optimization of antibodies for binding to G_{D2} would be desirable. It is an object of the present invention to provide such optimized antibodies and the DNA sequences coding therefore.

[0015] It is a further object of the invention to provide methods of using the optimized antibodies and DNA sequences in diagnostic assays and therapeutic techniques.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0016] The antibodies of the present invention are recombinant antibody constructs comprising the variable regions of the heavy and light chains of anti-G_{D2} antibodies. These antibody constructs may be coupled to a label such as a radiolabel or to a protein such as streptavidin or pro-drug converting enzymes for use in imaging or therapeutic applications. The antibody constructs may also be transduced into T cells to produce populations of T cells which target G_{D2}-producing tumor cells.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

[0017] FIG. 1 shows two alternative strategies for the use of the antibody constructs of the present invention in therapy.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0018] This invention relates to optimized antibodies to G_{D2}, to DNA encoding such antibodies, and to the use of the

antibodies and DNA in diagnostic assays and therapy. The antibodies of the invention are antibody constructs comprising the variable regions of the heavy and light chains of anti-G_{D2} antibodies as a single chain Fv fragment. Single-chain Fv fragments (scFv) offer some of the best opportunities to achieve these results. ScFv technology utilizes molecular biology methods to reduce antibodies to the minimal-required-unit of heavy and light chain variable regions tethered by a peptide linker which can be designed with versatile side chains for radioconjugation.

[0019] The anti-G_{D2} scFvs shown in Tables 2 and 3 have been prepared using the methods described in the examples. For 5F11 the orientation VH-VL is used for the scFv. For 3G6 the orientation VL-VH is necessary. Since the cDNA sequences of 3G6 and 3F8 are similar, we expect the binding properties of both of these antibodies to be very similar if not identical. Since our cloning strategies have been most successful with 3G6, this has been the focus of our research instead of 3F8. Histidine-tag (His5) is inserted for ease of purification by Ni-column and Myc-tag is inserted to facilitate detection. Myc-tag and E-tag can be genetically removed if necessary for future clinical studies. These svFv variants were constructed to test the effect of (1) the detection-tag (E-tag or Myc-tag), (2) the presence of His5-tag, and (3) the position of His5-tag (carboxyl-end-terminal versus internal) on (a) antibody specificity, (b) affinity, and (c) ease of purification.

[0020] In order to increase the avidity of the scFv, we have synthesized two scFv variants: (1) Cysteine residue at the carboxyl terminal of the scFv for dimerization (5FpoMCH of Table 2 and 3GpoMCH of Table 3): Free sulhydryl groups are blocked by acetylation and the monomer separated from the dimer by size-exclusion chromatography FPLC on Sephadex HR75 (PharTnacia). (2) Streptavidin at the carboxyl end for dimerization and tetramerization (5FpoStMCH of table 1 and 3GpoStMCH of table 2): Streptavidin is a homo-tetrameric protein that binds one biotin molecule per subunit with a very high affinity (Kd=4×10⁻¹⁴). scFv-strep fusion proteins are expected to form tetramers with both antigen- and biotin-binding activity They are expected to be stable over a wide range of pH and range of physiologic temperatures.

TABLE 2

scFv Expression Vector	5FpcHE pCantab	5FphM pHEN	5FphHM pHEN	5FpoMCH pOPE	5FpoStMCH* pOPE
<u>Tag</u>					
E-tag	+	-	-	-	-
Myc-tag	-	+	+	+	+
His-tag	+	-	+	+	+
<u>Bacteria Host</u>					
phagemid	XL1-blue	XL1-blue	XL1-blue	-	-
phage	hb2151	hb2151	hb2151	JM109	JM109
<u>Restriction sites:</u>					
5' NcoI	-	+	+	-	-
5' PvuII	-	-	-	+	+
5' SfiI	+	-	-	-	-
2' NOTI	+	+	+	+	+

TABLE 2-continued

scFv Expression Vector	5FpcHE pCantab	5FphM pHEN	5FphHM pHEN	5FpoMCH pOPE	5FpoStMCH* pOPE
<u>Binding*</u>					
G _{D2} elisa	+	+	+	+	+
ITLC	+	+	+	+	+
Western blot**	+	+	+	+	+
purification	nd	nd	nd	+	+

*5F = 5F11 hybridoma of origin
pc = pCantab expression vector
ph = pHEN expression vector
po = vector constructed for optimal protein expression (Dubel et al)
E = E-tag (for detection)
H = histidine-tag (For purification)
M = myc-tag (for detection)
C = cysteine residue (For dimerization)
**ITLC = immuno-thin-layer-chromatography,
+ = positive binding to G_{D2} (Elisa or ITLC) or to anti-myc (Western blot)

[0021]

TABLE 3

scFv Expression Vector	3 GphM pHEN	3 GphHM pHEN	3 GPoMCH pOPE	3 GpoStMCH* pOPE
<u>Tag</u>				
E-tag	-	-	-	-/-
Myc-tag	+	+	+	+
His-tag	-	+	+	+
<u>Bacteria Host</u>				
phagemid	XL1-blue	XL1-blue	-	-
phage	hb2151	hb2151	JM109	JM109
<u>Restriction sites:</u>				
5' NcoI	+	+	+	+
5' SfiI	-	-	-	-
3' NOTI	+	+	+	+
<u>Binding**</u>				
G _{D2} elisa	+	+	+	+
ITLC	nd	nd	+	nd
anti-id	nd	nd	+	nd

TABLE 3-continued

scFv Expression Vector	3 GphM pHEN	3 GphHM pHEN	3 GPoMCH pOPE	3 GpoStMCH* pOPE
Western blot**	+	+	+	+
Purification	nd	nd	+	nd

*3G = 3G6 hybridoma of origin
ph = pHEN expression vector
po = vector constructed for optimal protein expression (Dubel et al)
E = E-tag (for detection)
H = histidine-tag (For purification)
M = myc-tag (for detection)
C = cysteine residue (For dimerization)
**ITLC = immuno-thin-layer-chromatography,
+ = positive binding to G_{D2} (Elisa or ITLC) or to anti-myc (Western blot)

[0022] The 5F11-scFv, 3G6-scFv, 5F11-scFv-streptavidin, 3G6-scFv-streptavidin DNA sequences are shown below, with the linker sequences between the scFv and the streptavidin shown in lower case letters.

SF11-scFv
CAGGTTGAAACTGCAGCAGTCAGGACCTGAACCTGGTGNAGCCTGGGGCTTCAG

TGAAGATATCCTGCAAGACTTCTGGANACAAATTCACCTGAATACACCATGCAC

TGGGTGAAGCAGAGCCATGGAAAGAGCCTTGAGTGGATTGGAGGTATTAAT

CCTAACAAATGGTGGTACTAACTACAAGCAGAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACAT

TGACTGTAGACAAGTCCCTCCAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTCCGCAGCCTGCAC

ATCTGAGGATTCTGCAGTCTATTACTGTGCAAGAGATACTACGGTCCCGTTTTC

CTTACTGGGTCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGGTGGAGGCGGTTC

AGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGGACATCGAGCTCACTCAGTCT

CCAGCAATCATGTCTGCATCTCCAGGGGAGAAGGTACCATGACCTGCAGTG

GCAGCTCAAGTATAAGTTACATGCACTGGTACCAGCAGAAGCCTGTACCTCC

-continued

CCCCAAAGATGGATTTATGACACATCCAAACTGGCTTCTGGAGTCCCTGCTCG
CTTCAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACCTCTTATTCTCTCACAATCAGCAGCATGG
AGGCTGTAGATGCTGCCACTTATTACTGCCATCAGCGGAGTAGTTACCCGCTC
ACGTTCCGGTGCTGGGACACAGTTGGAATAAAACGG

3G6-scFv

AGTATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCCAAATTCCTGCTTGTATCAGCAGGAGACAG
GGTTACCATAACCTGCAAGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTGAGTAATGATGTGGCTTGG
TACCAACAGAAGCCAGGGCAGTCTCCGAACTGCTGATATACTCTGCATCCAA
TCGCTACACTGGAGTCCCTGATCGCTTCACTGGCAGTGGATATGGGACGGAT
TTCACTTTCACCATCAGCACTGTGCAGGCTGAAGACCTGGCAGTTTATTTCTG
TCAGCAGGATTATAGCTCGCTCGGAGGGGGACCAAGCTGGAAATAAAAGG
TGGAGCGGTTTCAGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGCAGGTGCA
GGTGAAGGAGTCAGGACCTGGCCTGGTGGCGCCCTCACAGAGCCTGTCCATC
ACTTGCACTGTCTCTGGGTTTTCATTAAACCAATTATGGTGACACTGGGTTCTG
CCAGCTCCAGGAAAGGTCTGGAGTGGCTGGGAGTAATATGGGCTGGTGG
AAGCACAAATTATAATTTCGGCTCTTATGTCCAGACTGAGCATCAGCAAGGACA
ACTCCAAGAGCCAAGTTTCTTAAAAATGAACAGTCTGCAAACCTGATGACACA
GCCATGTACTACTGTGCCAGTCGGGGGGGTAACTACGGCTATGCTTTGGACT
ACTGGGGTCAAGGAACCTCAGTCACCGTCTCTCTCA

5F11-scFv-Streptavidin

CAGGTGAAACTGCAGCAGTCAGGACCTGAACTGGTGNAGCTGGGGCTTCAG
TGAAGATATCCTGCAAGACTTCTGGANACAAATTCAGTGAATACACCATGCAC
TGGGTGAAGCAGAGCCATGGAAGAGCCTTGAGTGGATTGGAGGTATTAAT
CCTAACAATGGTGGTACTAACTACAAGCAGAAGTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACAT
TGACTGTAGACAAGTCTCCAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTCCGCAGCCTGAC
ATCTGAGGATTCTGCAGTCTATTACTGTGCAAGAGATACTACGGTCCCGTTTG
CTTACTGGGTCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGGTGGAGCGGTTTC
AGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGGACATCGAGCTCACTCAGTCT
CCAGCAATCATGTCTGCATCTCCAGGGGAGAAGGTCACCATGACCTGCAGTG
GCAGCTCAAGTATAAGTTACATGCACTGGTACCAGCAGAAGCCTGTACACCTCC
CCCCAAAGATGGATTTATGACACATCCAAACTGGCTTCTGGAGTCCCTGCTCG
CTTCAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACCTCTTATTCTCTCACAATCAGCAGCATGG
AGGCTGTAGATGCTGCCACTTATTACTGCCATCAGCGGAGTAGTTACCCGCTC
ACGTTCCGGTGCTGGGACACAGTTGGAATAAAACGGgcgccgctggatccggtgctgct
GAAGCAGGTATCACCGCACCTGGTACAACAGCTCGGCTCGACCTTCATCGT
GACCGCGGGCGCGACGGCGCCCTGACCGGAACCTACGAGTCGGCGCTCGG
CAACGCCGAGAGCCGCTACGTCCTGACCGGTCGTTACGACAGCGCCCGGCC
ACCGACGGCAGCGGCACCGCCCTCGGTTGGACGGTGGCCTGGAAGAATAACT
ACCGCAACGCCCACTCCGCGACCACGTGGAGCGGCCAGTACGTCGGCGCGCGC

-continued

CGAGGCGAGGATCAACACCCAGTGGCTGCTGACCTCCGGCACAACCGAGGCC
AACGCCTGGAAGTCCACGCTGGTCGGCCACGACACCTTCACCAAGGTGAAGC
CATACATCACCATCATCAT
3G6-scFv-streptavidin
AGTATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCCAAATTCCTGCTTGATCAGCAGGAGACAG
GTTTACCATAACCTGCAAGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTGAGTAATGATGTGGCTTGG
TACCAACAGAAGCCAGGGCAGTCTCCGAACTGCTGATATACTCTGCATCCAA
TCGTACACTGGAGTCCCTGATCGCTTCACTGGCAGTGGATATGGACGGAT
TTCACCTTTCACCATCAGCACTGTGCAGGCTGAAGACCTGGCAGTTTATTTCTG
TCAGCAGGATTATAGCTCGCTCGGAGGGGGACCAAGCTGGAAATAAAAGG
TGGAGGCGGTTTACGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGCAGGTGCA
GGTGAAGGAGTCAGGACCTGGCTGGTGGCGCCCTCACAGAGCCTGTCCATC
ACTTGCACTGTCTCTGGGTTTTCATTAAACCAATTATGGTGACTACTGGGTTTCG
CCAGCTCCAGGAAAGGCTCTGGAGTGGCTGGGAGTAATATGGGCTGGTGG
AAGCACAATTTATAATTTCGGCTCTTATGTCCAGACTGAGCATCAGCAAGGACA
ACTCCAAGAGCCAAGTTTCTTAAAAATGAACAGTCTGCAAACCTGATGACACA
GCCATGTACTACTGTGCCAGTCGGGGGGTAACTACGGCTATGCTTTGGACT
ACTGGGGTCAAGGAACCTCAGTCACCGTCTCTCTCAgccccgctggatccgggtgctgctGAA
GCAGGTATCACCGGCACCTGGTACAACCAGCTCGGCTCGACCTTCATCGTGAC
CGCGGGCGCCGACGGCGCCCTGACCGGAACCTACGAGTCGGCCGTCGGCAAC
GCCGAGAGCCGCTACGTCTGACCGGTCGTTACGACAGCGCCCGGCCACCG
ACGGCAGCGGCACCGCCCTCGGTTGGACGGTGGCCTGGAAGAATAACTACCG
CAACGCCCACTCCGCGACACGTGGAGCGGCCAGTACGTCCGGCGCGCCGAG
GCGAGGATCAACACCCAGTGGCTGCTGACCTCCGGCACAACCGAGGCCAACG
CCTGGAAGTCCACGCTGGTCGGCCACGACACCTTCACCAAGGTGAAGCCGTC
CGCCGCCTCCGATCCGAACAAAAGCTGATCTCAGAAGAAGATCTATGCATA
CATCACCATATCAT

[0023] All these single chains have strings of 5 histidine residues inserted at the carboxyl end for purification on the Nickel-column using FPLC. Washing was done at 10 mM Imidazole and scFv peak elution at 500 mM Imidazole. Further purification of scFv can be accomplished by size-exclusion using Sephadex HR75 and superose 6 (hi-resolution). scFv can be further affinity purified by myc-affinity chromatography. 9E10 is a hydridoma (ATCC) that secretes the antibody specific for the myc-tag. From ascites the 9E10 IgG1 antibody is purified by protein-G affinity chromatography and used for chemical coupling to sepharose 4B.

[0024] Recombinant antibody constructs according to the invention can be coupled to metal labels such as ^{99m}Tc for use in diagnostic imaging of G_{D_2} expressing cells. For example, technetium can be chelated to the antibody construct via a heterobifunctional linker such as succinimidyl-6-hydrazinonicotinate hydrochloride (SHNH). SHNH is used to synthesize hydrazino-modified antibody. At a conjugation ratio of 1.8:1 of SHNH to antibody, immunoreac-

tivity was preserved. Tc(V) precursors coupled readily and conveniently to the SHNH-modified protein to yield the desired ^{99m}Tc -radiolabeled conjugate. ^{99m}Tc -3F8 localized rapidly and successfully to G_{D_2} -positive xenografts. SHNH-modified scFvs can be synthesized for conjugation to ^{99m}Tc using the techniques described in Schwartz et al., *Bioconjugate Chem* 2:333-336 (1991), which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0025] Metal chelation to scFv can also be accomplished via the streptavidin protein. The rationale of pretargeting using scFv-streptavidin fusion proteins in radioimmunotherapy are 5-fold: (a) Large amounts of scFv can be used to saturate G_{D_2} sites in vivo, without the accompanying blood and tissue toxicity from radioisotope, (b) radiolabel is injected at the time when the tumor-nontumor ratio of scFv is maximal, (c) a radiolabeled ligand is chosen such that it binds with high affinity (e.g. ^{111}I -biotin binding to streptavidin) with fast blood-clearance, (d) a ligand construction where the isotope can be modified to optimize microdosim-

etry (e.g. SHNH-biotin) (e) the scFv-streptavidin is a homotetramer, as such the antigen binding avidity is greatly amplified especially for high-density antigens (e.g. G_{D2} on neuroblastoma). scFv-strep fusion proteins for both 5F11 and 3G6 have been made and purified. Both in vitro and in vivo studies are being carried out to test the concept of pretargeting, where scFv-strep is first allowed to bind (or target) to G_{D2}-positive tumors through the scFv. After the excess or nonbinding scFv-strep is washed off (or cleared from the body), a radiolabeled-biotin ligand is allowed to bind to the streptavidin moiety. Different radiolabels can be coupled to biotin using SHNH (^{99m}Tc) or DTPA (¹¹¹In or yttrium).

[0026] scFv coupled to technetium provides a safe, camera-ready isotope, with fast-decay and therefore easy disposal. ^{99m}-technetium is optimal for imaging studies. Other isotopes can also be used, including a positron-emitting technetium for PET imaging. Through the same side chain SHNH, rhenium (a therapeutic beta-emitting radionuclide) may also be attached

[0027] The scFv and scFv-streptavidin of the invention are also useful in a number of therapeutic applications, which in turn form aspects of the present invention. In general, these approaches involve administration of scFv coupled to a therapeutic or pre-therapeutic moiety. For example, as shown in **FIG. 1**, ScFv-streptavidin (streptavidin being the pre-therapeutic moiety) is introduced into an organism suspected of harboring G_{D2} expressing cells, where it binds to any such cells present. A therapeutic agent (X) bound to biotin is then introduced. Binding of the biotin to the streptavidin results in localization of the chemotherapeutic agent X at the site of the G_{D2} producing cells. Other pre-therapeutic moieties include pro-drug converting enzymes. Directly therapeutic moieties such as toxins can also be used.

[0028] A second approach, also illustrated in **FIG. 1**, utilizes a vector encoding ScFv is transduced into primary human lymphocytes (preferably along with a suicide gene such as HSV-TK). The transduced lymphocytes now recognize and target G_{D2}, resulting in an immune response to the G_{D2}-producing cells.

[0029] The scFv or scFv-streptavidin can be incorporated in a fusion protein with therapeutic agents such as toxins or pro-drug converting enzymes, can be incorporated in a fusion protein with CD8 to facilitate the formation of G_{D2}-targeted lymphocytes, or can be coupled to viral coat proteins superantigen (SEA) to facilitate targeting of G_{D2} producing cells,

[0030] Direct conjugation of scfv or scFv-streptavidin to toxin replaces the cell-binding domain of natural toxins with the scFv, which serves as a tumor binding domain specific to G_{D2} expressing cells. ScFv-ricin-A-chain and scFv-pseudomonas toxin have been successfully constructed for other scFv. This coupling is advantageously performed at the DNA level, not at the protein level. For example, when the fusion protein of the heavy chain, the light chain and the linker is created by overlap PCR extension, a DNA coding for the toxin can also be included, and then expressed along with the scFv.

[0031] scFv and scFv-streptavidin can also be usefully combined in a fusion protein with CD8. scFv-CD8 constructs can be transfected through retroviral vector into

human and mouse lymphocytes. Since these scFv are permanently integrated into the cellular genome, these lymphocytes express scFv on their cell surface and through the CD8 cytoplasmic domain become activated upon antigen binding. scFv facilitates the homing of these cells to tumor sites, thus being effective in promoting both the localization and killing of tumors. With a suicide gene, thymidine kinase, also transfected, these cells can now be turned on and off as needed.

[0032] scFv-enzyme and scFv-enzyme-streptavidin conjugates can be used to provide targeted drug therapy using a technique known as ADEPT (antibody directed enzyme prodrug-therapy). Suitable enzymes for this technique include carboxypeptidase G2, alkaline phosphatase, and β -Lactamase. A prodrug derivative (e.g. cephalosporin derivative of doxo20) becomes activated to the active agent by the enzyme (beta-lactamase) targeted to the tumor by the scFv. Thus tumor cells are exposed to a high local concentration (up to 10-fold higher than blood/tissue levels) of specific chemotherapeutic agents.

[0033] Integration of scFv (with or without streptavidin) into viral coat proteins can be used to retarget these viruses in vivo. These viruses include adenovirus, retrovirus and herpes virus.

[0034] Superantigen (SEA) can stimulate T cells without the requirement of MHC.21 ScFv-SEA and scFv-streptavidin-SEA can target T cells to lyse antigen-positive MHC-class II-negative human tumor cells. SEA has been cloned (Betley et al: J. Bacteriology 170: 34-41, 1988) and the cDNA is available for making fusion proteins.

EXAMPLE 1

[0035] 5F11 hybridoma cells were processed for mRNA using a commercially available kit (Quick Prep Micro mRNA Purification, Pharmacia Biotech) following the procedures outlined by the manufacturer. Briefly, hybridoma cells were cultured in ROPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% calf serum, 2 mmol/L L-glutamine (Sigma), 100 U/L penicillin and 100 ug/ml streptomycin sulfate (Sigma). The cell cultures were maintained at 37° C. under a water-saturated atmosphere of 5% CO₂. 5×10⁶ cells were pelleted by centrifugation at 800 g and washed once with RNase-free phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.4). The centrifuged cells were used directly in the extraction buffer. Poly(A)+RNA was purified by a single fractionation of oligo(dT)-cellulose and then eluted with elution buffer. The mRNA sample was precipitated for 1 hour at 100 ug glycogen, 40 ul of 2M potassium acetate and 1 ml absolute ethanol at -20° C. The nucleic acids were recovered by centrifugation at 10,000 g for 30 minutes. The sample was evaporated until dry and dissolved in 20 ul RNase-free water.

[0036] The mRNA preparation was used in the construction of the 5F11 scFv gene using the Mouse ScFv Module/Recombinant Phage Antibody System (Pharmacia Biotech). 5 ul of the mRNA preparation was reverse transcribed in a total volume of 11 ul of reaction mixture and 1 ul DTT solution for 1 hour at 37° C. For PCR amplification of immunoglobulin variable region, light primer mix and the heavy primer set were added respectively to generate quantities of the light (325 bp) and heavy (340 bp) chains. Following an initial 5 minute dwell at 95° C., 5 U Ampli Taq DNA polymerase (Perkin Elmer) was added. The PCR cycle

consisted of a 1 min denaturation step at 94° C. , a 2 min. annealing step at 55° C. and a 2 min extension step at 72° C. After 30 cycles of amplification, PCR derived fragments were purified using glassmilk beads (Bio 101 Co.) and evaluated by electrophoresis on 1/5% agarose gel in TAE buffer with ethidium bromide visualization. For the assembly and fill-in reaction, both purified heavy chain and light chain fragments were added to an appropriate PCR mixture containing linker-primer, dNTPs, PCR buffer and Ampli Taq DNA polymerase. Denaturation was performed at 94° C. for 1 minute, followed by a 4 minute annealing reaction at 63° C. The heavy and light DNA were joined into a single chain with linker DNA after 7 thermocycles. Using this single chain DNA as a template and restriction site primers (RS primers) containing either SfiI or NotI restriction sites, secondary PCR amplification was carried out for 30 cycles to amplify the ScFv DNA and add the restriction sites. This introduced the SfiI restriction site at the 5'-end of the heavy chain and the NotI restriction site at the 3'-end of the light chain. Amplified ScFv DNA was then purified by glassmilk beads and digested with SfiI and NotI.

[0037] Purified scFv DNA was inserted into the pCantab 5e vector (Pharmacia Biotech) by ligation as SfiI/NotI sites in the vector. Competent *E. coli* XL 1-Blue cells were transformed with pCantab 5E phagemid containing the ScFv DNA following the method outlined in Stratagene protocols. For rescue of a recombinant phage antibody library, the helper phage M13 K07 was added.

[0038] Antibody-producing recombinant phage were selected by panning using the method of Ditzel, PNAS USA 91: 3710-3714 (1994) with slight modifications. 20 μ l of GD2 (1 μ l/ml) dissolved in ethanol were directly coated on a 96-well polystyrene plate and dried at room temperature. Then 100 μ l of the supernatant containing the phage library was added to each well and incubated for 2 hours. The plate was then washed 10 times with PBS containing 0.05% BSA to remove nonspecifically bound phage. Antibody-positive recombinant phage captured by the G_{D2} antigen was eluted with 0.1 M HCl (pH 2.2 with solid glycine and 0.1% BSA) and neutralized with 2M Tris solution. Selected phage was then re-panned for two additional cycles to further enrich the GD2-binding recombinant phages.

[0039] The selected phage was used to reinfect *E. coli* XL1-Blue cells. Clones were grown in 2XYT medium containing ampicillin (100 μ g/ml) and 1% glucose at 30° C. until an OD₆₀₀ of 0.5 was obtained. Expression of ScFv antibody was induced by changing to a medium containing 100 μ M IPTG and incubating overnight at 30° C. The supernatant obtained from the medium by centrifugation was directly added to a plate coated with GD2. The pellet was resuspended in PBD containing 1 mM EDTA and incubated on ice for 10 minutes. The periplasmic soluble antibody was collected by centrifugation again and added to the plate. After incubating at 37° C. for 32 hours, anti-E Tag antibody (Pharmacia Biotech) was used to specifically screen the binding of the ScFv fragment.

[0040] For construction of the 5FpoStMCH vector which contains the 5F11-scFv-streptavidin plasmid DNA, plasmid DNA from the 5F11-scFv in pCantab 5E vector (Pharmacia Biotech) was purified and amplified by PCR using two specially designed primers S6 and 318s. S6 contains a NotI restriction site and 318s contains a PvuII restriction site so

that amplified DNA can be restriction digested and inserted in the pSTE vector (Dr. Dubel, German Cancer Center). The resulting vector 5FpoStMCH is the 5F11-scFv-streptavidin construct. The streptavidin was digested with BamHI, leaving the scFv 5FpoMCH.

EXAMPLE 2

[0041] Supernatant, periplasmic extract and cell extract from positive clones were fractionated on unreduced SDS-PAGE 12% SDS-polyacrylamide slab gels and buffer prepared according to Laemmli (1970). Electrophoresis was performed at 100V for 45 min. After completion of the run, western blot analysis was carried out as described by Towbin (1979). The nitrocellulose membranes were blocked by 1% nonfat milk in TBS solution for 1 hour and incubated with anti-E Tag antibody for 1 hour at room temperature. After incubating with HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse Ig (Fisher Co.), the membrane was detected by ECL System (Amersham). The results showed a protein band with an apparent molecular mass of 31KD using anti-E Tag antibody which recognizes the sequence GAPVPVPDPLEPR. The same protein was not detected in control cells nor in cells without IPTG treatment to induce expression of the scFv.

EXAMPLE 3

[0042] Immunostaining thin layer chromatography was performed under conditions similar to those described by Tai et al (1987) GD2, GD3, GD1a, GD1b, GM2, GT1b and GL1000 were dissolved in ethanol and spotted on an HPTLC plate. The supernatant from ScFv 5F11 clone and 5F11 hybridoma cells were incubated with the spread plate. Immunostaining was visualized with the use of o-phenylenediamine dihydrochloride (Sigma). GD2 antigen was detected by both the ScFv supernatant and the 5F11 Mab, which appeared similar in specificity. Cross-reactions of the ScFv antibody with other glycolipids was not detected.

EXAMPLE 4

[0043] In constructing 3G6-scFv, the orientation VH-VL did not produce a functional scFv. Therefore the orientation VL-VH was used. cDNA of VH and VL of 3G6 hybridoma were linked through a custom built linker and inserted into the pHEN vector (DR. Greg Winter). NcoI and NotI restriction sites were built into the VH and VL linkers so that the scFv can be digested with these enzymes for insertion in the pSTE vector. Clone 7 was chosen and called 3GpoStMCH. Digestion of the streptavidin position of the gene left behind 3G6-scFv, now called 3GpoMCH.

[0044] The following references are cited above, and are incorporated herein by reference.

[0045] 1. Rodden F A, Wiegandt H, Bauer B L: Gangliosides: the relevance of current research to neurosurgery. *J Neurosurg* 74:606-619, 1991

[0046] 2. Berra B, Gaini S M, Riboni L: Correlation between ganglioside distribution and histological grading of human astrocytoma. *Int J Cancer* 36:363-366, 1985

[0047] 3. Traylor T D, Hogan E L: Gangliosides of human cerebral astrocytomas. *J Neurochem* 34:126-131, 1980

[0048] 4. Ye J N, Cheung N K V: A novel O-acetylated ganglioside detected by anti-G_{D2} monoclonal antibodies. *Int J Cancer* 50:197-201, 1992

- [0049] 5. Wikstrand C J, Fredman P, Svennerholm L, et al: Expression of gangliosides GM2, G_{D2}, GD3, 3'-sioLM1, and 3',6' isoLD1 in CNS malignancies as defined by epitope-characterized monoclonal antibodies (Mabs). 9th International Conference on Brain Tumors Research and Therapy 1991 (abstract)
- [0050] 6. Longee D C, Wikstrand C J, Mansson J E, et al: Disialoganglioside G_{D2} in human neuroectodermal tumor cell lines and gliomas. *Acta-Neuropathology (Berl)* 82:45-54, 1991
- [0051] 7. Hoon D S, Banez M, Okun E, et al: Modulation of human melanoma cells by interleukin-4 and in combination with gamma-interferon or alpha-tumor necrosis factor. *Cancer Res* 51:2002-2008, 1991
- [0052] 8. Arbit E, Yeh S J, Cheung N K, Larson S M: Quantitative Immunoinaging of gliomas in humans with anti-ganglioside monoclonal antibodies. *J Neurosurg* 76:399a, 1991
- [0053] 9. Saito M, Yu R K, Cheung N K V: Ganglioside G_{D2} specificity of monoclonal antibodies to human neuroblastoma cell. *Biochem Biophys Res Comm* 127:1-4, 1985
- [0054] 10. Lammie G A, Cheung N K V, Gerald W, et al: Ganglioside G_{D2} expression in the human nervous system and in neuroblastomas—an immunohistochemical study. *Int J Oncol* 3:909-915, 1993
- [0055] 11. Sariola H, Terava H, Rapola J, Saarinen U M: Cell-Surface Ganglioside G_{D2} in the Immunohistochemical Detection and Differential Diagnosis of Neuroblastoma. *AJCP* 96:248-252, 1991
- [0056] 12. Saarinen U M, Sariola H, Hovi L: Recurrent Disseminated Retinoblastoma Treated by High-dose Chemotherapy, Total Body Irradiation, and Autologous Bone Marrow Rescue. *Am J Pediatr Hematol/Oncol* 13:315-319, 1991
- [0057] 13. Heiner J, Miraldi F D, Kallick S, et al: In vivo targeting of G_{D2} specific monoclonal antibody in human osteogenic sarcoma xenografts. *Cancer Res* 47:5377-5381, 1987
- [0058] 14. Chang H R, Cordon-Cardo C, Houghton A N, et al: Expression of disialogangliosides G_{D2} and GD3 by human soft tissue sarcomas. *Cancer* 70:633-638, 1992
- [0059] 15. Cheung N K, Neely J E, Landmeier B, et al: Targeting of ganglioside G_{D2} monoclonal antibody to neuroblastoma. *J Nuci Med* 28:1577-1583, 1987
- [0060] 16. Yeh S D, Larson S M, Burch L, et al: Radioimmunodetection of neuroblastoma with iodine-131-3F8: Correlation with biopsy, iodine-131-Metaiodobenzylguanidine (MIBG) and standard diagnostic modalities. *J Nucl Med* 32:769-776, 1991
- [0061] 17. Miraldi F D, Nelson A D, Kraly C, et al: Diagnostic imaging of human neuroblastoma with radiolabeled antibody. *Radiology* 161:413-418, 1986
- [0062] 18. Grant S C, Kostakoglu L, Kris M G, et al: Imaging of small cell lung carcinoma with the monoclonal antibody 3F8. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 10:265, 1991 (abstract)
- [0063] 19. Yeh S D J, Casper E S, Cheung N K V, et al: Radioimmunoinaging of soft-tissue sarcoma with an anti-ganglioside monoclonal antibody 3F8. 5th Asia & Oceania Cong of Nucl Med & Biol Proceedings: 104, 1992
- [0064] 20. Svenson H P, Vruthula V M, Ernsweiler J E, et al: In Vitro and In Vivo Activities of a Doxorubicin Prodrug in Combination with Monoclonal Antibody β -Lactamase Conjugates. *Cancer Res* 55:2357-65, 1995
- [0065] 21. Dohlsten M, Abrahmsen L, Bjork P, et al: Monoclonal antibody-superantigen fission proteins: Tumor-specific agents for T-cell-based tumor therapy. *Proc Natl Acad Sci (USA)* 91:8945-8949, 1994
- [0066] 22. Dhingra K, Fritsch H, Murray J L, et al: Phase I Clinical and Pharmacological Study of Suppression of Human Antimouse Antibody Response to Monoclonal antibody L6 by Deoxysspergualin. *Cancer Res* 55:3060-67, 1995
- [0067] 23. Wnag C-Y, Huang L: p-H-sensitive immunoliposomes mediate target-cell-specific delivery and controlled expression of a foreign gene in mouse. *Proc Natl Acad Sci (USA)* 84:7851-55, 1987
- [0068] 24. Vieweg J, Boczkowski D, Roberson K M, et al: Efficient Gene Transfer with Adeno-associated Virus-based Plasmids Complexed to Cationic Liposomes for Gene Therapy of Human Prostate Cancer. *Cancer Res* 55:2366-2372, 1995
- [0069] 25. Lorimer I A J, Wikstrand C J, Batra S K, et al: Immunotoxins That Target an Oncogenic Mutant Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Expressed in Human Tumors. *Clin Can Res* 1:859-64, 1995
1. A recombinant single chain polynucleotide comprising a region encoding the variable region of the light chain of an anti-G_{D2} antibody linked to a region encoding the variable region of the heavy chain of an anti-G_{D2} antibody.
 2. The recombinant polynucleotide of claim 1, further comprising a region encoding an additional protein.
 3. The recombinant polynucleotide of claim 1, wherein the additional protein is streptavidin.
 4. The recombinant polynucleotide of claim 1, wherein the additional protein is a drug-converting enzyme.
 5. A recombinant single chain peptide comprising the variable region of the light chain of an anti-G_{D2} antibody linked to the variable region of the heavy chain of an anti-G_{D2} antibody.
 6. The peptide according to claim 5, wherein the peptide is labeled with a radiolabel.
 7. The peptide according to claim 6, wherein the radiolabel is ^{99m}Tc.
 8. The peptide according to claim 5, wherein the peptide further comprises a drug-converting enzyme.
 9. The peptide according to claim 5, wherein the peptide further comprises streptavidin.
 10. The peptide according to claim 5, wherein the peptide further comprises CD8.
 11. T cells expressing a recombinant single chain peptide comprising the variable region of the light chain of an anti-G_{D2} antibody linked to the variable region of the heavy chain of an anti-G_{D2} antibody.
 12. A method for assaying for the presence of cells expressing G_{D2} in tissue comprising combining the tissue with a recombinant single chain peptide comprising the variable region of the light chain of an anti-G_{D2} antibody

linked to the variable region of the heavy chain of an anti-G_{D2} antibody and a detectable label.

13. A method for targeted delivery of a therapeutic agent to cells expressing G_{D2} in tissue comprising combining the tissue with a recombinant single chain peptide comprising the variable region of the light chain of an anti-G_{D2} antibody linked to the variable region of the heavy chain of an anti-G_{D2} antibody and a therapeutic or pre-therapeutic moiety.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the pre-therapeutic moiety is a pro-drug converting enzyme.

15. The method according to claim 13, wherein the pre-therapeutic moiety is streptavidin.

16. The method according to claim 13 wherein the therapeutic moiety is a toxin.

* * * * *