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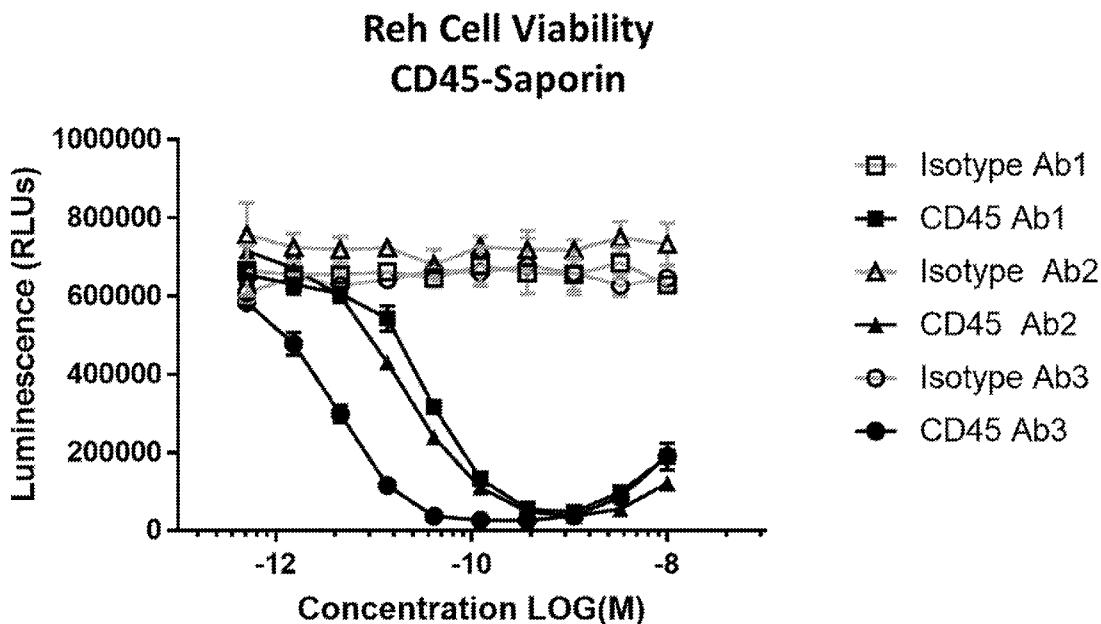
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(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THE DEPLETION OF CELLS

FIG. 1



(57) Abstract: The invention provides compositions and methods useful for the depletion of cells, such as CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, and/or CD110+ cells, and for the treatment of various hematopoietic diseases, metabolic disorders, cancers, and autoimmune diseases, among others. Described herein are antibodies, antigen-binding fragments, ligands, and conjugates thereof that can be applied to effect the treatment of these conditions, for instance, by depleting a population of CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ cells in a patient, such as a human. The compositions and methods described herein can be used to treat a disorder directly, for instance, by depleting a population of CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ cancer cells or autoimmune cells. The compositions and methods described herein can also be used to prepare a patient for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy and to improve the engraftment of hematopoietic stem cell transplants by selectively depleting endogenous hematopoietic stem cells prior to the transplant

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COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THE DEPLETION OF CELLS

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Field of the Invention

The invention relates to the treatment of patients suffering from various pathologies, such as blood diseases, metabolic disorders, cancers, and autoimmune diseases, among others, by administration of an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand capable of binding an antigen expressed by a hematopoietic cell, such as a hematopoietic stem cell.

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Background of the Invention

Despite advances in the medicinal arts, there remains a demand for treating pathologies of the hematopoietic system, such as diseases of a particular blood cell, metabolic disorders, cancers, and autoimmune conditions, among others. While hematopoietic stem cells have significant therapeutic potential, a limitation that has hindered their use in the clinic has been the difficulty associated with ensuring engraftment of hematopoietic stem cell transplants in a host. There is currently a need for compositions and methods for promoting the engraftment of exogenous hematopoietic stem cell grafts such that the multi-potency and hematopoietic functionality of these cells is preserved following transplantation.

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Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides compositions and methods for the direct treatment of various disorders of the hematopoietic system, metabolic disorders, cancers, and autoimmune diseases, among others. The invention additionally features methods for conditioning a patient, such as a human patient, prior to receiving hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy so as to promote the engraftment of hematopoietic stem cell grafts. The patient may be one that is suffering from one or more blood disorders, such as a hemoglobinopathy or other hematopoietic pathology, and is thus in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. As described herein, hematopoietic stem cells are capable of differentiating into a multitude of cell types in the hematopoietic lineage, and can be administered to a patient in order to populate or re-populate a cell type that is deficient in the patient. The invention features methods of treating a patient with antibodies, antibody fragments, ligands, drug-antibody conjugates, and drug-ligand conjugates capable of binding proteins expressed by hematopoietic cells, such as cell-surface hematopoietic cell antigens, so as to (i) directly treat a disease such as a blood disorder, metabolic disease, cancer, or autoimmune disease, among others described herein, by selectively depleting a population of cells that express CD45, CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110, such as an aberrant blood cell, cancer cell, or autoimmune cell, and/or (ii) deplete a population of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells within the patient. The former activity enables the direct treatment of a wide range of disorders associated with a cell of the hematopoietic lineage, as CD45, CD135, CD34, CD90,

and/or CD110 may be expressed by a cancerous cell, such as a leukemic cell, an autoimmune lymphocyte, such as a T-cell that expresses a T-cell receptor that cross-reacts with a self antigen, among other cell types. The latter activity, the selective depletion of hematopoietic stem cells, in turn creates a vacancy that can subsequently be filled by transplantation of an exogenous (for instance, an autologous, 5 allogeneic, or syngeneic) hematopoietic stem cell graft. The invention thus provides methods of treating a variety of hematopoietic conditions, such as sickle cell anemia, thalassemia, Fanconi anemia, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, adenosine deaminase deficiency-severe combined immunodeficiency, metachromatic leukodystrophy, Diamond-Blackfan anemia and Schwachman-Diamond syndrome, human 10 immunodeficiency virus infection, and acquired immune deficiency syndrome, as well as cancers and autoimmune diseases, among others.

In a first aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells in a human patient by administering an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 conjugated to a cytotoxin.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells in a 15 human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant by administering, prior to the patient receiving a transplant containing hematopoietic stem cells, an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 conjugated to a cytotoxin.

In an additional aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient 20 in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including administering to a human patient a transplant containing hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 conjugated to a cytotoxin in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD135+ cells in the patient.

In another aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in 25 need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including: administering to a human patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 conjugated to a cytotoxin in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD135+ cells in the patient, and subsequently administering to the patient a transplant containing hematopoietic stem cells.

In some embodiments of the four preceding aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof contains the following complementarity determining regions (CDRs):

30 a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYYMH (SEQ ID NO: 1);
a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence IINPSGGSTS YAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 2);
a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence GVGAHD AFDI (SEQ ID NO: 3) or
VVA AVADY (SEQ ID NO: 4);
a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RSSQSLLHSNGNNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 5) or
35 RSSQSLLHSNGNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 6);
a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence LGSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and
a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence MQGTHPAIS (SEQ ID NO: 8) or
MQSLQTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 9).

In some embodiments of the four preceding aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof contains the following CDRs:

- 5 a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYAIS (SEQ ID NO: 10);
- a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence GIIPIFGTANYAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 11);
- a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence FALFGFREQAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 12);
- a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RASQSISSYLN (SEQ ID NO: 13);
- a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence AASSLQS (SEQ ID NO: 14); and
- a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence QQSYSTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 15).

10 In another aspect, the invention features a method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells in a human patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of human Flt3 ligand, or a fragment thereof capable of binding CD135.

15 In another aspect, the invention features a method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant by administering to the patient an effective amount of human Flt3 ligand, or a fragment thereof capable of binding CD135, prior to the patient receiving a transplant containing hematopoietic stem cells.

20 In another aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including administering to a human patient a transplant containing hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered human Flt3 ligand, or a fragment thereof capable of binding CD135, in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD135+ cells in the patient.

25 In an additional aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including administering to the patient human Flt3 ligand, or a fragment thereof capable of binding CD135, in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD135+ cells in the patient; and subsequently administering to the patient a transplant containing hematopoietic stem cells.

30 In some embodiments of any of the preceding four aspects, the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is covalently bound to an Fc domain, such as a dimeric Fc domain isolated from a human antibody (for example, isolated from an IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 isotype human antibody). In some embodiments, the Fc domain is a monomeric Fc domain containing a single polypeptide strand. In some embodiments, the N-terminus of the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is bound to the Fc domain. In some embodiments, the C-terminus of the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is bound to the Fc domain. The Fc domain may be conjugated to one or more copies of the Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof. For instance, conjugates that may be used with the methods described herein include dimeric Fc domains in which each polypeptide strand of the Fc domain is conjugated to a human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof. The Fc domain may in turn be conjugated to a cytotoxin, such as a cytotoxin described herein (for example, *pseudomonas* exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof).

In some embodiments of any of the preceding four aspects, the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is covalently bound to a cytotoxin, such as a cytotoxin described herein (for example, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof). In some embodiments, the N-terminus of the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is bound to the cytotoxin. In some embodiments, the C-terminus of the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is bound to the cytotoxin. The cytotoxin may in turn be conjugated to an Fc domain.

10 In some embodiments of any of the preceding four aspects, the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is covalently bound to the cytotoxin at one site on the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof (for example, the N- or C-terminus of the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof) and is covalently bound to an Fc domain at another site on the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof (for example, the opposite terminus of the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof).

15 In some embodiments of any of the preceding four aspects, the Fc domain is a human IgG1 isotype Fc domain. In some embodiments, the Fc domain is a human IgG2 isotype Fc domain. In some embodiments, the Fc domain is a human IgG3 isotype Fc domain. In some embodiments, the Fc domain is a human IgG4 isotype Fc domain.

20 In another aspect, the invention features a method of depleting a population of CD34+ cells in a human patient by administering an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD34 conjugated to a cytotoxin.

25 In another aspect, the invention features a method of depleting a population of CD34+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant by administering, prior to the patient receiving a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD34 conjugated to a cytotoxin.

30 In another aspect, the invention provides a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including administering to a human patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD34 conjugated to a cytotoxin in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD34+ cells in the patient.

35 In an additional aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including: administering to the patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD34 conjugated to a cytotoxin in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD34+ cells in the patient, and subsequently administering to the patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells.

In another aspect, the invention features a method of depleting a population of CD90+ cells in a human patient by administering an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD90 conjugated to a cytotoxin.

In another aspect, the invention features a method of depleting a population of CD90+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant by administering, prior to the patient receiving a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD90 conjugated to a cytotoxin.

5 In another aspect, the invention provides a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including administering to a human patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD90 conjugated to a cytotoxin in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD90+ cells in the patient.

10 In an additional aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including: administering to the patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD90 conjugated to a cytotoxin in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD90+ cells in the patient, and subsequently administering to the patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells.

15 In another aspect, the invention features a method of depleting a population of CD110+ cells in a human patient by administering an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD110 conjugated to a cytotoxin.

In another aspect, the invention features a method of depleting a population of CD110+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant by administering, prior to the patient receiving a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD110 conjugated to a cytotoxin.

20 In another aspect, the invention provides a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including administering to the patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD110 conjugated to a cytotoxin in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD110+ cells in the patient.

25 In an additional aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including: administering to the patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD110 conjugated to a cytotoxin in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD110+ cells in the patient, and subsequently administering to the patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells.

30 In some embodiments of any of the foregoing aspects, the cytotoxin conjugated to the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand is pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof.

35 In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells in a human patient by administering an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 conjugated to a cytotoxin. The cytotoxin may be, for example, pseudomonas

exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof.

5 In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant by administering, prior to the patient receiving a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 conjugated to a cytotoxin. The cytotoxin may be, for example, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, 10 saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof.

15 In another aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including administering to a human patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 conjugated to a cytotoxin in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD45+ cells in the patient. The cytotoxin may be, for example, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a 20 duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof

25 In an additional aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including: administering to a human patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 conjugated to a cytotoxin, such as pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof, in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of 30 CD45+ cells in the patient, and subsequently administering to the patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells.

In some embodiments of the preceding four aspects, the CD45 is CD45RO.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD45RO+ cells in a human patient by administering an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45RO.

35 In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD45RO+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant by administering, prior to the patient receiving a transplant containing hematopoietic stem cells, an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45RO.

In another aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including administering to a human patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45RO in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD45RO+ cells in the patient.

5 In an additional aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including: administering to the patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45RO in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD45RO+ cells in the patient, and subsequently administering to the patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells.

10 In some embodiments of any of the preceding four aspects of the invention, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

15 In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells in a human patient by administering an effective amount of a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD45.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant by administering, prior to the patient receiving a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, an effective amount of a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD45.

20 In another aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including administering to a human patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD45+ cells in the patient.

25 In an additional aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including: administering to a human patient a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD45+ cells in the patient, and subsequently administering to the patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells.

30 In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD34+ cells in a human patient by administering an effective amount of a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD34.

35 In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD34+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant by administering, prior to the patient receiving a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, an effective amount of a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD34.

In another aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including administering to a human patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered a ligand or

fragment thereof capable of binding CD34 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD34+ cells in the patient.

In an additional aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including: administering to a human patient a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD34 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD34+ cells in the patient, and subsequently administering to the patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD90+ cells in a human patient by administering an effective amount of a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD90.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD90+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant by administering, prior to the patient receiving a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, an effective amount of a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD90.

In another aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including administering to a human patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD90 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD90+ cells in the patient.

In an additional aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including: administering to a human patient a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD90 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD90+ cells in the patient, and subsequently administering to the patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD110+ cells in a human patient by administering an effective amount of a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD110.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method of depleting a population of CD110+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant by administering, prior to the patient receiving a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, an effective amount of a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD110.

In another aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including administering to a human patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD110 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD110+ cells in the patient.

In an additional aspect, the invention features a method, for example, of treating a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, including: administering to a human patient a ligand or fragment thereof capable of binding CD110 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD110+

cells in the patient, and subsequently administering to the patient a transplant including hematopoietic stem cells.

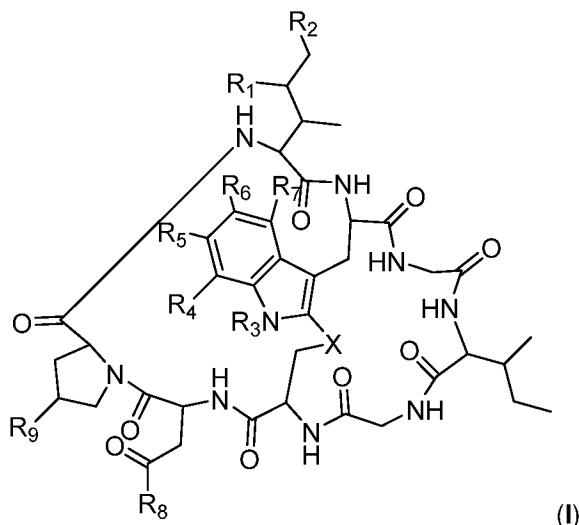
In some embodiments of the foregoing aspects, the ligand or fragment thereof that binds one or more of CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD34, CD90, and CD110 is covalently bound to an Fc domain, such as a dimeric Fc domain isolated from a human antibody (for example, isolated from an IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 isotype human antibody). In some embodiments, the Fc domain is a monomeric Fc domain containing a single polypeptide strand. In some embodiments, the N-terminus of the ligand or fragment thereof is bound to the Fc domain. In some embodiments, the C-terminus of the ligand or fragment thereof is bound to the Fc domain. The Fc domain may be conjugated to one or more copies of the ligand or fragment thereof. For instance, conjugates that may be used with the methods described herein include dimeric Fc domains in which each polypeptide strand of the Fc domain is conjugated to the ligand or fragment thereof. The Fc domain may in turn be conjugated to a cytotoxin, such as a cytotoxin described herein (for example, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof).

In some embodiments of any of the foregoing aspects, the ligand or fragment thereof is covalently bound to a cytotoxin, such as a cytotoxin described herein (for example, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof). In some embodiments, the N-terminus of the ligand or fragment thereof is bound to the cytotoxin. In some embodiments, the C-terminus of the ligand or fragment thereof is bound to the cytotoxin. The cytotoxin may in turn be conjugated to an Fc domain.

In some embodiments of any of the foregoing aspects, the ligand or fragment thereof is covalently bound to the cytotoxin at one site on the ligand or fragment thereof (for example, the N- or C-terminus of the ligand or fragment thereof) and is covalently bound to an Fc domain at another site on the ligand or fragment thereof (for example, the opposite terminus of the ligand or fragment thereof).

In some embodiments of any of the foregoing aspects, the Fc domain is a human IgG1 isotype Fc domain. In some embodiments, the Fc domain is a human IgG2 isotype Fc domain. In some embodiments, the Fc domain is a human IgG3 isotype Fc domain. In some embodiments, the Fc domain is a human IgG4 isotype Fc domain.

In some embodiments of any of the above aspects, the cytotoxin is an amatoxin or derivative thereof, such as α -amanitin, β -amanitin, γ -amanitin, ε -amanitin, amarin, amaninamide, amanullin, amanullinic acid, and proamanullin. In some embodiments of any of the above aspects, the cytotoxin is an amatoxin, and the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand conjugated to the cytotoxin is represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand, and Am is an amatoxin. In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (I)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

5 R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₅ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

10 R₆ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₇ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

15 R_C is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted 20 heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

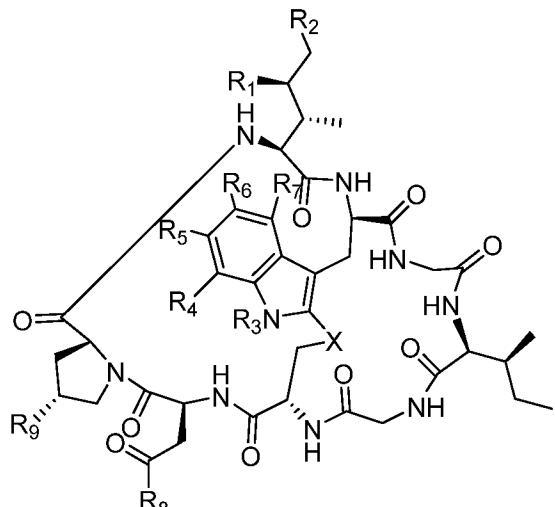
L is a linker, such as optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkylene), optionally substituted heteroalkylene (C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene), optionally substituted alkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenylene), optionally substituted heteroalkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene), optionally substituted alkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynylene), optionally substituted heteroalkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene), optionally 25 substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that

binds CD45 (such as CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110.

In some embodiments, Am contains exactly one R_C substituent.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA)



5

wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an
10 optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclolalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₅ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₆ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

15 R₇ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is -L-Z;

20 R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

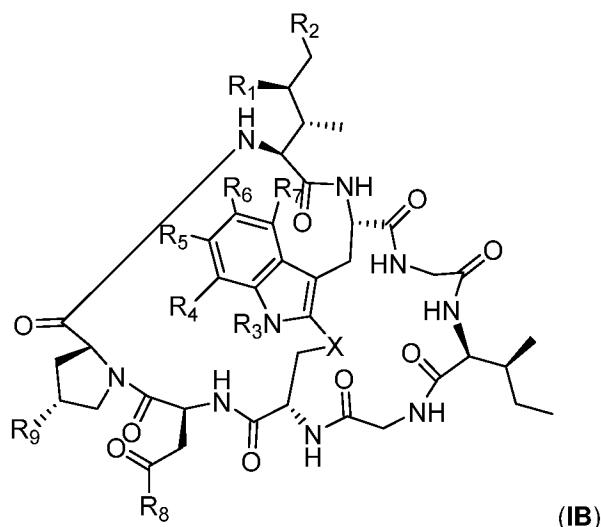
25 L is a linker, such as optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkylene), optionally substituted heteroalkylene (C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene), optionally substituted alkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenylene), optionally substituted heteroalkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene), optionally substituted alkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynylene), optionally substituted heteroalkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene), optionally

substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene;

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that binds CD45 (such as CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110; and

5 wherein Am contains exactly one R_c substituent.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IB)



10

wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_c;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_c;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocycloalkyl group;

15 R₃ is H, R_c, or R_D;

R₄ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_c, or R_D;

R₅ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_c, or R_D;

R₆ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_c, or R_D;

R₇ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_c, or R_D;

20 R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHRC, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_c is -L-Z;

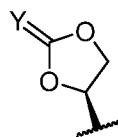
25 R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is a linker, such as optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkylene), optionally substituted heteroalkylene (C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene), optionally substituted alkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenylene), optionally substituted heteroalkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene), optionally substituted alkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynylene), optionally substituted heteroalkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene), optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene;

5 Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that binds CD45 (such as CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110; and

10 wherein Am contains exactly one R_C substituent.

In some embodiments, R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



wherein Y is selected from O, S, NR_E, and CR_ER_{E'}, and

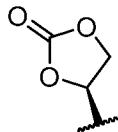
15 R_E and R_{E'} are each independently optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene-R_C, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene-R_C, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene-R_C, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene-R_C, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynylene-R_C, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene-R_C, optionally substituted cycloalkylene-R_C, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene-R_C, optionally substituted arylene-R_C, or optionally substituted heteroarylene-R_C.

20 In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB),

wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



25 R₃ is H or R_C;

R₄ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₅ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₆ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₇ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

30 R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, or NHR_C;

R₉ is H or OH; and

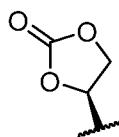
wherein R_C and R_D are each as defined above.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB),

wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



R₃ is H or R_C;

5 R₄ and R₅ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, R_C, or OR_D;

R₆ and R₇ are each H;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, or NHR_C;

R₉ is H or OH; and

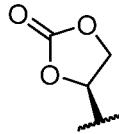
wherein R_C is as defined above.

10 In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB),

wherein R₁ is H, OH, or OR_A;

R₂ is H, OH, or OR_B;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



15 R₃, R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₅ is OR_C;

R₈ is OH or NH₂;

R₉ is H or OH; and

wherein R_C is as defined above.

20 In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB),

wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

R₃ is R_C;

R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;

25 R₈ is OH or NH₂;

R₉ is H or OH; and

wherein R_C is as defined above.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB),

wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

30 R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₄ and R₅ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, or R_C;

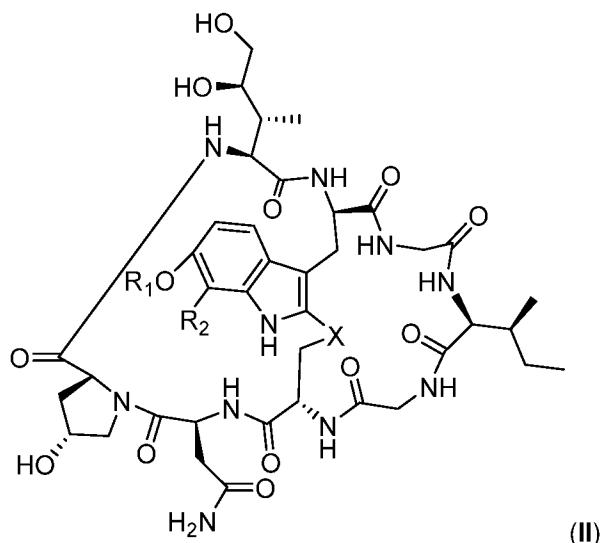
R₈ is OH or NH₂;

R₉ is H or OH; and

wherein R_C is as defined above.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB),
 wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;
 R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;
 R₄ and R₅ are each independently H or OH;
 5 R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_c, or NHR_c;
 R₉ is H or OH; and
 wherein R_c is as defined above.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (II)



10 wherein X is S, SO, or SO₂; R₁ is H or a linker covalently bound to the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof; and R₂ is H or a linker covalently bound to the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof; wherein when R₁ is H, R₂ is the linker, and when R₂ is H, R₁ is the linker.

15 In some embodiments of any of the above aspects, the cytotoxin is a maytansinoid selected from the group consisting of DM1 and DM4. In some embodiments, the cytotoxin is an auristatin selected from the group consisting of monomethyl auristatin E and monomethyl auristatin F. In some embodiments, the cytotoxin is an anthracycline selected from the group consisting of daunorubicin, doxorubicin, epirubicin, and idarubicin.

20 In some embodiments of any of the above aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a polyclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a bispecific antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a dual-variable immunoglobulin domain, a single-chain Fv molecule (scFv), a diabody, a triabody, a nanobody, an antibody-like protein scaffold, a Fv fragment, a Fab fragment, a F(ab')₂ molecule, and a tandem di-scFv. In some embodiments, the antibody has an isotype selected from the group consisting of IgG, IgA, IgM, 25 IgD, and IgE.

25 In some embodiments of any of the above aspects, the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand is internalized by a hematopoietic cell, such as a hematopoietic stem cell, cancer cell, or autoimmune cell following administration to the patient. For instance, the antibody, antigen-binding

fragment thereof, or ligand may be internalized by hematopoietic stem cells, cancer cells, or autoimmune cells by receptor mediated endocytosis (e.g., upon binding to cell-surface CD45, CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110). In some embodiments, a cytotoxin covalently bound to the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof may be released intracellularly by chemical cleavage (for instance, by enzymatic or non-specific cleavage of a linker described herein). The cytotoxin may then access its intracellular target (such as the mitotic spindle apparatus, nuclear DNA, ribosomal RNA, or topoisomerases, among others) so as to promote the death of an endogenous hematopoietic cell, such as an endogenous hematopoietic stem cell prior to transplantation therapy, an endogenous cancer cell, or an endogenous autoimmune cell, among others.

10 In some embodiments, of any of the above aspects, the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand is capable of promoting necrosis of a hematopoietic stem cell. In some embodiments, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof may promote the death of an endogenous hematopoietic stem cell prior to transplantation therapy by recruiting one or more complement proteins, natural killer (NK) cells, macrophages, neutrophils, and/or eosinophils to the hematopoietic stem cell upon 15 administration to the patient.

In some embodiments, the transplant containing hematopoietic stem cells is administered to the patient after the concentration of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof has substantially cleared from the blood of the patient.

20 In some embodiments, the hematopoietic stem cells or progeny thereof maintain hematopoietic stem cell functional potential after two or more days (for example, from about 2 to about 5 days, from about 2 to about 7 days, from about 2 to about 20 days, from about 2 to about 30 days, such as 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, 7 days, 8 days, 9 days, 10 days, 11 days, 12 days, 13 days, 14 days, 15 days, 16 days, 17 days, 18 days, 19 days, 20 days, 21 days, 22 days, 23 days, 24 days, 25 days, 26 days, 27 days, 28 days, 29 days, 30 days, or more) following transplantation of the hematopoietic stem 25 cells into the patient.

In some embodiments, the hematopoietic stem cells or progeny thereof are capable of localizing to hematopoietic tissue, such as the bone marrow, and/or reestablishing hematopoiesis following transplantation of the hematopoietic stem cells into the patient.

30 In some embodiments, upon transplantation into the patient, the hematopoietic stem cells give rise to recovery of a population of cells selected from the group consisting of megakaryocytes, thrombocytes, platelets, erythrocytes, mast cells, myeoblasts, basophils, neutrophils, eosinophils, microglia, granulocytes, monocytes, osteoclasts, antigen-presenting cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, natural killer cells, T-lymphocytes, and B-lymphocytes.

35 In some embodiments of any of the above aspects, the method is used to treat one or more disorders, such as by depleting a population of hematopoietic stem cells in a patient prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy so as to provide a niche to which the transplanted hematopoietic stem cells may home. Following transplantation, the hematopoietic stem cells may establish productive hematopoiesis, so as to replenish a deficient cell type in the patient or a cell type that is being actively killed or has been killed, for instance, by chemotherapeutic methods. For instance, the

patient may be one that is suffering from a stem cell disorder. In some embodiments, the patient is suffering from a hemoglobinopathy disorder, such as sickle cell anemia, thalassemia, Fanconi anemia, aplastic anemia, and Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome. The patient may be suffering from an immunodeficiency disorder, such as a congenital immunodeficiency disorder or an acquired immunodeficiency disorder

5 (e.g., human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome). In some embodiments, the patient is suffering from a metabolic disorder, such as glycogen storage diseases, mucopolysaccharidoses, Gaucher's Disease, Hurlers Disease, sphingolipidoses, and metachromatic leukodystrophy. In some embodiments, the patient is suffering from a disorder selected from the group consisting of adenosine deaminase deficiency and severe combined immunodeficiency, hyper

10 immunoglobulin M syndrome, Chediak-Higashi disease, hereditary lymphohistiocytosis, osteopetrosis, osteogenesis imperfecta, storage diseases, thalassemia major, systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. In some embodiments, the patient is suffering from an autoimmune disease, such as scleroderma, multiple sclerosis, ulcerative colitis, Chron's disease, and Type 1 diabetes. In some embodiments, the patient is suffering from cancer or myeloproliferative

15 disease, such as a hematological cancer. In some embodiments, the patient is suffering from acute myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphoid leukemia, multiple myeloma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. In some embodiments, the patient is suffering from a myelodysplastic disease, such as myelodysplastic syndrome.

In some embodiments of any of the above aspects, the method is used to directly treat a cancer, such as a cancer characterized by CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ cells (e.g., a leukemia characterized by CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ cells), by administration of an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that depletes a population of CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ cancer cells in the patient and/or by administration of an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand so as to deplete a population of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. In the latter case, the transplantation may in turn re-constitute, for example, a population of cells depleted during the process of eradicating cancer cells. The cancer may be a hematological cancer, such as acute myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphoid leukemia, multiple myeloma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

30 In some embodiments of any of the above aspects, the method is used to treat an autoimmune disease, such as by administration of an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand so as to deplete a population of CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ autoimmune cells and/or by administration of an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand so as to deplete a population of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. In the latter case, the transplantation may in turn re-constitute, for example, a population of cells depleted during the process of eradicating autoimmune cells. The autoimmune disease may be, for example, scleroderma, multiple sclerosis (MS), human systemic lupus (SLE), rheumatoid arthritis (RA), inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), treating psoriasis, Type 1 diabetes mellitus (Type 1 diabetes), acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM), Addison's disease, alopecia universalis, ankylosing spondylitis,

antiphospholipid antibody syndrome (APS), aplastic anemia, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune inner ear disease (AIED), autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS), autoimmune oophoritis, Balo disease, Behcet's disease, bullous pemphigoid, cardiomyopathy, Chagas' disease, chronic fatigue immune dysfunction syndrome (CFIDS), chronic inflammatory demyelinating 5 polyneuropathy, Crohn's disease, cicatrical pemphigoid, coeliac sprue-dermatitis herpetiformis, cold agglutinin disease, CREST syndrome, Degos disease, discoid lupus, dysautonomia, endometriosis, essential mixed cryoglobulinemia, fibromyalgia-fibromyositis, Goodpasture's syndrome, Grave's disease, Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS), Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Hidradenitis suppurativa, idiopathic and/or acute 10 thrombocytopenic purpura, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IgA neuropathy, interstitial cystitis, juvenile arthritis, Kawasaki's disease, lichen planus, Lyme disease, Meniere disease, mixed connective tissue 15 disease (MCTD), myasthenia gravis, neuromyotonia, opsoclonus myoclonus syndrome (OMS), optic neuritis, Ord's thyroiditis, pemphigus vulgaris, pernicious anemia, polychondritis, polymyositis and dermatomyositis, primary biliary cirrhosis, polyarteritis nodosa, polyglandular syndromes, polymyalgia rheumatica, primary agammaglobulinemia, Raynaud phenomenon, Reiter's syndrome, rheumatic fever, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, Sjögren's syndrome, stiff person syndrome, Takayasu's arteritis, temporal 20 arteritis (also known as "giant cell arteritis"), ulcerative colitis, uveitis, vasculitis, vitiligo, vulvodynia ("vulvar vestibulitis"), and Wegener's granulomatosis.

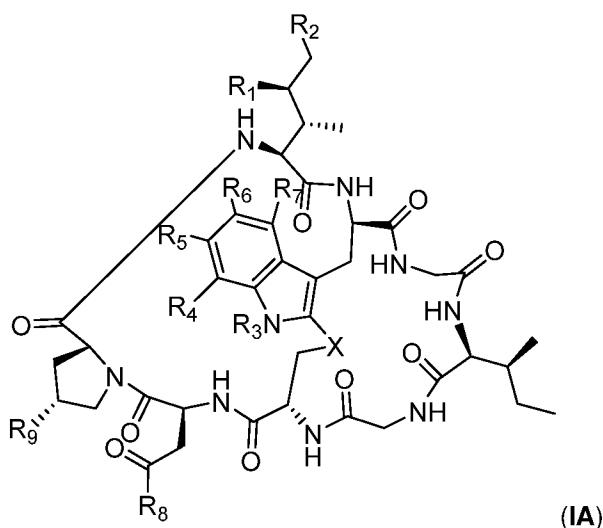
Thus, in some embodiments of any of the above aspects, the invention features a method of 25 treating a hemoglobinopathy disorder, such as sickle cell anemia, thalassemia, Fanconi anemia, aplastic anemia, and Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome. In some embodiments, the invention features a method of 30 treating an immunodeficiency disorder, such as a congenital immunodeficiency disorder or an acquired immunodeficiency disorder (e.g., human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome). In some embodiments, the invention features a method of treating a metabolic disorder, such as glycogen storage diseases, mucopolysaccharidoses, Gaucher's Disease, Hurlers Disease, sphingolipidoses, and metachromatic leukodystrophy. In some embodiments, the invention features a 35 method of treating a disorder selected from the group consisting of adenosine deaminase deficiency and severe combined immunodeficiency, hyper immunoglobulin M syndrome, Chediak-Higashi disease, hereditary lymphohistiocytosis, osteopetrosis, osteogenesis imperfecta, storage diseases, thalassemia major, systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. In some embodiments, the invention features a method of treating an autoimmune disease, such as scleroderma, multiple sclerosis, ulcerative colitis, Chron's disease, and Type 1 diabetes. In some embodiments, the invention features a method of treating a cancer or myeloproliferative disease, such as a hematological cancer. In some embodiments, the invention features a method of treating acute myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphoid leukemia, multiple myeloma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. In some embodiments, the patient is suffering from a myelodysplastic disease, such as myelodysplastic syndrome. In these embodiments, the method may include the steps of administering an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that binds CD45, CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110 and/or a hematopoietic stem cell transplant according to the method of any of the above-described aspects and embodiments of the invention.

Similarly, in some embodiments of any of the above aspects, the invention provides a method of treating cancer directly, such as a cancer characterized by CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ cells (e.g., a leukemia characterized by CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ cells). In these embodiments, the method includes administering an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that binds CD45, CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110. The cancer may be a hematological cancer, such as acute myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphoid leukemia, multiple myeloma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Additionally, in some embodiments of any of the above aspects, the invention provides a method of treating an autoimmune disease, such as multiple sclerosis (MS), human systemic lupus (SLE),

10 rheumatoid arthritis (RA), inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), treating psoriasis, Type 1 diabetes mellitus (Type 1 diabetes) acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM), Addison's disease, alopecia universalis, ankylosing spondylitis, antiphospholipid antibody syndrome (APS), aplastic anemia, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune inner ear disease (AIED), autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS), autoimmune oophoritis, Balo disease, Behcet's disease, bullous pemphigoid, cardiomyopathy, Chagas' disease, chronic fatigue immune dysfunction syndrome (CFIDS), chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, Crohn's disease, cicatrical pemphigoid, coeliac sprue-dermatitis herpetiformis, cold agglutinin disease, CREST syndrome, Degos disease, discoid lupus, dysautonomia, endometriosis, essential mixed cryoglobulinemia, fibromyalgia-fibromyositis, Goodpasture's syndrome, Grave's disease, Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS), Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Hidradenitis suppurativa, idiopathic and/or acute thrombocytopenic purpura, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IgA neuropathy, interstitial cystitis, juvenile arthritis, Kawasaki's disease, lichen planus, Lyme disease, Meniere disease, mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), myasthenia gravis, neuromyotonia, opsoclonus myoclonus syndrome (OMS), optic neuritis, Ord's thyroiditis, pemphigus vulgaris, pernicious anemia, polychondritis, polymyositis and dermatomyositis, primary biliary cirrhosis, 15 polyarteritis nodosa, polyglandular syndromes, polymyalgia rheumatica, primary agammaglobulinemia, Raynaud phenomenon, Reiter's syndrome, rheumatic fever, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, Sjögren's syndrome, stiff person syndrome, Takayasu's arteritis, temporal arteritis (also known as "giant cell arteritis"), ulcerative colitis, uveitis, vasculitis, vitiligo, vulvodynia ("vulvar vestibulitis"), and Wegener's 20 granulomatosis. In these embodiments, the method includes administering an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that binds CD45, CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110.

In another aspect, the invention features a method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells by contacting the population with an effective amount of a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Am is an amatoxin. Am may be represented by formula (IA)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an

5 optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

10 X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted

15 heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

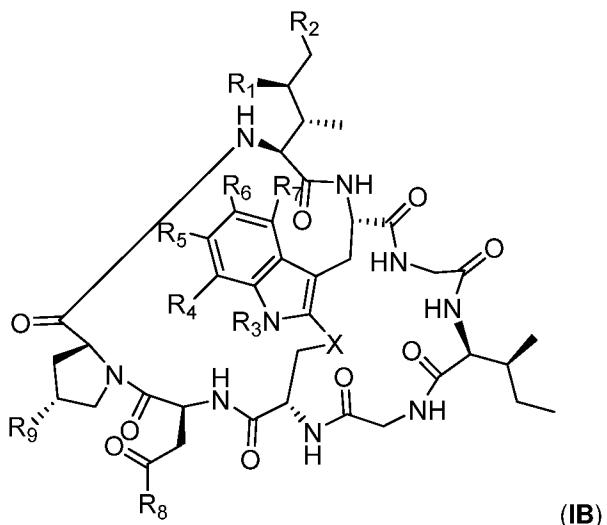
L is a linker, such as optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkylene), optionally substituted heteroalkylene (C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene), optionally substituted alkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenylene), optionally substituted heteroalkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene), optionally substituted alkynylene

20 (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynylene), optionally substituted heteroalkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene), optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof,

25 wherein Am contains exactly one R_C substituent.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IB)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or ORC;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or ORC;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an

5 optionally substituted 5-membered heterocycloalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

10 X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted

15 heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is a linker, such as optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkylene), optionally substituted heteroalkylene (C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene), optionally substituted alkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenylene), optionally substituted heteroalkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene), optionally substituted alkynylene

20 (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynylene), optionally substituted heteroalkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene), optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof,

25 wherein Am contains exactly one R_C substituent.

In another aspect, the invention features a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Am is an amatoxin. In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB), above.

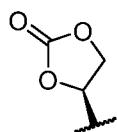
In some embodiments of the preceding two aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to the amatoxin by way of a cysteine residue in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the cysteine residue is introduced by way of a mutation in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. For instance, the cysteine residue may be selected from the group consisting of Cys118, Cys239, and Cys265.

5 In some embodiments of these aspects, the cysteine residue is naturally occurring in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. For instance, the Fc domain may be an IgG Fc domain, such as a human IgG1 Fc domain, and the cysteine residue may be selected from the group consisting of Cys261, Cys321, Cys367, and Cys425.

10 In some embodiments of these aspects, R₁ is H, OH, or OR_A;

R₂ is H, OH, or OR_B;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



R₃, R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

15 R₅ is OR_C;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

In some embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

20 R₃ is R_C;

R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

In some embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

25 R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₄ is OR_C, or R_C;

R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

30 In some embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₄ and R₅ are each independently H or OH;

R₈ is OR_C or NHR_C; and

R₉ is H or OH.

35 In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is internalized by a CD45+ cell.

In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD45 with a K_d of less than 1 μM , less than 750 nM, less than 500 nM, less than 250 nM, less than 200 nM, less than 150 nM, less than 100 nM, less than 75 nM, less than 50 nM, less than 10 nM, less than 1 nM, less than 0.1 nM, less than 10 pM, less than 1 pM, or less than 0.1 pM. In some embodiments, the 5 K_d is from about 0.1 pM to about 1 μM . In some embodiments, the K_d is about 357 pM, the k_{on} is about $2.56 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, and/or the k_{off} is about $9.14 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD45 with a k_{on} of from about $9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ to about $1 \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof 10 competitively inhibits the binding of CD45 to a second antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein the second antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof has the following complementarity determining regions (CDRs):

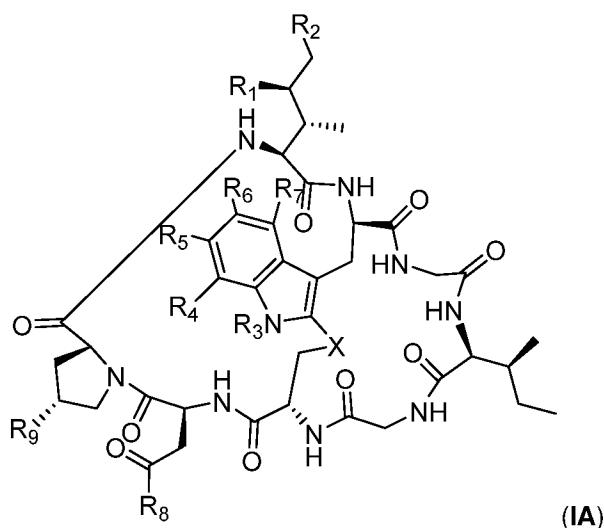
- 15 a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYAMS (SEQ ID NO: 16);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence AISGSGGSTFYADSVRG (SEQ ID NO: 17);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence EVMGPIFFDY (SEQ ID NO: 18);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RASQSISSALA (SEQ ID NO: 19);
- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence GASSRAT (SEQ ID NO: 20); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence QQYGSTPLT (SEQ ID NO: 21).

In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is rat 20 YTH24.5 or a humanized variant thereof.

In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof competitively inhibits the binding of CD45 to a second antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein the second antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is rat YTH24.5 or a humanized variant thereof.

25 In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a polyclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a bispecific antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a dual-variable immunoglobulin domain, a single-chain Fv molecule (scFv), a diabody, a triabody, a nanobody, an antibody-like protein scaffold, a Fv fragment, a Fab fragment, a $F(ab')_2$ molecule, and a tandem di-scFV.

30 In another aspect, the invention features a method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells by contacting the population with an effective amount of a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Am is an amatoxin. Am may be represented by formula (IA)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an

5 optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclolalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

10 X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted

15 heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

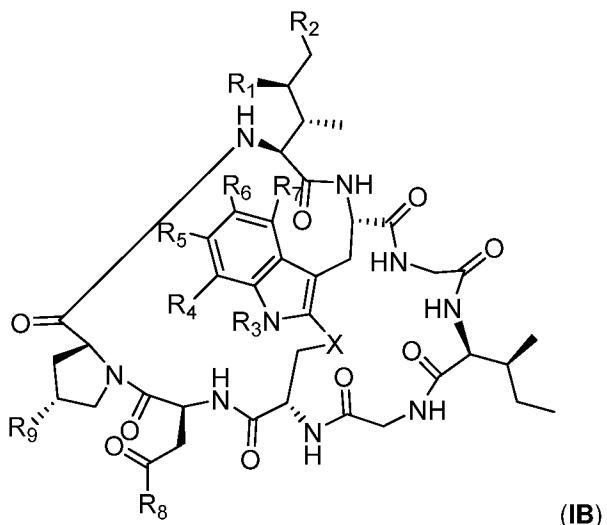
L is a linker, such as optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkylene), optionally substituted heteroalkylene (C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene), optionally substituted alkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenylene), optionally substituted heteroalkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene), optionally substituted alkynylene

20 (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynylene), optionally substituted heteroalkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene), optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof,

25 wherein Am contains exactly one R_C substituent.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IB)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or ORC;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or ORC;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an

5 optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclolalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

10 X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted

15 heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is a linker, such as optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkylene), optionally substituted heteroalkylene (C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene), optionally substituted alkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenylene), optionally substituted heteroalkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene), optionally substituted alkynylene

20 (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynylene), optionally substituted heteroalkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene), optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof,

25 wherein Am contains exactly one R_C substituent.

In another aspect, the invention features a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Am is an amatoxin. In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB), above.

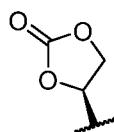
In some embodiments of the preceding two aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to the amatoxin by way of a cysteine residue in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the cysteine residue is introduced by way of a mutation in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. For instance, the cysteine residue may be selected from the group consisting of Cys118, Cys239, and Cys265.

5 In some embodiments of these aspects, the cysteine residue is naturally occurring in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. For instance, the Fc domain may be an IgG Fc domain, such as a human IgG1 Fc domain, and the cysteine residue may be selected from the group consisting of Cys261, Cys321, Cys367, and Cys425.

10 In some embodiments of these aspects, R₁ is H, OH, or OR_A;

R₂ is H, OH, or OR_B;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



R₃, R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

15 R₅ is OR_C;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

In some embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

20 R₃ is R_C;

R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

In some embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

25 R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₄ is OR_C, or R_C;

R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

30 In some embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₄ and R₅ are each independently H or OH;

R₈ is OR_C or NHR_C; and

R₉ is H or OH.

35 In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is internalized by a CD135+ cell.

In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD135 with a K_d of less than 1 μM , less than 750 nM, less than 500 nM, less than 250 nM, less than 200 nM, less than 150 nM, less than 100 nM, less than 75 nM, less than 50 nM, less than 10 nM, less than 1 nM, less than 0.1 nM, less than 10 pM, less than 1 pM, or less than 0.1 pM. In some embodiments, the K_d is from about 0.1 pM to about 1 μM .

5 In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD135 with a k_{on} of from about $9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ to about $1 \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof has the following CDRs:

10 a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYYMH (SEQ ID NO: 1);
b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence IINPSGGSTSQAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 2);
c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence GVGAHDAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 3) or
VVAAGAVADY (SEQ ID NO: 4);
d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RSSQSLLHSNGNNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 5) or
15 RSSQSLLHSNGNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 6);
e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence LGSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and
f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence MQGTHPAIS (SEQ ID NO: 8) or
MQSLQTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 9).

In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof has the 20 following CDRs:

a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYAIS (SEQ ID NO: 10);
b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence GIIPIFGTANYAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 11);
c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence FALFGFREQAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 12);
d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RASQSISSYLN (SEQ ID NO: 13);
25 e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence AASSLQGS (SEQ ID NO: 14); and
f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence QQSYSTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 15).

In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof competitively inhibits the binding of CD135 to a second antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein the second antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof has the following CDRs:

30 a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYYMH (SEQ ID NO: 1);
b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence IINPSGGSTSQAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 2);
c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence GVGAHDAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 3) or
VVAAGAVADY (SEQ ID NO: 4);
d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RSSQSLLHSNGNNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 5) or
35 RSSQSLLHSNGNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 6);
e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence LGSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and
f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence MQGTHPAIS (SEQ ID NO: 8) or
MQSLQTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 9).

In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof

competitively inhibits the binding of CD135 to a second antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein the second antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof has the following CDRs:

- 5 a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYAIS (SEQ ID NO: 10);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence GIPIFGTANYAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 11);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence FALFGFREQAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 12);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RASQSISSYLN (SEQ ID NO: 13);
- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence AASSLQS (SEQ ID NO: 14); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence QQSYSTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 15).

In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is

10 selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a polyclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a bispecific antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a dual-variable immunoglobulin domain, a single-chain Fv molecule (scFv), a diabody, a triabody, a nanobody, an antibody-like protein scaffold, a Fv fragment, a Fab fragment, a $F(ab')_2$ molecule, and a tandem di-scFV.

15 In another aspect, the invention features a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 (e.g., CD45RO) and Cy is a cytotoxin. In some embodiments of this aspect, the cytotoxin is pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an 20 indolinobenzodiazepine, or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant of any of the foregoing cytotoxins.

In another aspect, the invention features a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is a cytotoxin. In some embodiments of this aspect, the cytotoxin is pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, 25 saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant of any of the foregoing cytotoxins.

In another aspect, the invention features a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is a cytotoxin. In some 30 embodiments of this aspect, the cytotoxin is pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant of any of the foregoing cytotoxins.

In another aspect, the invention features a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein 35 Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is a cytotoxin. In some embodiments of this aspect, the cytotoxin is pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant of any of the foregoing cytotoxins.

In another aspect, the invention features a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is a cytotoxin. In some embodiments of this aspect, the cytotoxin is pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, 5 a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant of any of the foregoing cytotoxins.

In some embodiments, of the foregoing five aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is internalized by a hematopoietic cell, such as a hematopoietic stem cell (e.g., a CD45+ (such as a CD45RO+), CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, and/or CD110+ cell).

10 In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110 with a K_d of less than 1 μM , less than 750 nM, less than 500 nM, less than 250 nM, less than 200 nM, less than 150 nM, less than 100 nM, less than 75 nM, less than 50 nM, less than 10 nM, less than 1 nM, less than 0.1 nM, less than 10 pM, less than 1 pM, or less than 0.1 pM. In some embodiments, the K_d is from about 0.1 pM to about 1 μM .

15 In some embodiments of this aspect, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110 with a k_{on} of from about $9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ to about $1 \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

20 In some embodiments of these aspects, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a polyclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a bispecific antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a dual-variable immunoglobulin domain, a single-chain Fv molecule (scFv), a diabody, a triabody, a nanobody, an antibody-like protein scaffold, a Fv fragment, a Fab fragment, a $\text{F}(\text{ab}')_2$ molecule, and a tandem di-scFv. In some embodiments, the antibody has an isotype selected from the group consisting of IgG, IgA, IgM, 25 IgD, and IgE.

Brief Description of the Figures

30 **Fig. 1** is a graph demonstrating the effect of various concentrations of anti-CD45 monoclonal antibodies Ab1, Ab2, and Ab3, or isotype-matched negative controls, each bound to saporin by way of saporin-conjugated Fab fragments, on the viability of Reh cells in vitro. Cell viability was assessed using the CellTiter-GloTM assay kit as described in Example 8, below.

35 **Fig. 2** is a graph demonstrating the effect of various concentrations of anti-CD45 monoclonal antibody or isotype-matched negative control, each bound to saporin by way of saporin-conjugated Fab fragments, on the viability of human CD34+ cells in vitro. Cell viability was assessed using the CellTiter-GloTM assay kit as described in Example 8, below.

Detailed Description

The invention provides methods of treating a variety of disorders, such as diseases of a cell type in the hematopoietic lineage, cancers, autoimmune diseases, metabolic disorders, and stem cell

disorders, among others. The compositions and methods described herein may (i) directly deplete a population of cells that give rise to a pathology, such as a population of cancer cells (e.g., leukemia cells) and autoimmune cells (e.g., autoreactive T-cells), and/or (ii) deplete a population of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells so as to promote the engraftment of transplanted hematopoietic stem cells by providing a niche to which the transplanted cells may home. The foregoing activities can be achieved by administration of an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand capable of binding an antigen expressed by an endogenous disease-causing cell or a hematopoietic stem cell. In the case of direct treatment of a disease, this administration can cause a reduction in the quantity of the cells that give rise to the pathology of interest. In the case of preparing a patient for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy, this administration can cause the selective depletion of a population of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells, thereby creating a vacancy in the hematopoietic tissue, such as the bone marrow, that can subsequently be filled by transplanted, exogenous hematopoietic stem cells. The invention is based in part on the discovery that antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands capable of binding CD45, CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110 can be administered to a patient to effect both of the above activities. Antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands that bind CD45, CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110 can be administered to a patient suffering from a cancer or autoimmune disease to directly deplete a population of cancerous cells or autoimmune cells, and can also be administered to a patient in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy in order to promote the survival and engraftment potential of transplanted hematopoietic stem cells.

Engraftment of hematopoietic stem cell transplants due to the administration of anti-CD45, anti-CD135, anti-CD34, anti-CD90, or anti-CD110 antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, or ligands can manifest in a variety of empirical measurements. For instance, engraftment of transplanted hematopoietic stem cells can be evaluated by assessing the quantity of competitive repopulating units (CRU) present within the bone marrow of a patient following administration of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45, CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110 and subsequent administration of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant. Additionally, one can observe engraftment of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant by incorporating a reporter gene, such as an enzyme that catalyzes a chemical reaction yielding a fluorescent, chromophoric, or luminescent product, into a vector with which the donor hematopoietic stem cells have been transfected and subsequently monitoring the corresponding signal in a tissue into which the hematopoietic stem cells have homed, such as the bone marrow. One can also observe hematopoietic stem cell engraftment by evaluation of the quantity and survival of hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells, for instance, as determined by fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) analysis methods known in the art. Engraftment can also be determined by measuring white blood cell counts in peripheral blood during a post-transplant period, and/or by measuring recovery of marrow cells by donor cells in a bone marrow aspirate sample.

The sections that follow provide a description of antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands that can be administered to a patient, such as a patient suffering from a cancer or autoimmune disease, or a patient in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy in order to

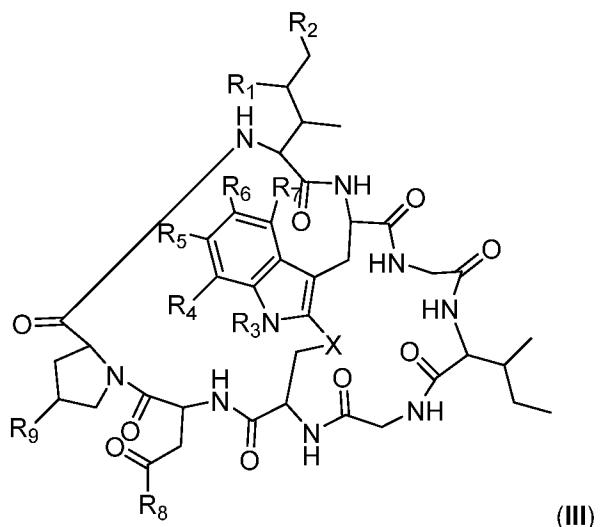
promote engraftment of hematopoietic stem cell grafts, as well as methods of administering such therapeutics to a patient (e.g., prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplantation).

Definitions

As used herein, the term "about" refers to a value that is within 10% above or below the value

5 being described. For example, the term "about 5 nM" indicates a range of from 4.5 nM to 5.5 nM.

As used herein, the term "amatoxin" refers to a member of the amatoxin family of peptides produced by *Amanita phalloides* mushrooms, or a variant or derivative thereof, such as a variant or derivative thereof capable of inhibiting RNA polymerase II activity. Amatoxins useful in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein include compounds according to formula (III), below, 10 such as α -amanitin, β -amanitin, γ -amanitin, ϵ -amanitin, amanin, amaninamide, amanullin, amanullinic acid, and proamanullin. Formula (III) is as follows:



wherein R₁ is H, OH, or OR_A;

15 R₂ is H, OH, or OR_B;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclolalkyl group;

R₃ is H or R_D;

20 R₄ is H, OH, OR_D, or R_D;

R₅ is H, OH, OR_D, or R_D;

R₆ is H, OH, OR_D, or R_D;

R₇ is H, OH, OR_D, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, or OR_D;

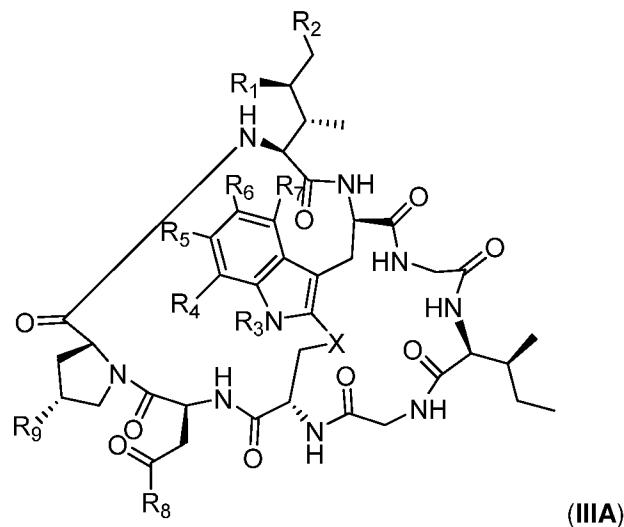
R₉ is H, OH, or OR_D;

25 X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-; and

R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted

heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl.

For instance, amatoxins useful in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein include compounds according to formula (IIIA), below:



5

wherein R₁ is H, OH, or OR_A;

R₂ is H, OH, or OR_B;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an
10 optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclolalkyl group;

R₃ is H or R_D;

R₄ is H, OH, OR_D, or R_D;

R₅ is H, OH, OR_D, or R_D;

R₆ is H, OH, OR_D, or R_D;

15

R₇ is H, OH, OR_D, or R_D;

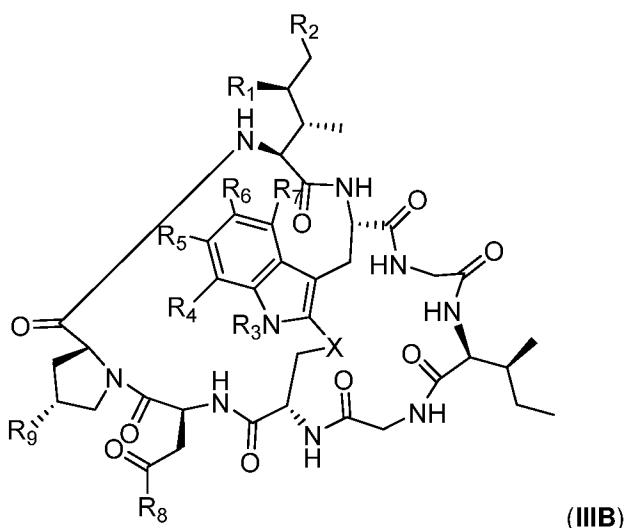
R₈ is OH, NH₂, or OR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-; and

R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl.

Amatoxins useful in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein also include
25 compounds according to formula (IIIB), below:



wherein R₁ is H, OH, or OR_A;

R₂ is H, OH, or OR_B;

5 R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclolalkyl group;

R₃ is H or R_D;

R₄ is H, OH, OR_D, or R_D;

R₅ is H, OH, OR_D, or R_D;

10 R₆ is H, OH, OR_D, or R_D;

R₇ is H, OH, OR_D, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, or OR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-; and

15 R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl.

20 As described herein, amatoxins may be conjugated to an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand, for instance, by way of a linker moiety. Exemplary methods of amatoxin conjugation and linkers useful for such processes are described in the section entitled "Linkers for chemical conjugation," as well as in Table 2, below. Exemplary linker-containing amatoxins useful for conjugation to an antibody, antigen-binding fragment, or ligand in accordance with the compositions and methods 25 described herein are shown in structural formulas (I), (IA), (IB) and (II), recited herein.

As used herein, the term "antibody" refers to an immunoglobulin molecule that specifically binds to, or is immunologically reactive with, a particular antigen, and includes polyclonal, monoclonal, genetically engineered, and otherwise modified forms of antibodies, including but not limited to chimeric

antibodies, humanized antibodies, heteroconjugate antibodies (e.g., bi- tri- and quad-specific antibodies, diabodies, triabodies, and tetrabodies), and antigen binding fragments of antibodies, including, for example, Fab', F(ab')₂, Fab, Fv, rlgG, and scFv fragments. Unless otherwise indicated, the term "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) is meant to include both intact molecules, as well as antibody fragments (including, for example, Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments) that are capable of specifically binding to a target protein. As used herein, the Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments refer to antibody fragments that lack the Fc fragment of an intact antibody. Examples of these antibody fragments are described herein.

The term "antigen-binding fragment," as used herein, refers to one or more fragments of an antibody that retain the ability to specifically bind to a target antigen. The antigen-binding function of an antibody can be performed by fragments of a full-length antibody. The antibody fragments can be, for example, a Fab, F(ab')₂, scFv, diabody, a triabody, an affibody, a nanobody, an aptamer, or a domain antibody. Examples of binding fragments encompassed of the term "antigen-binding fragment" of an antibody include, but are not limited to: (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 containing 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 including V_H and V_L domains; (vi) a dAb fragment that consists of a V_H domain (see, e.g., Ward et al., *Nature* 341:544-546, 1989); (vii) a dAb which consists of a V_H or a V_L domain; (viii) an isolated complementarity determining region (CDR); and (ix) a combination of two or more (e.g., two, three, four, five, or six) isolated CDRs which may optionally be joined by a synthetic linker. 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 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, for example, Bird et al., *Science* 242:423-426, 1988 and Huston et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:5879-5883, 1988). These antibody fragments can be obtained using conventional techniques known to those of skill in the art, and the fragments can be screened for utility in the same manner as intact antibodies. Antigen-binding fragments can be produced by recombinant DNA techniques, enzymatic or chemical cleavage of intact immunoglobulins, or, in certain cases, by chemical peptide synthesis procedures known in the art.

As used herein, the term "anti-CD45 antibody" refers to a protein or peptide-containing molecule that includes at least a portion of an immunoglobulin molecule, such as but not limited to at least one complementarity determining region (CDR) of a heavy or light chain or a ligand binding portion thereof, a heavy chain or light chain variable region, a heavy chain or light chain constant region, a framework region, or any portion thereof, that is capable of specifically binding to CD45 (for example, CD45RO). Anti-CD45 antibodies also include antibody-like protein scaffolds, such as the tenth fibronectin type III domain (¹⁰Fn3), which contains BC, DE, and FG structural loops similar in structure and solvent accessibility to antibody CDRs. The tertiary structure of the ¹⁰Fn3 domain resembles that of the variable region of the IgG heavy chain, and one of skill in the art can graft, for example, the CDRs of an anti-CD45 monoclonal antibody onto the fibronectin scaffold by replacing residues of the BC, DE, and FG loops of

¹⁰Fn3 with residues from the CDRH-1, CDRH-2, or CDRH-3 regions of an anti-CD45 monoclonal antibody.

As used herein, the term “anti-CD135 antibody” refers to a protein or peptide-containing molecule that includes at least a portion of an immunoglobulin molecule, such as but not limited to at least one

5 complementarity determining region (CDR) of a heavy or light chain or a ligand binding portion thereof, a heavy chain or light chain variable region, a heavy chain or light chain constant region, a framework region, or any portion thereof, that is capable of specifically binding to CD135. Anti-CD135 antibodies also include antibody-like protein scaffolds, such as the tenth fibronectin type III domain (¹⁰Fn3), which contains BC, DE, and FG structural loops similar in structure and solvent accessibility to antibody CDRs.

10 The tertiary structure of the ¹⁰Fn3 domain resembles that of the variable region of the IgG heavy chain, and one of skill in the art can graft, for example, the CDRs of an anti-CD135 monoclonal antibody onto the fibronectin scaffold by replacing residues of the BC, DE, and FG loops of ¹⁰Fn3 with residues from the CDRH-1, CDRH-2, or CDRH-3 regions of an anti-CD135 monoclonal antibody.

15 As used herein, the term “anti-CD34 antibody” refers to a protein or peptide-containing molecule that includes at least a portion of an immunoglobulin molecule, such as but not limited to at least one complementarity determining region (CDR) of a heavy or light chain or a ligand binding portion thereof, a heavy chain or light chain variable region, a heavy chain or light chain constant region, a framework region, or any portion thereof, that is capable of specifically binding to CD34. Anti-CD34 antibodies also include antibody-like protein scaffolds, such as the tenth fibronectin type III domain (¹⁰Fn3), which contains BC, DE, and FG structural loops similar in structure and solvent accessibility to antibody CDRs. The tertiary structure of the ¹⁰Fn3 domain resembles that of the variable region of the IgG heavy chain, and one of skill in the art can graft, for example, the CDRs of an anti-CD34 monoclonal antibody onto the fibronectin scaffold by replacing residues of the BC, DE, and FG loops of ¹⁰Fn3 with residues from the CDRH-1, CDRH-2, or CDRH-3 regions of an anti-CD34 monoclonal antibody.

25 As used herein, the term “anti-CD90 antibody” refers to a protein or peptide-containing molecule that includes at least a portion of an immunoglobulin molecule, such as but not limited to at least one complementarity determining region (CDR) of a heavy or light chain or a ligand binding portion thereof, a heavy chain or light chain variable region, a heavy chain or light chain constant region, a framework region, or any portion thereof, that is capable of specifically binding to CD90. Anti-CD90 antibodies also include antibody-like protein scaffolds, such as the tenth fibronectin type III domain (¹⁰Fn3), which contains BC, DE, and FG structural loops similar in structure and solvent accessibility to antibody CDRs. The tertiary structure of the ¹⁰Fn3 domain resembles that of the variable region of the IgG heavy chain, and one of skill in the art can graft, for example, the CDRs of an anti-CD90 monoclonal antibody onto the fibronectin scaffold by replacing residues of the BC, DE, and FG loops of ¹⁰Fn3 with residues from the CDRH-1, CDRH-2, or CDRH-3 regions of an anti-CD90 monoclonal antibody.

30 As used herein, the term “anti-CD110 antibody” refers to a protein or peptide-containing molecule that includes at least a portion of an immunoglobulin molecule, such as but not limited to at least one complementarity determining region (CDR) of a heavy or light chain or a ligand binding portion thereof, a heavy chain or light chain variable region, a heavy chain or light chain constant region, a framework

region, or any portion thereof, that is capable of specifically binding to CD110. Anti-CD110 antibodies also include antibody-like protein scaffolds, such as the tenth fibronectin type III domain (¹⁰Fn3), which contains BC, DE, and FG structural loops similar in structure and solvent accessibility to antibody CDRs. The tertiary structure of the ¹⁰Fn3 domain resembles that of the variable region of the IgG heavy chain, 5 and one of skill in the art can graft, for example, the CDRs of an anti-CD110 monoclonal antibody onto the fibronectin scaffold by replacing residues of the BC, DE, and FG loops of ¹⁰Fn3 with residues from the CDRH-1, CDRH-2, or CDRH-3 regions of an anti-CD110 monoclonal antibody.

As used herein, the term “bispecific antibody” refers to, for example, a monoclonal, often a human or humanized antibody that is capable of binding at least two different antigens. For instance, one of the 10 binding specificities can be directed towards a hematopoietic stem cell surface antigen, such as CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110, the other can be for a different hematopoietic stem cell surface antigen or another cell surface protein, such as a receptor or receptor subunit involved in a signal transduction pathway that potentiates cell growth, among others.

As used herein, the term “complementarity determining region” (CDR) refers to a hypervariable 15 region found both in the light chain and the heavy chain variable domains of an antibody. The more highly conserved portions of variable domains are referred to as framework regions (FRs). The amino acid positions that delineate a hypervariable region of an antibody can vary, depending on the context and the various definitions known in the art. Some positions within a variable domain may be viewed as hybrid hypervariable positions in that these positions can be deemed to be within a hypervariable region 20 under one set of criteria while being deemed to be outside a hypervariable region under a different set of criteria. One or more of these positions can also be found in extended hypervariable regions. The antibodies described herein may contain modifications in these hybrid hypervariable positions. The variable domains of native heavy and light chains each contain four framework regions that primarily adopt a β -sheet configuration, connected by three CDRs, which form loops that connect, and in some 25 cases form part of, the β -sheet structure. The CDRs in each chain are held together in close proximity by the framework regions in the order FR1-CDR1-FR2-CDR2-FR3-CDR3-FR4 and, with the CDRs from the other antibody chains, contribute to the formation of the target binding site of antibodies (see Kabat et al., Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, MD., 1987). As 30 used herein, numbering of immunoglobulin amino acid residues is performed according to the immunoglobulin amino acid residue numbering system of Kabat et al., unless otherwise indicated.

As used herein, the terms “condition” and “conditioning” refer to processes by which a patient is prepared for receipt of a transplant containing hematopoietic stem cells. Such procedures promote the engraftment of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant (for instance, as inferred from a sustained increase in the quantity of viable hematopoietic stem cells within a blood sample isolated from a patient following a 35 conditioning procedure and subsequent hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. According to the methods described herein, a patient may be conditioned for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy by administration to the patient of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding an antigen expressed by hematopoietic stem cells, such as CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110. As described herein, the antibody may be covalently conjugated to a cytotoxin so as to form a

drug-antibody conjugate. Administration of an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate capable of binding one or more of the foregoing antigens to a patient in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy can promote the engraftment of a hematopoietic stem cell graft, for example, by selectively depleting endogenous hematopoietic stem cells, thereby creating a 5 vacancy filled by an exogenous hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

As used herein, the term “conjugate” refers to a compound formed by the chemical bonding of a reactive functional group of one molecule, such as an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, with an appropriately reactive functional group of another molecule, such as a cytotoxin described herein. Conjugates may include a linker between the two molecules bound to one another. Examples of linkers that can be used 10 for the formation of a conjugate include peptide-containing linkers, such as those that contain naturally occurring or non-naturally occurring amino acids, such as D-amino acids. Linkers can be prepared using a variety of strategies described herein and known in the art. Depending on the reactive components therein, a linker may be cleaved, for example, by enzymatic hydrolysis, photolysis, hydrolysis under acidic conditions, hydrolysis under basic conditions, oxidation, disulfide reduction, nucleophilic cleavage, or organometallic 15 cleavage (see, for example, Leriche et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 20:571-582, 2012).

As used herein, the term “coupling reaction” refers to a chemical reaction in which two or more substituents suitable for reaction with one another react so as to form a chemical moiety that joins (e.g., covalently) the molecular fragments bound to each substituent. Coupling reactions include those in which a reactive substituent bound to a fragment that is a cytotoxin, such as a cytotoxin known in the art or described 20 herein, reacts with a suitably reactive substituent bound to a fragment that is an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand, such as an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand specific for CD45 (such as CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110 known in the art or described herein. Examples of suitably reactive substituents include a nucleophile/electrophile pair (e.g., a thiol/haloalkyl pair, an 25 amine/carbonyl pair, or a thiol/α,β-unsaturated carbonyl pair, among others), a diene/dienophile pair (e.g., an azide/alkyne pair, among others), and the like. Coupling reactions include, without limitation, thiol alkylation, hydroxyl alkylation, amine alkylation, amine condensation, amidation, esterification, disulfide formation, cycloaddition (e.g., [4+2] Diels-Alder cycloaddition, [3+2] Huisgen cycloaddition, among others), nucleophilic aromatic substitution, electrophilic aromatic substitution, and other reactive modalities known in the art or described herein.

30 As used herein, “CRU (competitive repopulating unit)” refers to a unit of measure of long-term engrafting stem cells, which can be detected after in-vivo transplantation.

As used herein, the term “donor” refers to a human or animal from which one or more cells are isolated prior to administration of the cells, or progeny thereof, into a recipient. The one or more cells may be, for example, a population of hematopoietic stem cells.

35 As used herein, the term “diabody” refers to a bivalent antibody containing two polypeptide chains, in which each polypeptide chain includes V_H and V_L domains joined by a linker that is too short (e.g., a linker composed of five amino acids) to allow for intramolecular association of V_H and V_L domains on the same peptide chain. This configuration forces each domain to pair with a complementary domain on another polypeptide chain so as to form a homodimeric structure. Accordingly, the term “triabody” refers to trivalent

antibodies containing three peptide chains, each of which contains one V_H domain and one V_L domain joined by a linker that is exceedingly short (e.g., a linker composed of 1-2 amino acids) to permit intramolecular association of V_H and V_L domains within the same peptide chain. In order to fold into their native structures, peptides configured in this way typically trimerize so as to position the V_H and V_L domains of neighboring 5 peptide chains spatially proximal to one another (see, for example, Holliger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:6444-48, 1993).

As used herein, a “dual variable domain immunoglobulin” (“DVD-Ig”) refers to an antibody that combines the target-binding variable domains of two monoclonal antibodies via linkers to create a tetravalent, dual-targeting single agent (see, for example, Gu et al., Meth. Enzymol., 502:25-41, 2012).

10 As used herein, the term “endogenous” describes a substance, such as a molecule, cell, tissue, or organ (e.g., a hematopoietic stem cell or a cell of hematopoietic lineage, such as a megakaryocyte, thrombocyte, platelet, erythrocyte, mast cell, myeoblast, basophil, neutrophil, eosinophil, microglial cell, granulocyte, monocyte, osteoclast, antigen-presenting cell, macrophage, dendritic cell, natural killer cell, T-lymphocyte, or B-lymphocyte) that is found naturally in a particular organism, such as a human patient.

15 As used herein, the term “engraftment potential” is used to refer to the ability of hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells to repopulate a tissue, whether such cells are naturally circulating or are provided by transplantation. The term encompasses all events surrounding or leading up to engraftment, such as tissue homing of cells and colonization of cells within the tissue of interest. The engraftment efficiency or rate of engraftment can be evaluated or quantified using any clinically acceptable parameter 20 as known to those of skill in the art and can include, for example, assessment of competitive repopulating units (CRU); incorporation or expression of a marker in tissue(s) into which stem cells have homed, colonized, or become engrafted; or by evaluation of the progress of a subject through disease progression, survival of hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells, or survival of a recipient. Engraftment can also be determined by measuring white blood cell counts in peripheral blood during a post-transplant 25 period. Engraftment can also be assessed by measuring recovery of marrow cells by donor cells in a bone marrow aspirate sample.

As used herein, the term “exogenous” describes a substance, such as a molecule, cell, tissue, or organ (e.g., a hematopoietic stem cell or a cell of hematopoietic lineage, such as a megakaryocyte, thrombocyte, platelet, erythrocyte, mast cell, myeoblast, basophil, neutrophil, eosinophil, microglial cell, 30 granulocyte, monocyte, osteoclast, antigen-presenting cell, macrophage, dendritic cell, natural killer cell, T-lymphocyte, or B-lymphocyte) that is not found naturally in a particular organism, such as a human patient. Exogenous substances include those that are provided from an external source to an organism or to cultured matter extracted therefrom.

As used herein, the term “framework region” or “FW region” includes amino acid residues that are 35 adjacent to the CDRs of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. FW region residues may be present in, for example, human antibodies, humanized antibodies, monoclonal antibodies, antibody fragments, Fab fragments, single chain antibody fragments, scFv fragments, antibody domains, and bispecific antibodies, among others.

As used herein, the term "hematopoietic stem cells" ("HSCs") refers to immature blood cells having the capacity to self-renew and to differentiate into mature blood cells containing diverse lineages including but not limited to granulocytes (e.g., promyelocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils), erythrocytes (e.g., reticulocytes, erythrocytes), thrombocytes (e.g., megakaryoblasts, platelet producing megakaryocytes, platelets), monocytes (e.g., monocytes, macrophages), dendritic cells, microglia, osteoclasts, and lymphocytes (e.g., NK cells, B-cells and T-cells). Such cells may include CD34⁺ cells. CD34⁺ cells are immature cells that express the CD34 cell surface marker. In humans, CD34⁺ cells are believed to include a subpopulation of cells with the stem cell properties defined above, whereas in mice, HSCs are CD34-. In addition, HSCs also refer to long term repopulating HSCs (LT-HSC) and short term repopulating HSCs (ST-HSC). LT-HSCs and ST-HSCs are differentiated, based on functional potential and on cell surface marker expression. For example, human HSCs are CD34+, CD38-, CD45RA-, CD90+, CD49F+, and lin- (negative for mature lineage markers including CD2, CD3, CD4, CD7, CD8, CD10, CD11B, CD19, CD20, CD56, CD235A). In mice, bone marrow LT-HSCs are CD34-, SCA-1+, C-kit+, CD135-, Slamfl/CD150+, CD48-, and lin- (negative for mature lineage markers including Ter119, CD11b, Gr1, CD3, CD4, CD8, B220, IL7ra), whereas ST-HSCs are CD34+, SCA-1+, C-kit+, CD135-, Slamfl/CD150+, and lin- (negative for mature lineage markers including Ter119, CD11b, Gr1, CD3, CD4, CD8, B220, IL7ra). In addition, ST-HSCs are less quiescent and more proliferative than LT-HSCs under homeostatic conditions. However, LT-HSC have greater self renewal potential (i.e., they survive throughout adulthood, and can be serially transplanted through successive recipients), whereas ST-HSCs have limited self renewal (i.e., they survive for only a limited period of time, and do not possess serial transplantation potential). Any of these HSCs can be used in the methods described herein. ST-HSCs are particularly useful because they are highly proliferative and thus, can more quickly give rise to differentiated progeny.

As used herein, the term "hematopoietic stem cell functional potential" refers to the functional properties of hematopoietic stem cells which include 1) multi-potency (which refers to the ability to differentiate into multiple different blood lineages including, but not limited to, granulocytes (e.g., promyelocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils), erythrocytes (e.g., reticulocytes, erythrocytes), thrombocytes (e.g., megakaryoblasts, platelet producing megakaryocytes, platelets), monocytes (e.g., monocytes, macrophages), dendritic cells, microglia, osteoclasts, and lymphocytes (e.g., NK cells, B-cells and T-cells), 2) self-renewal (which refers to the ability of hematopoietic stem cells to give rise to daughter cells that have equivalent potential as the mother cell, and further that this ability can repeatedly occur throughout the lifetime of an individual without exhaustion), and 3) the ability of hematopoietic stem cells or progeny thereof to be reintroduced into a transplant recipient whereupon they home to the hematopoietic stem cell niche and re-establish productive and sustained hematopoiesis.

As used herein, the term "human antibody" refers to an antibody in which substantially every part of the protein (for example, all CDRs, framework regions, C_L, C_H domains (e.g., C_H1, C_H2, C_H3), hinge, and V_L and V_H domains) is substantially non-immunogenic in humans, with only minor sequence changes or variations. A human antibody can be produced in a human cell (for example, by recombinant expression) or by a non-human animal or a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell that is capable of expressing

functionally rearranged human immunoglobulin (such as heavy chain and/or light chain) genes. When a human antibody is a single chain antibody, it can include a linker peptide that is not found in native human antibodies. For example, an Fv can contain a linker peptide, such as two to about eight glycine or other amino acid residues, which connects the variable region of the heavy chain and the variable region of the light chain. Such linker peptides are considered to be of human origin. Human antibodies can be made by a variety of methods known in the art including phage display methods using antibody libraries derived from human immunoglobulin sequences. Human antibodies can also be produced using transgenic mice that are incapable of expressing functional endogenous immunoglobulins, but which can express human immunoglobulin genes (see, for example, PCT Publication Nos. WO 1998/24893; WO 1992/01047; WO 1996/34096; WO 1996/33735; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,413,923; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,569,825; 5,661,016; 5,545,806; 5,814,318; 5,885,793; 5,916,771; and 5,939,598).

As used herein, the term "humanized" antibody refers to a non-human antibody that contains minimal sequences derived from non-human immunoglobulin. In general, a humanized antibody contains substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin. All or substantially all of the FW regions may also be those of a human immunoglobulin sequence. The humanized antibody can also contain at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. Methods of antibody humanization are known in the art and have been described, for example, in Riechmann et al., *Nature* 332:323-7, 1988; U.S. Patent Nos: 5,530,101; 5,585,089; 5,693,761; 5,693,762; and 6,180,370.

As used herein, patients that are "in need of" a hematopoietic stem cell transplant include patients that exhibit a defect or deficiency in one or more blood cell types, as well as patients having a stem cell disorder, autoimmune disease, cancer, or other pathology described herein. Hematopoietic stem cells generally exhibit 1) multi-potency, and can thus differentiate into multiple different blood lineages including, but not limited to, granulocytes (e.g., promyelocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils), erythrocytes (e.g., reticulocytes, erythrocytes), thrombocytes (e.g., megakaryoblasts, platelet producing megakaryocytes, platelets), monocytes (e.g., monocytes, macrophages), dendritic cells, microglia, osteoclasts, and lymphocytes (e.g., NK cells, B-cells and T-cells), 2) self-renewal, and can thus give rise to daughter cells that have equivalent potential as the mother cell, and 3) the ability to be reintroduced into a transplant recipient whereupon they home to the hematopoietic stem cell niche and re-establish productive and sustained hematopoiesis. Hematopoietic stem cells can thus be administered to a patient defective or deficient in one or more cell types of the hematopoietic lineage in order to re-constitute the defective or deficient population of cells *in vivo*. For example, the patient may be suffering from cancer, and the deficiency may be caused by administration of a chemotherapeutic agent or other medicament that depletes, either selectively or non-specifically, the cancerous cell population.

Additionally or alternatively, the patient may be suffering from a hemoglobinopathy (e.g., a non-malignant hemoglobinopathy), such as sickle cell anemia, thalassemia, Fanconi anemia, aplastic anemia, and Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome. The subject may be one that is suffering from adenosine deaminase severe combined immunodeficiency (ADA SCID), HIV/AIDS, metachromatic leukodystrophy, Diamond-Blackfan

anemia, and Schwachman-Diamond syndrome. The subject may have or be affected by an inherited blood disorder (e.g., sickle cell anemia) or an autoimmune disorder. Additionally or alternatively, the subject may have or be affected by a malignancy, such as neuroblastoma or a hematologic cancer. For instance, the subject may have a leukemia, lymphoma, or myeloma. In some embodiments, the subject

5 has acute myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphoid leukemia, multiple myeloma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. In some embodiments, the subject has myelodysplastic syndrome. In some embodiments, the subject has an autoimmune disease, such as scleroderma, multiple sclerosis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Type 1 diabetes, or another autoimmune pathology described herein. In some embodiments, the subject is in

10 need of chimeric antigen receptor T-cell (CART) therapy. In some embodiments, the subject has or is otherwise affected by a metabolic storage disorder. The subject may suffer or otherwise be affected by a metabolic disorder selected from the group consisting of glycogen storage diseases, mucopolysaccharidoses, Gaucher's Disease, Hurlers Disease, sphingolipidoses, metachromatic leukodystrophy, or any other diseases or disorders which may benefit from the treatments and therapies

15 disclosed herein and including, without limitation, severe combined immunodeficiency, Wiscott-Aldrich syndrome, hyper immunoglobulin M (IgM) syndrome, Chediak-Higashi disease, hereditary lymphohistiocytosis, osteopetrosis, osteogenesis imperfecta, storage diseases, thalassemia major, sickle cell disease, systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis and those diseases, or disorders described in "Bone Marrow Transplantation for Non-Malignant

20 Disease," ASH Education Book, 1:319-338 (2000), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety as it pertains to pathologies that may be treated by administration of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. Additionally or alternatively, a patient "in need of" a hematopoietic stem cell transplant may one that is or is not suffering from one of the foregoing pathologies, but nonetheless exhibits a reduced level (e.g., as compared to that of an otherwise healthy

25 subject) of one or more endogenous cell types within the hematopoietic lineage, such as megakaryocytes, thrombocytes, platelets, erythrocytes, mast cells, myeoblasts, basophils, neutrophils, eosinophils, microglia, granulocytes, monocytes, osteoclasts, antigen-presenting cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, natural killer cells, T-lymphocytes, and B-lymphocytes. One of skill in the art can readily determine whether one's level of one or more of the foregoing cell types, or other blood cell type, is

30 reduced with respect to an otherwise healthy subject, for instance, by way of flow cytometry and fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) methods, among other procedures, known in the art.

As used herein, 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.

As used herein, the term "recipient" refers to a patient that receives a transplant, such as a

35 transplant containing a population of hematopoietic stem cells. The transplanted cells administered to a recipient may be, e.g., autologous, syngeneic, or allogeneic cells.

As used herein, the term "sample" refers to a specimen (e.g., blood, blood component (e.g., serum or plasma), urine, saliva, amniotic fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, tissue (e.g., placental or dermal), pancreatic fluid, chorionic villus sample, and cells) taken from a subject.

As used herein, the term "scFv" refers to a single chain Fv antibody in which the variable domains of the heavy chain and the light chain from an antibody have been joined to form one chain. scFv fragments contain a single polypeptide chain that includes the variable region of an antibody light chain (V_L) (e.g., CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and/or CDR-L3) and the variable region of an antibody heavy chain (V_H) (e.g., CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and/or CDR-H3) separated by a linker. The linker that joins the V_L and V_H regions of a scFv fragment can be a peptide linker composed of proteinogenic amino acids. Alternative linkers can be used to so as to increase the resistance of the scFv fragment to proteolytic degradation (for example, linkers containing D-amino acids), in order to enhance the solubility of the scFv fragment (for example, hydrophilic linkers such as polyethylene glycol-containing linkers or polypeptides containing 5 repeating glycine and serine residues), to improve the biophysical stability of the molecule (for example, a linker containing cysteine residues that form intramolecular or intermolecular disulfide bonds), or to attenuate the immunogenicity of the scFv fragment (for example, linkers containing glycosylation sites). It will also be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the variable regions of the scFv molecules described herein can be modified such that they vary in amino acid sequence from the antibody molecule 10 from which they were derived. For example, nucleotide or amino acid substitutions leading to conservative substitutions or changes at amino acid residues can be made (e.g., in CDR and/or framework residues) so as to preserve or enhance the ability of the scFv to bind to the antigen recognized 15 by the corresponding antibody.

As used herein, the terms "subject" and "patient" refer to an organism, such as a human, that 20 receives treatment for a particular disease or condition as described herein. For instance, a patient, such as a human patient, may receive treatment prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy in order to promote the engraftment of exogenous hematopoietic stem cells.

As used herein, the phrase "substantially cleared from the blood" refers to a point in time 25 following administration of a therapeutic agent (such as an anti-CD45, anti-CD135, anti-CD34, anti-CD90, or anti-CD110 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand) to a patient when the concentration of the therapeutic agent in a blood sample isolated from the patient is such that the therapeutic agent is not detectable by conventional means (for instance, such that the therapeutic agent is not detectable above the noise threshold of the device or assay used to detect the therapeutic agent). A variety of 30 techniques known in the art can be used to detect antibodies, antibody fragments, and protein ligands, such as ELISA-based detection assays known in the art or described herein. Additional assays that can be used to detect antibodies, antibody fragments, and protein ligands include immunoprecipitation techniques and immunoblot assays, among others known in the art.

As used herein, the phrase "stem cell disorder" broadly refers to any disease, disorder, or 35 condition that may be treated or cured by conditioning a subject's target tissues, and/or by ablating an endogenous stem cell population in a target tissue (e.g., ablating an endogenous hematopoietic stem or progenitor cell population from a subject's bone marrow tissue) and/or by engrafting or transplanting stem cells in a subject's target tissues. For example, Type I diabetes has been shown to be cured by hematopoietic stem cell transplant and may benefit from conditioning in accordance with the compositions and methods described herein. Additional disorders that can be treated using the compositions and

methods described herein include, without limitation, sickle cell anemia, thalassemias, Fanconi anemia, aplastic anemia, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, ADA SCID, HIV/AIDS, metachromatic leukodystrophy, Diamond-Blackfan anemia, and Schwachman-Diamond syndrome. Additional diseases that may be treated using the patient conditioning and/or hematopoietic stem cell transplant methods described herein

5 include inherited blood disorders (e.g., sickle cell anemia) and autoimmune disorders, such as scleroderma, multiple sclerosis, ulcerative colitis, and Crohn's disease. Additional diseases that may be treated using the conditioning and/or transplantation methods described herein include a malignancy, such as a neuroblastoma or a hematologic cancers, such as leukemia, lymphoma, and myeloma. For instance, the cancer may be acute myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic myeloid

10 leukemia, chronic lymphoid leukemia, multiple myeloma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Additional diseases treatable using the conditioning and/or transplantation methods described herein include myelodysplastic syndrome. In some embodiments, the subject has or is otherwise affected by a metabolic storage disorder. For example, the subject may suffer or otherwise be affected by a metabolic disorder selected from the group consisting of glycogen storage diseases,

15 mucopolysaccharidoses, Gaucher's Disease, Hurler's Disease, sphingolipidoses, metachromatic leukodystrophy, or any other diseases or disorders which may benefit from the treatments and therapies disclosed herein and including, without limitation, severe combined immunodeficiency, Wiscott-Aldrich syndrome, hyper immunoglobulin M (IgM) syndrome, Chediak-Higashi disease, hereditary lymphohistiocytosis, osteopetrosis, osteogenesis imperfecta, storage diseases, thalassemia major, sickle

20 cell disease, systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis and those diseases, or disorders described in "Bone Marrow Transplantation for Non-Malignant Disease," ASH Education Book, 1:319-338 (2000), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety as it pertains to pathologies that may be treated by administration of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy.

25 As used herein, the terms "treat" or "treatment" refer to therapeutic treatment, in which the object is to prevent or slow down (lessen) an undesired physiological change or disorder or to promote a beneficial phenotype in the patient being treated. Beneficial or desired clinical results include, but are not limited to, promoting the engraftment of exogenous hematopoietic cells in a patient following antibody conditioning therapy as described herein and subsequent hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy.

30 Additional beneficial results include an increase in the cell count or relative concentration of hematopoietic stem cells in a patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant following conditioning therapy and subsequent administration of an exogenous hematopoietic stem cell graft to the patient. Beneficial results of therapy described herein may also include an increase in the cell count or relative concentration of one or more cells of hematopoietic lineage, such as a megakaryocyte,

35 thrombocyte, platelet, erythrocyte, mast cell, myeloblast, basophil, neutrophil, eosinophil, microglial cell, granulocyte, monocyte, osteoclast, antigen-presenting cell, macrophage, dendritic cell, natural killer cell, T-lymphocyte, or B-lymphocyte, following conditioning therapy and subsequent hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. Additional beneficial results may include the reduction in quantity of a disease-causing cell population, such as a population of cancer cells (e.g., CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or

CD110+ leukemic cells) or autoimmune cells (e.g., CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ autoimmune lymphocytes, such as a CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ T-cell that expresses a T-cell receptor that cross-reacts with a self antigen).

As used herein, the terms “variant” and “derivative” are used interchangeably and refer to naturally-occurring, synthetic, and semi-synthetic analogues of a compound, peptide, protein, or other substance described herein. A variant or derivative of a compound, peptide, protein, or other substance described herein may retain or improve upon the biological activity of the original material.

As used herein, the term “vector” includes a nucleic acid vector, such as a plasmid, a DNA vector, a plasmid, a RNA vector, virus, or other suitable replicon. Expression vectors described herein may contain a polynucleotide sequence as well as, for example, additional sequence elements used for the expression of proteins and/or the integration of these polynucleotide sequences into the genome of a mammalian cell. Certain vectors that can be used for the expression of antibodies and antibody fragments of the invention include plasmids that contain regulatory sequences, such as promoter and enhancer regions, which direct gene transcription. Other useful vectors for expression of antibodies and antibody fragments contain polynucleotide sequences that enhance the rate of translation of these genes or improve the stability or nuclear export of the mRNA that results from gene transcription. These sequence elements may include, for example, 5' and 3' untranslated regions and a polyadenylation signal site in order to direct efficient transcription of the gene carried on the expression vector. The expression vectors described herein may also contain a polynucleotide encoding a marker for selection of cells that contain such a vector. Examples of a suitable marker include genes that encode resistance to antibiotics, such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, and nourseothricin.

As used herein, the term “alkyl” refers to a straight- or branched-chain alkyl group having, for example, from 1 to 20 carbon atoms in the chain. Examples of alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, tert-pentyl, hexyl, isoheptyl, and the like.

As used herein, the term “alkylene” refers to a straight- or branched-chain divalent alkyl group. The divalent positions may be on the same or different atoms within the alkyl chain. Examples of alkylene include methylene, ethylene, propylene, isopropylene, and the like.

As used herein, the term “heteroalkyl” refers to a straight or branched-chain alkyl group having, for example, from 1 to 20 carbon atoms in the chain, and further containing one or more heteroatoms (e.g., oxygen, nitrogen, or sulfur, among others) in the chain.

As used herein, the term “heteroalkylene” refers to a straight- or branched-chain divalent heteroalkyl group. The divalent positions may be on the same or different atoms within the heteroalkyl chain. The divalent positions may be one or more heteroatoms.

As used herein, the term “alkenyl” refers to a straight- or branched-chain alkenyl group having, for example, from 2 to 20 carbon atoms in the chain. Examples of alkenyl groups include vinyl, propenyl, isopropenyl, butenyl, tert-butyl, hexenyl, and the like.

As used herein, the term “alkenylene” refers to a straight- or branched-chain divalent alkenyl group. The divalent positions may be on the same or different atoms within the alkenyl chain. Examples

of alkenylene include ethenylene, propenylene, isopropenylene, butenylene, and the like.

As used herein, the term "heteroalkenyl" refers to a straight- or branched-chain alkenyl group having, for example, from 2 to 20 carbon atoms in the chain, and further containing one or more heteroatoms (e.g., oxygen, nitrogen, or sulfur, among others) in the chain.

5 As used herein, the term "heteroalkenylene" refers to a straight- or branched-chain divalent heteroalkenyl group. The divalent positions may be on the same or different atoms within the heteroalkenyl chain. The divalent positions may be one or more heteroatoms.

10 As used herein, the term "alkynyl" refers to a straight- or branched-chain alkynyl group having, for example, from 2 to 20 carbon atoms in the chain. Examples of alkynyl groups include propargyl, butynyl, pentynyl, hexynyl, and the like.

As used herein, the term "alkynylene" refers to a straight- or branched-chain divalent alkynyl group. The divalent positions may be on the same or different atoms within the alkynyl chain.

15 As used herein, the term "heteroalkynyl" refers to a straight- or branched-chain alkynyl group having, for example, from 2 to 20 carbon atoms in the chain, and further containing one or more heteroatoms (e.g., oxygen, nitrogen, or sulfur, among others) in the chain.

As used herein, the term "heteroalkynylene" refers to a straight- or branched-chain divalent heteroalkynyl group. The divalent positions may be on the same or different atoms within the heteroalkynyl chain. The divalent positions may be one or more heteroatoms.

20 As used herein, the term "cycloalkyl" refers to a monocyclic, or fused, bridged, or spiro polycyclic ring structure that is saturated and has, for example, from 3 to 12 carbon ring atoms. Examples of cycloalkyl groups include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, bicyclo[3.1.0]hexane, and the like.

25 As used herein, the term "cycloalkylene" refers to a divalent cycloalkyl group. The divalent positions may be on the same or different atoms within the ring structure. Examples of cycloalkylene include cyclopropylene, cyclobutylene, cyclopentylene, cyclohexylene, and the like.

30 As used herein, the term "heterocycloalkyl" refers to a monocyclic, or fused, bridged, or spiro polycyclic ring structure that is saturated and has, for example, from 3 to 12 ring atoms per ring structure selected from carbon atoms and heteroatoms selected from, e.g., nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, among others. The ring structure may contain, for example, one or more oxo groups on carbon, nitrogen, or sulfur ring members.

As used herein, the term "heterocycloalkylene" refers to a divalent heterocycloalkyl group. The divalent positions may be on the same or different atoms within the ring structure. The divalent positions may be one or more heteroatoms.

35 As used herein, the term "aryl" refers to a monocyclic or multicyclic aromatic ring system containing, for example, from 6 to 19 carbon atoms. Aryl groups include, but are not limited to, phenyl, fluorenyl, naphthyl, and the like.

As used herein, the term "arylene" refers to a divalent aryl group. The divalent positions may be on the same or different atoms.

As used herein, the term "heteroaryl" refers to a monocyclic heteroaromatic, or a bicyclic or a tricyclic fused-ring heteroaromatic group. Heteroaryl groups include pyridyl, pyrrolyl, furyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-triazinyl, 1,2,3-triazinyl, 5-benzofuryl, [2,3-dihydro]benzofuryl, isobenzofuryl, benzothienyl, benzotriazolyl, isobenzothienyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, 3H-indolyl, benzimidazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, quinolizinyl, quinazolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinoxalinyl, cinnolinyl, napthyridinyl, pyrido[3,4-b]pyridyl, pyrido[3,2-b]pyridyl, pyrido[4,3-b]pyridyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, tetrazolyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinolyl, purinyl, pteridinyl, carbazolyl, xanthenyl, benzoquinolyl, and the like.

10 As used herein, the term "heteroarylene" refers to a divalent heteroaryl group. The divalent positions may be on the same or different atoms. The divalent positions may be one or more heteroatoms.

Unless otherwise constrained by the definition of the individual substituent, the foregoing chemical moieties, such as "alkyl", "alkylene", "heteroalkyl", "heteroalkylene", "alkenyl", "alkenylene", 15 "heteroalkenyl", "heteroalkenylene", "alkynyl", "alkynylene", "heteroalkynyl", "heteroalkynylene", "cycloalkyl", "cycloalkylene", "heterocyclolalkyl", heterocycloalkylene", "aryl", "arylene", "heteroaryl", and "heteroarylene" groups can optionally be substituted with, for example, from 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyl aryl, alkyl heteroaryl, alkyl cycloalkyl, alkyl heterocycloalkyl, amino, ammonium, acyl, acyloxy, acylamino, aminocarbonyl, 20 alkoxy carbonyl, ureido, carbamate, aryl, heteroaryl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, alkoxy, sulfanyl, halogen, carboxy, trihalomethyl, cyano, hydroxy, mercapto, nitro, and the like. The substitution may include situations in which neighboring substituents have undergone ring closure, such as ring closure of vicinal functional substituents, to form, for instance, lactams, lactones, cyclic anhydrides, acetals, hemiacetals, thioacetals, aminals, and hemiaminals, formed by ring closure, for example, to furnish a protecting group.

25

Antibodies that Recognize Hematopoietic Cell Antigens

The present invention is based in part on the discovery that antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands capable of binding CD45, CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110 can be used as therapeutic agents to (i) directly treat cancers and autoimmune diseases characterized by cells that 30 express one or more of these antigens and (ii) promote the engraftment of transplanted hematopoietic stem cells in a patient in need of transplant therapy. These therapeutic activities can be caused, for instance, by the binding of antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and/or ligands to one or more of the foregoing antigens expressed on the surface of a cell, such as a cancer cell, autoimmune cell, or hematopoietic stem cell and subsequently inducing cell death. The depletion of endogenous 35 hematopoietic stem cells can provide a niche toward which transplanted hematopoietic stem cells can home, and subsequently establish productive hematopoiesis. In this way, transplanted hematopoietic stem cells may successfully engraft in a patient, such as human patient suffering from a stem cell disorder described herein. The following sections describe each of these antigens as well as antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof capable of binding these targets.

Anti-CD45 Antibodies

Antibodies and antigen-binding fragments capable of binding human CD45 (mRNA NCBI Reference Sequence: NM_080921.3, Protein NCBI Reference Sequence: NP_563578.2), including those capable of binding the isoform CD45RO, can be used in conjunction with the compositions and methods disclosed herein, such as to promote engraftment of hematopoietic stem cell grafts in a patient in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. Multiple isoforms of CD45 arise from the alternative splicing of 34 exons in the primary transcript. Splicing of exons 4, 5, 6, and potentially 7 give rise to multiple CD45 variations. Selective exon expression is observed in the CD45 isoforms described in Table 1, below.

10

Table 1. Exon expression in various CD45 isoforms

CD45 Isoform	Exon Expression Pattern
CD45RA	Expresses exon 4 only
CD45RB	Expresses exon 5 only
CD45RC	Expresses exon 6 only
CD45RO	Does not express exons 4-6

Alternative splicing can result in individual exons or combinations of exons expressed in various isoforms of the CD45 protein (for example, CD45RA, CD45RAB, CD45RABC). In contrast, CD45RO lacks expression of exons 4-6 and is generated from a combination of exons 1-3 and 7-34. There is evidence that exon 7 can also be excluded from the protein, resulting in splicing together of exons 1-3 and 8-34. This protein, designated E3-8, has been detected at the mRNA level but has not been currently identified by flow cytometry.

CD45RO is currently the only known CD45 isoform expressed on hematopoietic stem cells.

CD45RA and CD45RABC have not been detected or are excluded from the phenotype of hematopoietic stem cells. There is evidence from studies conducted in mice that CD45RB is expressed on fetal hematopoietic stem cells, but it is not present on adult bone marrow hematopoietic stem cells. Notably, CD45RC has a high rate of polymorphism in exon 6 found within Asian populations (a polymorphism at exon 6 in CD45RC is found in approximately 25% of the Japanese population). This polymorphism leads to high expression of CD45RO and decreased levels of CD45RA, CD45RB, and CD45RC. Additionally, CD45RA variants (such as CD45RAB and CD45RAC) exhibit a polymorphism in exon 4 that has been associated with autoimmune disease.

The presence of CD45RO on hematopoietic stem cells and its comparatively limited expression on other immune cells (such as T and B lymphocyte subsets and various myeloid cells) renders CD45RO a particularly well-suited target for conditioning therapy for patients in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant. As CD45RO only lacks expression of exons 4, 5, and 6, its use as an immunogen enables the screening of pan CD45 Abs and CD45RO-specific antibodies.

Anti-CD45 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning methods described herein include, for example, the anti-CD45 antibody clone HI30, which is commercially available from BIOLEGEND® (San Diego, CA), as well as humanized variants thereof. Humanization of

antibodies can be performed by replacing framework residues and constant region residues of a non-human antibody with those of a germline human antibody according to procedures known in the art (as described, for instance, in Example 7, below). Additional anti-CD45 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the methods described herein include the anti-CD45 antibodies ab10558, EP322Y, 5 MEM-28, ab10559, 0.N.125, F10-89-4, HLe-1, 2B11, YTH24.5, PD7/26/16, F10-89-4, 1B7, ab154885, B-A11, phosphor S1007, ab170444, EP350, Y321, GA90, D3/9, X1 6/99, and LT45, which are commercially available from ABCAM® (Cambridge, MA), as well as humanized variants thereof. Further anti-CD45 10 antibodies that may be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning procedures described herein include anti-CD45 antibody HPA000440, which is commercially available from SIGMA-ALDRICH® (St. Louis, MO), and humanized variants thereof. Additional anti-CD45 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning methods described herein include murine monoclonal antibody BC8, which is described, for instance, in Matthews et al., Blood 78:1864-1874, 1991, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD45 antibodies, as well as humanized 15 variants thereof. Further anti-CD45 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the methods described herein include monoclonal antibody YAML568, which is described, for instance, in Glatting et al., J. Nucl. Med. 8:1335-1341, 2006, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD45 antibodies, as well as humanized variants thereof. Additional anti-CD45 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning procedures described herein include 20 monoclonal antibodies YTH54.12 and YTH25.4, which are described, for instance, in Brenner et al., Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 996:80-88, 2003, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD45 antibodies, as well as humanized variants thereof. Additional anti-CD45 antibodies for use with the patient conditioning methods described herein include UCHL1, 2H4, SN130, MD4.3, MBI, and MT2, which are described, for instance, in Brown et al., Immunology 64:331-336, 1998, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD45 antibodies, as well as humanized 25 variants thereof. Additional anti-CD45 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the methods described herein include those produced and released from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) Accession Nos. RA3-6132, RA3-2C2, and TIB122, as well as monoclonal antibodies C363.16A, and 13/2, which are described, for instance, in Johnson et al., J. Exp. Med. 169:1179-1184, 1989, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD45 antibodies, as well as humanized 30 variants thereof. Further anti-CD45 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning methods described herein include the monoclonal antibodies AHN-12.1, AHN-12, AHN-12.2, AHN-12.3, AHN-12.4, HLe-1, and KC56(T200), which are described, for instance, in Harvath et al., J. Immunol. 146:949-957, 1991, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD45 antibodies, as well as humanized variants thereof.

35 Additional anti-CD45 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning methods described herein include those described, for example, in US Patent Nos. 7,265,212 (which describes, e.g., anti-CD45 antibodies 39E11, 16C9, and 1G10, among other clones); 7,160,987 (which describes, e.g., anti-CD45 antibodies produced and released by ATCC Accession No. HB-11873, such as monoclonal antibody 6G3); and 6,099,838 (which describes, e.g., anti-CD45 antibody MT3, as well as

antibodies produced and released by ATCC Accession Nos. HB220 (also designated MB23G2) and HB223), as well as US 2004/0096901 and US 2008/0003224 (which describes, e.g., anti-CD45 antibodies produced and released by ATCC Accession No. PTA-7339, such as monoclonal antibody 17.1), the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference as they pertain to anti-CD45 antibodies.

Further anti-CD45 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning methods described herein include antibodies produced and released from ATCC Accession Nos. MB4B4, MB23G2, 14.8, GAP 8.3, 74-9-3, I/24.D6, 9.4, 4B2, M1/9.3.4.HL.2, as well as humanized and/or affinity-matured variants thereof. Affinity maturation can be performed, for instance, using in vitro display techniques described herein or known in the art, such as phage display, as described in Example 6, below.

Additional anti-CD45 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning methods described herein include anti-CD45 antibody T29/33, which is described, for instance, in Morikawa et al., *Int. J. Hematol.* 54:495-504, 1991, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD45 antibodies.

The disclosures of each of the foregoing publications are incorporated herein by reference as they pertain to anti-CD45 antibodies. Antibodies and antigen-binding fragments that may be used in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein include the above-described antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, as well as humanized variants of those non-human antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described above and antibodies or antigen-binding fragments that bind the same epitope as those described above, as assessed, for instance, by way of a competitive CD45 binding assay.

Anti-CD135 Antibodies

The present invention is based in part on the discovery that antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof capable of binding CD135 (also referred to as Flk2 and Flt3) can be used as therapeutic agents to treat cancers and autoimmune diseases directly, as well as to promote the engraftment of transplanted hematopoietic stem cells in a patient in need of transplant therapy. Additionally, it has been discovered that ligands that bind CD135, such as human Flt3 ligand, can be used to treat cancers and autoimmune diseases directly, as well as to promote the engraftment of transplanted hematopoietic stem cells in a patient in need of transplant therapy. These ligands, such as human Flt3 ligand, can be covalently bound to an effector domain, such as an Fc domain, for instance, in order to promote antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC).

Hematopoietic stem cells have been shown to express CD135, as this antigen is a receptor tyrosine kinase that has been reported to promote the up-regulation of Mcl-1, which in turn modulates cell survival throughout hematopoiesis (see, e.g., Kikushige et al., *J. Immunol.* 180:7358-7367, 2008, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to the expression of CD135 by hematopoietic stem cells). Antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands capable of binding this cell-surface antigen can be identified using techniques known in the art and described herein, such

as by immunization, computational modeling techniques, and in vitro selection methods, such as the phage display and cell-based display platforms described below.

Anti-CD135 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning methods disclosed herein include those that have one or more, or all, of the following CDRs:

- 5 a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYYMH (SEQ ID NO: 1);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence IINPSGGSTSYAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 2);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence GVGAHDAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 3) or VVAAAVADY (SEQ ID NO: 4);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RSSQSLLHSNGNNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 5) or 10 RSSQSLLHSNGNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 6);
- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence LGSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence MQGTHPAIS (SEQ ID NO: 8) or 15 MQSLQTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 9).

Additional Anti-CD135 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning

15 methods disclosed herein include those that have one or more, or all, of the following CDRs:

- a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYAIS (SEQ ID NO: 10);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence GIPIFGTANYAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 11);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence FALFGFREQAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 12);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RASQSISSYLN (SEQ ID NO: 13);
- 20 e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence AASSLQS (SEQ ID NO: 14); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence QQSYSTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 15).

The foregoing antibodies are described, e.g., in US Patent No. 8,071,099, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD135 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof. The antibodies and fragments thereof disclosed in US Patent No. 8,071,099, such as IMC-EB10 25 and IMC-NC7, can be used in conjunction with the methods disclosed herein.

In addition to the above, anti-CD135 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning methods described herein include those that have one or more, or all, of the following CDRs:

- 30 a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYWMH (SEQ ID NO: 22);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence EIDPSDSYKDYNQKFK (SEQ ID NO: 23);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence AITTPFDF (SEQ ID NO: 24);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RASQSISNNLH (SEQ ID NO: 25);
- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence YASQSIS (SEQ ID NO: 26); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence QQSNTWPYT (SEQ ID NO: 27).

Additional Anti-CD135 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning

35 methods disclosed herein include those that have one or more, or all, of the following CDRs:

- a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence NYGLH (SEQ ID NO: 28);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence VIWSGGSTDYNAAFIS (SEQ ID NO: 29);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence KGGIYYANHYYAMDY (SEQ ID NO: 30);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence KSSQSLLNSGNQKNYM (SEQ ID NO: 31);

- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence GASTRES (SEQ ID NO: 32); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence QNDHSYPLT (SEQ ID NO: 33).

The foregoing antibodies are described, e.g., in US Patent No. 9,023,996, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD135 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof. The antibodies and fragments thereof disclosed in US Patent No. 9,023,996, such as clones 5 4G8 and BV10, can be used in conjunction with the methods disclosed herein.

Other anti-CD135 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning methods described herein include, for instance, antibodies produced and released by American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) Accession No. ATCC HB 11,557, which is described, for example, in US 10 Patent No. 5,635,388, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD135 antibodies. Additional anti-CD135 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning methods described herein include, for instance, antibodies produced and released by hybridoma cells that are deposited at the International Depositary Authority DSMZ-Deutsche Sammlung 15 von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH Mascheroder Weg 1b, D-38124 Braunschweig, Germany, as of Dec. 19, 1995 under No. DSM ACC2249 in accordance with the Budapest Treaty, and designated 4G8B4B 12, which are described, for example, in US Patent No. 6,156,882, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD135 antibodies. Additional anti-CD135 20 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient conditioning methods described herein include, for instance, antibodies produced and released by hybridoma cells that were deposited on Dec. 19. 1995 under No. DSM ACC2248 at the German Collection of Microorganisms and Cell Cultures Ltd. in accordance with the Budapest Treaty, and designated BV10A4H2, which are described, for example, in US Patent No. 5,777,084, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD135 antibodies. Additional anti-CD135 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the patient-conditioning methods described herein include, for instance, antibodies produced and released by ATCC 25 Accession No. FTA-4089, which is described, for example, in US Patent No. 7,183,385, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD135 antibodies. Additional anti-CD135 antibodies are described in US Patent Nos. 5,548,065 (including, for instance, anti-CD135 antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands produced and released by ATCC Accession Nos. CRL 10907, CRL 10935, CRL 10936, and CRL 11005) and 9,109,227, as well as in US 2009/0054358, the 30 disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference as they pertain to anti-CD135 antibodies. Other anti-CD135 antibodies for use in conjunction with the methods described herein include antibodies produced by the rabbit hybridoma cell line C24D9, and humanized variants thereof, as described, for example, in US 2010/0093008, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD135 antibodies.

35 In addition to the above, antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof capable of binding CD135 include those described in WO 1995/007348, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD135 antibodies. For instance, humanized variants of rat antibody 19A, produced and released by ATCC Accession No. HB 11442, humanized variants of antibody 23H, produced and released by ATCC Accession No. HB 11443, humanized variants of antibody 2A13,

produced and released by ATCC Accession No. 11444, humanized variants of murine antibody 6J11, produced and released by ATCC Accession No. HB 11445, and humanized variants of rat antibody 7 IE, as described in WO 1995/007348, can be used in conjunction with the methods described herein to condition a patient prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy.

5 In addition to antibodies and antigen-binding fragments, CD135 ligands, such as human Flt3 ligand, can be administered to a patient according to the methods described herein, such as to treat a cancer or autoimmune disorder or to condition a patient prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. For instance, CD135 ligands, such as human Flt3 ligand, can be conjugated to a cytotoxin (e.g., according to the methods described below or known in the art) or another effector molecule, such as an 10 Fc domain. CD135 ligands for use with the methods described herein include, for example, human Flt3 ligand-IgG1 Fc conjugates, human Flt3 ligand-IgG2 Fc conjugates, human Flt3 ligand-IgG3 Fc conjugates, and human Flt3 ligand-IgG4 Fc conjugates, such as those produced by ADIPOGEN® (San Diego, CA), product number AG-40B-0119.

15 The disclosures of each of the foregoing publications are incorporated herein by reference as they pertain to anti-CD135 antibodies. Antibodies and antigen-binding fragments that may be used in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein include the above-described antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, as well as humanized variants of those non-human antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described above and antibodies or antigen-binding fragments that bind the same epitope as those described above, as assessed, for instance, by way of a competitive CD135 20 binding assay.

Anti-CD34 Antibodies

Antibodies and antigen-binding fragments capable of binding human CD34 (mRNA NCBI Reference Sequence: NM_001025109.1, Protein NCBI Reference Sequence: NP_001020280.1) can be 25 used in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein. An understanding of the polymorphisms affecting the coding region or extracellular domain of CD34 in a significant percentage of the population has not yet been established. There are two isoforms of CD34 that differ in the length of their cytoplasmic tail (long and short). Recently, the long isoform was used to generate a stable cell line expressing CD34 that could be used as an immunogen (see, e.g., *Adv. Pharm. Bull.* 5:69–75, 2015). 30 CD34, such as the long isoform of CD34, can be used as an immunogen in order to identify antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof capable of binding CD34 and suitable, for example, for the treatment of cancers and autoimmune diseases, as well as for use as a conditioning agent prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy.

CD34 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the methods described herein include, 35 without limitation, antibodies produced and released from ATCC Accession No. AC133.1 and HB 12346, as described, for example, in US Patent No. 5,843,633.

The disclosure of the foregoing publication is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to anti-CD34 antibodies. Antibodies and antigen-binding fragments that may be used in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein include the above-described antibodies and antigen-binding

fragments thereof, as well as humanized variants of those non-human antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described above and antibodies or antigen-binding fragments that bind the same epitope as those described above, as assessed, for instance, by way of a competitive CD34 binding assay.

5 *Anti-CD90 Antibodies*

Antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof capable of binding human CD90 can be used in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein. Hematopoietic stem cells have been shown to express CD90, as Lin-CD34+CD38-CD90+CD45RA- fractions of human cord blood are enriched have been reported to contain hematopoietic stem cells (see, e.g., Majeti et al., *Cell Stem Cell* 1:635-645, 2007, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to the expression of CD90 by hematopoietic stem cells). Antibodies and antigen-binding fragments capable of binding this cell-surface antigen can be raised using techniques known in the art and described herein, such as by immunization and in vitro selection techniques including phage display and cell-based display platforms described below.

10 Anti-CD90 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the methods described herein include, without limitation, EPR3132, EPR3133, AF-9, 5E10, F15-42-1, 7E1B11, ab189367, aTHy-1A1, ab106934, and ab110477, which are commercially available from ABCAM® (Cambridge, MA), as well as humanized variants thereof.

15 Antibodies and antigen-binding fragments that may be used in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein include the above-described antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, as well as humanized variants of those non-human antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described above and antibodies or antigen-binding fragments that bind the same epitope as those described above, as assessed, for instance, by way of a competitive CD90 binding assay.

25 *Anti-CD110 Antibodies*

Antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof capable of binding human CD110 (also referred to as c-mpl and thrombopoietic receptor (TPO)) can be used in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein. Hematopoietic stem cells have been shown to express CD110, and the expression of CD110 has been correlated with hematopoietic stem cell functional potential and decreases as hematopoietic stem cells differentiate and progress through the hematopoietic lineage (see, e.g., Ninos et al., *J. Transl. Med.* 4:9, 2006, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to the expression of CD110 by hematopoietic stem cells). Antibodies and antigen-binding fragments capable of binding this cell-surface antigen can be raised using techniques known in the art and described herein, such as by immunization and in vitro selection techniques including phage display and cell-based display platforms described below.

30 Anti-CD110 antibodies that can be used in conjunction with the methods described herein, such as the cancer treatment methods, autoimmune disease treatment methods, and patient conditioning methods described herein include clones BAH-1, 1.78.1, and 1.6.1, as described, for example, in De Gobbi et al., *Epigenetics Chromatin* 4:9, 2011; Erickson-Miller et al., *BMC Cancer* 12:405, 2012; and Petit

Cocault et al., Exp. Hematol. 44:297-302, 2016, the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference as they pertain to anti-CD110 antibodies.

The disclosures of each of the foregoing publications are incorporated herein by reference as they pertain to anti-CD110 antibodies. Antibodies and antigen-binding fragments that may be used in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein include the above-described antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, as well as humanized variants of those non-human antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described above and antibodies or antigen-binding fragments that bind the same epitope as those described above, as assessed, for instance, by way of a competitive CD110 binding assay.

10

Additional antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof

Antibodies and ligands for use in conjunction with the methods described herein include variants of those antibodies described above, such as antibody fragments that contain or lack an Fc domain, as well as humanized variants of non-human antibodies described herein and antibody-like protein scaffolds (e.g., ¹⁰Fn3 domains) containing one or more, or all, of the CDRs or equivalent regions thereof of an antibody, antibody fragment, or ligand described herein. Exemplary antigen-binding fragments of the foregoing antibodies include a dual-variable immunoglobulin domain, a single-chain Fv molecule (scFv), a diabody, a triabody, a nanobody, an antibody-like protein scaffold, a Fv fragment, a Fab fragment, a F(ab')₂ molecule, and a tandem di-scFv, among others.

20

Methods of Combination Therapy

Using the methods described herein, a physician of skill in the art may treat a patient for cancer or an autoimmune disease or may condition a patient prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy by administering one or more antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, or ligands described herein.

25

For instance, a physician may treat a cancer or autoimmune disease or condition a patient for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy by administering an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that recognizes and binds CD45 (e.g., CD45RO) alone or in combination with an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that recognizes and binds CD135, an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that recognizes and binds CD34, an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that recognizes and binds CD90, and/or an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that recognizes and binds CD110. Dosing regimens for combination therapy may include sequential administration of two or more of the above antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, or ligands, such that a first antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand is administered to a patient at a designated time point, and a second antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand is subsequently administered to a patient at a later time point, for example, so as to optimize the pharmacokinetic profile of the combined therapeutic dosage. Two or more antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, or ligands that each bind one or more of the hematopoietic stem cell antigens described herein can be administered to a patient (e.g., a human patient) concurrently, may be admixed with one another in a single pharmaceutical composition, or may be administered at different times (e.g.,

within 1-24 hours of one another, such as within 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, 18 hours, 19 hours, 20 hours, 21 hours, 22 hours, 23 hours, 24 hours, or more, of one another).

Antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands can be administered to a patient so as

- 5 to recognize and bind multiple hematopoietic stem cell antigens using a single antibody. This can be achieved, for example, using bi-specific and multi-specific antibodies. For instance, bi-specific antibodies containing an antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD45 (e.g., CD45RO) and another antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD135 can be administered to a patient in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy in order to deplete CD45+ CD135+ cells, thereby creating a vacancy in
- 10 hematopoietic tissue (e.g., the bone marrow) that can be filled by an exogenous hematopoietic stem cell transplant. Similarly, bi-specific antibodies containing an antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD45 (e.g., CD45RO) and CD34 can be administered to a patient in order to deplete CD34+ CD45+ cells prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. Bi-specific antibodies containing an antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD45 (e.g., CD45RO) and CD90 can be similarly administered to a
- 15 patient, such as a patient suffering from cancer or an autoimmune disease, or in order to deplete CD45+ CD90+ cells prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. Additionally, bi-specific antibodies containing an antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD45 (e.g., CD45RO) and CD110 can be administered to a patient, for instance, in order to deplete CD45+ CD110+ cells prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

- 20 In some embodiments, bi-specific antibodies containing an antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD135 and another antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD34 can be administered to a patient, such as a patient suffering from cancer, an autoimmune disease, or in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy in order to deplete CD34+ CD135+ cells, thereby creating a vacancy in hematopoietic tissue (e.g., the bone marrow) that can be filled by an exogenous hematopoietic stem cell transplant. Similarly, bi-specific antibodies containing an antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD135 and CD90 can be administered to a patient in order to deplete CD90+ CD135+ cells prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. Bi-specific antibodies containing an antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD135 and CD110 can be similarly administered to a patient, for instance, in order to deplete CD110+ CD135+ cells prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy.
- 25

- 30 In some embodiments, bi-specific antibodies containing an antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD34 and another antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD90 can be administered to a patient suffering from cancer, an autoimmune disease, or in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy in order to deplete CD34+ CD90+ cells, thereby creating a vacancy in hematopoietic tissue (e.g., the bone marrow) that can be filled by an exogenous hematopoietic stem cell transplant. Similarly, bi-specific antibodies containing an antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD34 and CD110 can be administered to a patient, for instance, in order to deplete CD34+ CD110+ cells prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy.
- 35

In some embodiments, bi-specific antibodies containing an antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD90 and another antigen-binding fragment that selectively binds CD110 can be

administered to a patient suffering from cancer, an autoimmune disease, or in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy in order to deplete CD90+ CD110+ cells, thereby creating a vacancy in hematopoietic tissue (e.g., the bone marrow) that can be filled by an exogenous hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

5

Methods of Identifying Antibodies and Ligands

Methods for high throughput screening of antibody, antibody fragment, and ligand libraries for molecules capable of binding CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and CD110 can be used to identify and affinity mature antibodies useful for treating cancers, autoimmune diseases, and conditioning a patient (e.g., a human patient) in need of hematopoietic stem cell therapy as described herein. Such methods include in vitro display techniques known in the art, such as phage display, bacterial display, yeast display, mammalian cell display, ribosome display, mRNA display, and cDNA display, among others. The use of phage display to isolate ligands that bind biologically relevant molecules has been reviewed, for example, in Felici et al., *Biotechnol. Annual Rev.* 1:149-183, 1995; Katz, *Annual Rev. Biophys. Biomol. Struct.* 26:27-45, 1997; and Hoogenboom et al., *Immunotechnology* 4:1-20, 1998, the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference as they pertain to in vitro display techniques. Randomized combinatorial peptide libraries have been constructed to select for polypeptides that bind cell surface antigens as described in Kay, *Perspect. Drug Discovery Des.* 2:251-268, 1995 and Kay et al., *Mol. Divers.* 1:139-140, 1996, the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference as they pertain to the discovery of antigen-binding molecules. Proteins, such as multimeric proteins, have been successfully phage-displayed as functional molecules (see, for example, EP 0349578; EP 4527839; and EP 0589877, as well as Chiswell and McCafferty, *Trends Biotechnol.* 10:80-84 1992, the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference as they pertain to the use of in vitro display techniques for the discovery of antigen-binding molecules). In addition, functional antibody fragments, such as Fab and scFv fragments, have been expressed in in vitro display formats (see, for example, McCafferty et al., *Nature* 348:552- 554, 1990; Barbas et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:7978-7982, 1991; and Clackson et al., *Nature* 352:624-628, 1991, the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference as they pertain to in vitro display platforms for the discovery of antigen-binding molecules). These techniques, among others, can be used to identify and improve the affinity of antibodies that bind hematopoietic stem cell antigens (such as CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and CD110) that can in turn be used to deplete endogenous hematopoietic stem cells in a patient (e.g., a human patient) in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy.

In addition to in vitro display techniques, computational modeling techniques can be used to design and identify antibodies, antibody fragments, and ligands in silico that bind CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110. For example, using computational modeling techniques, one of skill in the art can screen libraries of antibodies, antibody fragments, and ligands in silico for molecules capable of binding specific epitopes on CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and CD110, such as extracellular epitopes of these antigens. The antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands identified by these computational techniques can be used in conjunction with the therapeutic methods

described herein, such as the cancer and autoimmune disease treatment methods described herein and the patient conditioning procedures described herein.

Additional techniques can be used to identify antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands that bind CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110 on the surface of a cell (e.g., a cancer cell, autoimmune cell, or a hematopoietic stem cell) and that are internalized by the cell, for instance, by receptor-mediated endocytosis. For example, the in vitro display techniques described above can be adapted to screen for antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands that bind CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110 on the surface of a cancer cell, autoimmune cell, or hematopoietic stem cell and that are subsequently internalized. Phage display represents one such technique that can be used in conjunction with this screening paradigm. To identify antibodies, fragments thereof, and ligands that bind one or more of the above targets and are subsequently internalized by cancer cells, autoimmune cells, or hematopoietic stem cells, one of skill in the art can adapt the phage display techniques described, for example, in Williams et al., Leukemia 19:1432-1438, 2005, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. For example, using mutagenesis methods known in the art, recombinant phage libraries can be produced that encode antibodies, antibody fragments, such as scFv fragments, Fab fragments, diabodies, triabodies, and ¹⁰Fn3 domains, among others, or ligands that contain randomized amino acid cassettes (e.g., in one or more, or all, of the CDRs or equivalent regions thereof or an antibody or antibody fragment). The framework regions, hinge, Fc domain, and other regions of the antibodies or antibody fragments may be designed such that they are non-immunogenic in humans, for instance, by virtue of having human germline antibody sequences or sequences that exhibit only minor variations relative to human germline antibodies.

Using phage display techniques described herein or known in the art, phage libraries containing randomized antibodies, antibody fragments, or ligands covalently bound to the phage particles can be incubated with CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110 antigen, for instance, by first incubating the phage library with blocking agents (such as, for instance, milk protein, bovine serum albumin, and/or IgG so as to remove phage encoding antibodies, fragments thereof, or ligands that exhibit non-specific protein binding and phage that encode antibodies or fragments thereof that bind Fc domains, and then incubating the phage library with a population of hematopoietic stem cells. The phage library can be incubated with the target cells, such as cancer cells, autoimmune cells, or hematopoietic stem cells for a time sufficient to allow CD45-specific, CD135-specific, CD34-specific, CD90-specific, and/or CD110-specific antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, or ligands to bind cell-surface antigen and to subsequently be internalized by the cancer cells, autoimmune cells, or hematopoietic stem cells (e.g., from 30 minutes to 6 hours at 4° C, such as 1 hour at 4° C). Phage containing antibodies, fragments thereof, or ligands that do not exhibit sufficient affinity for one or more of these antigens so as to permit binding to, and internalization by, cancer cells, autoimmune cells, or hematopoietic stem cells can subsequently be removed by washing the cells, for instance, with cold (4° C) 0.1 M glycine buffer at pH 2.8. Phage bound to antibodies, fragments thereof, or ligands that have been internalized by the cancer cells, autoimmune cells, or hematopoietic stem cells can be identified, for instance, by lysing the

cells and recovering internalized phage from the cell culture medium. The phage can then be amplified in bacterial cells, for example, by incubating bacterial cells with recovered phage in 2xYT medium using methods known in the art. Phage recovered from this medium can then be characterized, for instance, by determining the nucleic acid sequence of the gene(s) encoding the antibodies, fragments thereof, or 5 ligands inserted within the phage genome. The encoded antibodies, fragments thereof, or ligands can subsequently be prepared de novo by chemical synthesis (for instance, of antibody fragments, such as scFv fragments, or ligands) or by recombinant expression (for instance, of full-length antibodies).

The internalizing capacity of the prepared antibodies, fragments thereof, or ligands can be assessed, for instance, using radionuclide internalization assays known in the art. For example, antibodies, fragments 10 thereof, or ligands identified using in vitro display techniques described herein or known in the art can be functionalized by incorporation of a radioactive isotope, such as ¹⁸F, ⁷⁵Br, ⁷⁷Br, ¹²²I, ¹²³I, ¹²⁴I, ¹²⁵I, ¹²⁹I, ¹³¹I, ²¹¹At, ⁶⁷Ga, ¹¹¹In, ⁹⁹Tc, ¹⁶⁹Yb, ¹⁸⁶Re, ⁶⁴Cu, ⁶⁷Cu, ¹⁷⁷Lu, ⁷⁷As, ⁷²As, ⁸⁶Y, ⁹⁰Y, ⁸⁹Zr, ²¹²Bi, ²¹³Bi, or ²²⁵Ac. For instance, radioactive halogens, such as ¹⁸F, ⁷⁵Br, ⁷⁷Br, ¹²²I, ¹²³I, ¹²⁴I, ¹²⁵I, ¹²⁹I, ¹³¹I, ²¹¹At, can be incorporated into 15 antibodies, fragments thereof, or ligands using beads, such as polystyrene beads, containing electrophilic halogen reagents (e.g., Iodination Beads, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Cambridge, MA). Radiolabeled 20 antibodies, fragments thereof, or ligands can be incubated with cancer cells, autoimmune cells, or hematopoietic stem cells for a time sufficient to permit internalization (e.g., from 30 minutes to 6 hours at 4°C, such as 1 hour at 4°C). The cells can then be washed to remove non-internalized antibodies, fragments thereof, or ligands (e.g., using cold (4°C) 0.1 M glycine buffer at pH 2.8). Internalized antibodies, fragments 25 thereof, or ligands can be identified by detecting the emitted radiation (e.g., γ -radiation) of the resulting cancer cells, autoimmune cells, or hematopoietic stem cells in comparison with the emitted radiation (e.g., γ -radiation) of the recovered wash buffer.

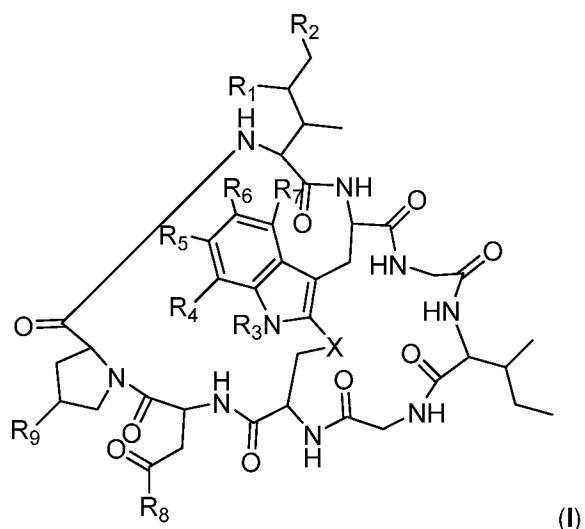
Drug-Antibody Conjugates and Drug-Ligand Conjugates

25 Cytotoxins

Antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands described herein (e.g., antibodies, antigen-binding fragments, and ligands that recognize and bind CD45 (such as CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110) can be conjugated to a cytotoxin, such as pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an 30 anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof, or another cytotoxic compound described herein or known in the art, for example, in order to treat a cancer or autoimmune disease described herein or to promote the depletion of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells upon administration to a patient (e.g., a human patient) in need of hematopoietic 35 stem cell transplant therapy. In some embodiments, the cytotoxic molecule is conjugated to an internalizing antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand, such that following the cellular uptake of the antibody, antigen-binding fragment, or ligand, the cytotoxin may access its intracellular target and mediate endogenous hematopoietic cell death. Cytotoxins suitable for use with the compositions and methods described herein include DNA-intercalating agents, (e.g., anthracyclines), agents capable of

disrupting the mitotic spindle apparatus (e.g., vinca alkaloids, maytansine, maytansinoids, and derivatives thereof), RNA polymerase inhibitors (e.g., an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin and derivatives thereof), agents capable of disrupting protein biosynthesis (e.g., agents that exhibit rRNA N-glycosidase activity, such as saporin and ricin A-chain), among others known in the art.

5 In some embodiments, the cytotoxin is an amatoxin or derivative thereof, such as α -amanitin, β -amanitin, γ -amanitin, ϵ -amanitin, amanin, amaninamide, amanullin, amanullinic acid, and proamanullin. For instance, the antibodies, antigen-binding fragments, and ligands described herein may be bound to an amatoxin so as to form a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand, and Am is an amatoxin. In some embodiments, Am is
10 represented by formula (I)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

15 R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclolalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

20 R₅ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₆ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₇ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

25 X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g.,

C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is a linker, such as optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkylene), optionally substituted

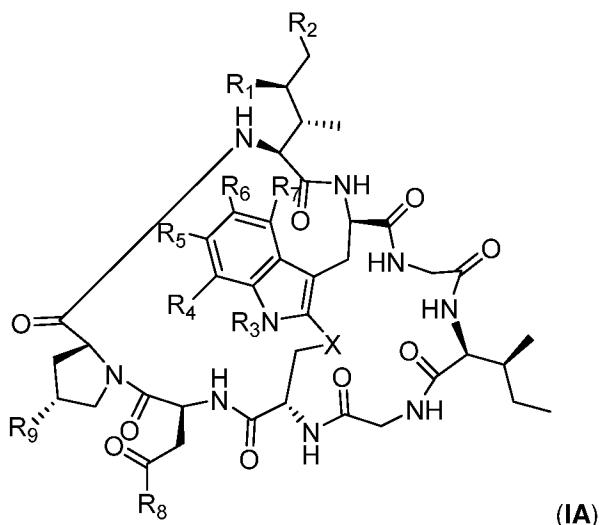
5 heteroalkylene (C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene), optionally substituted alkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenylene), optionally substituted heteroalkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene), optionally substituted alkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynylene), optionally substituted heteroalkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene), optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

10 Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that binds CD45 (such as CD45RO, CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110).

In some embodiments, Am contains exactly one R_C substituent.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA)

15



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

20 R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclolalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₅ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

25 R₆ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₇ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂;

R_c is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl),

5 C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is a linker, such as optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkylene), optionally substituted heteroalkylene (C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene), optionally substituted alkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenylene),

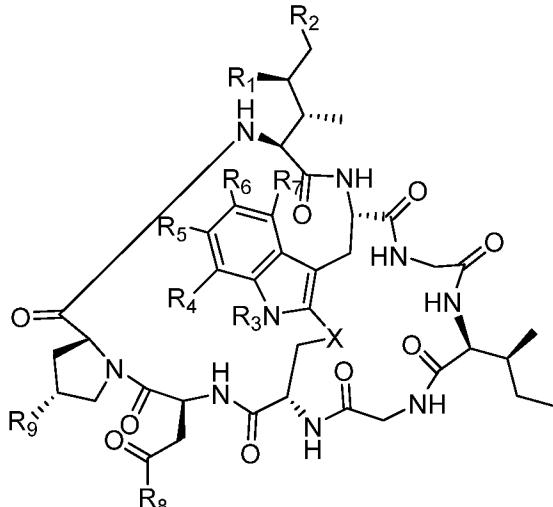
10 optionally substituted heteroalkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene), optionally substituted alkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynylene), optionally substituted heteroalkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene), optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene;

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on

15 L and a reactive substituent present within an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that binds CD45 (such as CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110; and

wherein Am contains exactly one R_c substituent.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IB)



20 (IB)

wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_c;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_c;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an

25 optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_c, or R_D;

R₄ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_c, or R_D;

R₅ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_c, or R_D;

R₆ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₇ is H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

5 X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂⁻;

R_C is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkyl), optionally substituted heteroalkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl), optionally substituted alkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenyl), optionally substituted heteroalkenyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl), optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynyl), optionally substituted

10 heteroalkynyl (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

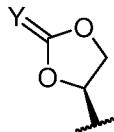
L is a linker, such as optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., C₁-C₆ alkylene), optionally substituted heteroalkylene (C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene), optionally substituted alkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkenylene), optionally substituted heteroalkenylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene), optionally substituted alkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ alkynylene), optionally substituted heteroalkynylene (e.g., C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene), optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene;

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that

20 binds CD45 (such as CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110; and

wherein Am contains exactly one R_C substituent.

In some embodiments, R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



25 wherein Y is selected from O, S, NR_E, and CR_ER_{E'}, and

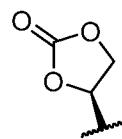
R_E and R_{E'} are each independently optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene-R_C, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene-R_C, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene-R_C, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene-R_C, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynylene-R_C, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene-R_C, optionally substituted cycloalkylene-R_C, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene-R_C, optionally substituted arylene-R_C, or optionally substituted heteroarylene-R_C.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB),

wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

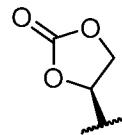
R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



5 R_3 is H or R_C ;
 R_4 is H, OH, OR_C , OR_D , R_C , or R_D ;
 R_5 is H, OH, OR_C , OR_D , R_C , or R_D ;
 R_6 is H, OH, OR_C , OR_D , R_C , or R_D ;
 R_7 is H, OH, OR_C , OR_D , R_C , or R_D ;
 R_8 is OH, NH_2 , OR_C , or NHR_C ;

10 R_9 is H or OH; and
wherein R_C and R_D are each as defined above.

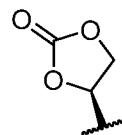
In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB),
wherein R_1 is H, OH, OR_A , or OR_C ;
 R_2 is H, OH, OR_B , or OR_C ;
 R_A and R_B , together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



15 R_3 is H or R_C ;
 R_4 and R_5 are each independently H, OH, OR_C , R_C , or OR_D ;
 R_6 and R_7 are each H;
 R_8 is OH, NH_2 , OR_C , or NHR_C ;
 R_9 is H or OH; and

20 wherein R_C is as defined above.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB),
wherein R_1 is H, OH, or OR_A ;
 R_2 is H, OH, or OR_B ;
 R_A and R_B , together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



25 R_3 , R_4 , R_6 , and R_7 are each H;
 R_5 is OR_C ;
 R_8 is OH or NH_2 ;
 R_9 is H or OH; and

30 wherein R_C is as defined above. Such amatoxin conjugates are described, for example, in US Patent Application Publication No. 2016/0002298, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB),

wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

R₃ is R_c;

R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

5 R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;

R₈ is OH or NH₂;

R₉ is H or OH; and

wherein R_c is as defined above. Such amatoxin conjugates are described, for example, in US

Patent Application Publication No. 2014/0294865, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by

10 reference in its entirety.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB),

wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₄ and R₅ are each independently H, OH, OR_c, or R_c;

15 R₈ is OH or NH₂;

R₉ is H or OH; and

wherein R_c is as defined above. Such amatoxin conjugates are described, for example, in US

Patent Application Publication No. 2015/0218220, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by

reference in its entirety.

20 In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (IA) or formula (IB),

wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₄ and R₅ are each independently H or OH;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_c, or NHR_c;

25 R₉ is H or OH; and

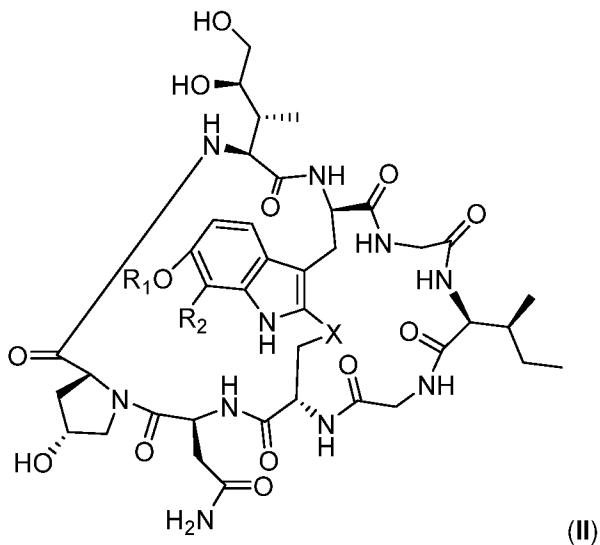
wherein R_c is as defined above. Such amatoxin conjugates are described, for example, in US

Patent Nos. 9,233,173 and 9,399,681, as well as in US 2016/0089450, the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Additional amatoxins that may be used for conjugation to an antibody, antigen-binding fragment

30 thereof, or ligand in accordance with the compositions and methods described herein are described, for example, in WO 2016/142049; WO 2016/071856; and WO 2017/046658, the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

In some embodiments, Am is represented by formula (II),



wherein X is S, SO, or SO₂;

R₁ is H or a linker covalently bound to the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof;

R₂ is H or a linker covalently bound to the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof; and

5 wherein when R₁ is H, R₂ is the linker, and when R₂ is H, R₁ is the linker.

Antibodies, antigen-binding fragments, and ligands for use with the compositions and methods described herein can be conjugated to an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin or a variant thereof, using conjugation techniques known in the art or described herein. For instance, antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands that recognize and bind CD45 (such as CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, 10 and/or CD110 can be conjugated to an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin or a variant thereof, as described in US 2015/0218220, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains, for example, to amatoxins, such as α -amanitin and variants thereof, as well as covalent linkers that can be used for covalent conjugation.

Exemplary antibody-drug and ligand-drug conjugates useful in conjunction with the methods 15 described herein may be formed by the reaction of an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand with an amatoxin that is conjugated to a linker containing a substituent suitable for reaction with a reactive residue on the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand. Amatoxins that are conjugated to a linker containing a substituent suitable for reaction with a reactive residue on the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand described herein include, without limitation, 7'C-(4-(6-(maleimido)hexanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(6-(maleimido)hexanamido)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(6-(maleimido)hexanamido)hexanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(4-((maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarbonyl)piperazin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(6-(4-((maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)hexanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(2-(6-(maleimido)hexanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(2-(6-(maleimido)hexanamido)hexanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(2-(4-((maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(2-(6-(4-((maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)hexanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(2-(3-

carboxypropanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(2-(2-bromoacetamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(2-(3-(pyridin-2-yl)disulfanyl)propanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(2-(4-(maleimido)butanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(2-(maleimido)acetyl)piperazin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(3-(maleimido)propanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(4-(maleimido)butanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(2-(4-(maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)hexanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(3-((6-(maleimido)hexanamido)methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(3-((6-(maleimido)hexanamido)methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(3-((4-(maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)hexanamido)methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(2-(6-(2-(aminoxy)acetamido)hexanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(2-(aminoxy)acetamido)butanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-(4-(2-(aminoxy)acetamido)butanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(6-(maleimido)hexanamido)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(6-(maleimido)hexanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(6-(maleimido)hexanamido)methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; (R)-7'C-((3-((6-(maleimido)hexanamido)methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; (S)-7'C-((3-((6-(maleimido)hexanamido)methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(6-(maleimido)hexanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(4-(maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(6-(4-(maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)hexanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(6-(maleimido)hexanamido)ethyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(4-(maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)ethyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(4-(maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)ethyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((3-((6-(maleimido)hexanamido)-S-methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((3-((4-(maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)-S-methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((3-((4-(maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)-R-methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(3-carboxypropanamido)ethyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(6-(4-(maleimido)hexanamido)hexanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(6-(4-(maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)hexanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(4-(maleimido)acetyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(3-(maleimido)propanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(4-(maleimido)butanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(4-(maleimido)acetamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(4-(maleimido)butanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(2-(4-(maleimido)methyl)azetidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((3-(2-(6-

(maleimido)hexanamido)ethyl)azetidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((3-((4-((maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)methyl)azetidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((3-((2-((maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)ethyl)azetidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((3-((2-((maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)hexanamido)ethyl)azetidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(((2-5-6-(maleimido)-N-methylhexanamido)ethyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(((4-((6-(maleimido)-N-methylhexanamido)butyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((2-((2-((maleimido)hexanamido)ethyl)aziridin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((2-((2-((4-((maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)hexanamido)ethyl)aziridin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-((6-(2-(aminoxy)acetamido)hexanamido)hexanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-(1-10(aminoxy)-2-oxo-6,9,12,15-tetraoxa-3-azaheptadecan-17-oyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-((2-((2-(aminoxy)acetamido)acetyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-((3-((2-(aminoxy)acetamido)propanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-((4-((2-(aminoxy)acetamido)butanoyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-((2-((2-(aminoxy)acetamido)hexanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-((2-((2-15(aminoxy)acetamido)acetamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-((2-((2-(aminoxy)acetamido)butanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-((20-(aminoxy)-4,19-dioxo-6,9,12,15-tetraoxa-3,18-diazaicosyl)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(((2-((2-(aminoxy)acetamido)-N-methylhexanamido)ethyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(((4-((6-(2-(aminoxy)acetamido)-N-methylhexanamido)butyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((3-((6-(4-((maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)hexanamido)methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-S-methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((3-((6-(4-((maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)hexanamido)-R-methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-((2-(2-bromoacetamido)ethyl)piperazin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-((2-((2-bromoacetamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-((4-((2-(3-(pyridine-2-yl)disulfanyl)propanamido)ethyl)piperidin-1-yl)methyl)-amatoxin; 6'O-(6-(6-(maleimido)hexanamido)hexyl)-amatoxin; 6'O-(5-(4-((maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)pentyl)-amatoxin; 6'O-(2-((6-25(maleimido)hexyl)oxy)-2-oxoethyl)-amatoxin; 6'O-((6-(maleimido)hexyl)carbamoyl)-amatoxin; 6'O-((6-(4-(maleimido)methyl)cyclohexanecarboxamido)hexyl)carbamoyl)-amatoxin; 6'O-(6-(2-bromoacetamido)hexyl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-((6-(azido)hexanamido)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-((hex-5-ynoyl)amino)piperidin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 7'C-(4-((2-((6-(maleimido)hexanamido)ethyl)piperazin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 30 7'C-(4-((2-((6-(maleimido)hexanamido)hexanamido)ethyl)piperazin-1-yl)-amatoxin; 6'O-(6-(11,12-didehydro-5,6-dihydro-dibenz[b,f]azocin-5-yl)-6-oxohexanamido)hexyl)-amatoxin; 6'O-(6-(hex-5-ynoyl)amino)hexyl)-amatoxin; 6'O-(6-(2-(aminoxy)acetyl)hexyl)-amatoxin; 6'O-((6-(aminoxy)hexyl)-amatoxin; and 6'O-(6-(2-iodoacetamido)hexyl)-amatoxin. The foregoing linkers, among others useful in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein, are described, for example, in US 35 Patent Application Publication No. 2015/0218220, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Additional cytotoxins that can be conjugated to antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands that recognize and bind CD45 (such as CD45RO, CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110 for use in directly treating a cancer, autoimmune condition, or for conditioning a patient (e.g., a human patient) in

preparation for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy include, without limitation, 5-ethynyluracil, abiraterone, acylfulvene, adecyepenol, adozelesin, aldesleukin, altretamine, ambamustine, amidox, amifostine, aminolevulinic acid, amrubicin, amsacrine, anagrelide, anastrozole, andrographolide, angiogenesis inhibitors, antarelix, anti-dorsalizing morphogenetic protein-1, antiandrogen, prostatic carcinoma, antiestrogen, 5 antineoplaston, antisense oligonucleotides, aphidicolin glycinate, apoptosis gene modulators, apoptosis regulators, apurinic acid, asulacrine, atamestane, atrimustine, axinastatin 1, axinastatin 2, axinastatin 3, azasetron, azatoxin, azatyrosine, baccatin III derivatives, balanol, batimastat, BCR/ABL antagonists, benzochlorins, benzoylstaurosporine, beta lactam derivatives, beta-alethine, betaclamycin B, betulinic acid, bFGF inhibitors, bicalutamide, bisantrene, bisaziridinylspermine, bisnafide, bistratene A, bizelesin, breflate, 10 bleomycin A2, bleomycin B2, bropirimine, budotitane, buthionine sulfoximine, calcipotriol, calphostin C, camptothecin derivatives (e.g., 10-hydroxy-camptothecin), capecitabine, carboxamide-amino-triazole, carboxyamidotriazole, carzelesin, casein kinase inhibitors, castanospermine, cecropin B, cetrorelix, chlorins, chloroquinoxaline sulfonamide, cicaprost, cis-porphyrin, cladribine, clomifene and analogues thereof, clotrimazole, collismycin A, collismycin B, combretastatin A4, combretastatin analogues, conagenin, 15 crambescidin 816, crisnatol, cryptophycin 8, cryptophycin A derivatives, curacin A, cyclopentanthraquinones, cycloplatam, cypemycin, cytarabine ocfosfate, cytolytic factor, cytostatin, dacliximab, decitabine, dehydrodideamin B, 2'deoxycoformycin (DCF), deslorelin, dexamfamamide, dexamoxane, dexverapamil, diaziquone, didemnin B, didox, diethylnorspermine, dihydro-5-azacytidine, dihydrotaxol, dioxamycin, diphenyl spiromustine, discodermolide, docosanol, dolasetron, doxifluridine, droxifene, dronabinol, duocarmycin SA, 20 ebselen, ecomustine, edelfosine, edrecolomab, eflornithine, elemene, emitefur, epothilones, epithilones, epristeride, estramustine and analogues thereof, etoposide, etoposide 4'-phosphate (also referred to as etopofos), exemestane, fadrozole, fazarabine, fenretinide, filgrastim, finasteride, flavopiridol, flezelastine, fluasterone, fludarabine, fluorodaunorubicin hydrochloride, forfenimex, formestane, fostriecin, fotemustine, gadolinium texaphyrin, gallium nitrate, galocitabine, ganirelix, gelatinase inhibitors, gemcitabine, glutathione 25 inhibitors, hepsulfam, homoharringtonine (HHT), hypericin, ibandronic acid, idoxifene, idramantone, ilmofosine, ilomastat, imidazoacridones, imiquimod, immunostimulant peptides, iobenguane, iododoxorubicin, ipomeanol, irinotecan, iroplact, irsogladine, isobengazole, jasplakinolide, kahalalide F, lamellarin-N triacetate, lanreotide, leinamycin, lenograstim, lentinan sulfate, leptolstatin, letrozole, lipophilic platinum compounds, lissoclinamide 7, lobaplatin, lometrexol, lonidamine, losoxantrone, loxoribine, lurtotecan, lutetium texaphyrin, 30 lysofylline, masoprolol, maspin, matrix metalloproteinase inhibitors, menogaril, rnerbarone, meterelin, methioninase, metoclopramide, MIF inhibitor, ifepristone, miltefosine, mirimostim, mithracin, mitoguazone, mitolactol, mitomycin and analogues thereof, mitonafide, mitoxantrone, mofarotene, molgramostim, mycaperoxide B, myriaporone, N-acetyldinaline, N-substituted benzamides, nafarelin, nagrestip, napavin, naphterpin, nartograstim, nedaplatin, nemorubicin, neridronic acid, nilutamide, nisamycin, nitrullyn, octreotide, 35 okicenone, onapristone, ondansetron, oracin, ormaplatin, oxaliplatin, oxaunomycin, paclitaxel and analogues thereof, palauamine, palmitoylrhizoxin, pamidronic acid, panaxytriol, panomifene, parabactin, pazelliptine, pegaspargase, peldesine, pentosan polysulfate sodium, pentostatin, pentozole, perflubron, perfosfamide, phenazinomycin, picibanil, pirarubicin, piritrexim, podophyllotoxin, porfiromycin, purine nucleoside phosphorylase inhibitors, raltitrexed, rhizoxin, rogletimide, rohitukine, rubiginone B1, ruboxyl, safingol,

saintopin, sarcophytol A, sargramostim, sobuzoxane, sonermin, sparfosic acid, spicamycin D, spiomustine, stipiamide, sulfinosine, tallimustine, tegafur, temozolomide, teniposide, thaliblastine, thiocoraline, tirapazamine, topotecan, topsentin, triciribine, trimetrexate, veramine, vinorelbine, vinxalting, vorozole, zeniplatin, and zilascorb, among others.

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Linkers for chemical conjugation

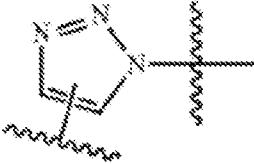
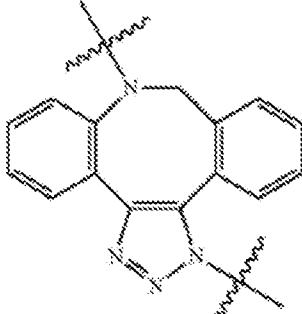
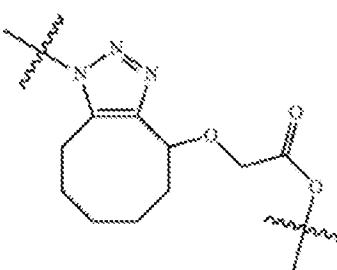
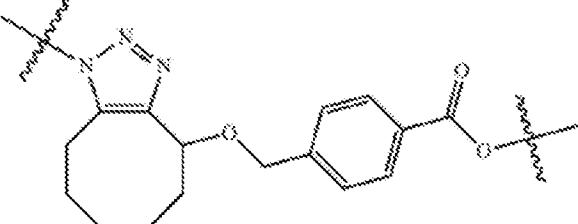
A variety of linkers can be used to conjugate antibodies, antigen-binding fragments, and ligands described herein (e.g., antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands that recognize and bind CD45 (such as CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110) with a cytotoxic molecule. Linkers include those that may be cleaved, for instance, by enzymatic hydrolysis, photolysis, hydrolysis under acidic conditions, hydrolysis under basic conditions, oxidation, disulfide reduction, nucleophilic cleavage, or organometallic cleavage (see, for example, Leriche et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 20:571-582, 2012, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to linkers suitable for covalent conjugation). Examples of linkers useful for the synthesis of drug-antibody conjugates and drug-ligand conjugates include those that contain electrophiles, such as Michael acceptors (e.g., maleimides), activated esters, electron-deficient carbonyl compounds, and aldehydes, among others, suitable for reaction with nucleophilic substituents present within antibodies or antigen-binding fragments, such as amine and thiol moieties. For instance, linkers suitable for the synthesis of drug-antibody conjugates and drug-ligand conjugates include, without limitation, succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)-cyclohexane-L-carboxylate (SMCC), N- succinimidyl iodoacetate (SIA), sulfo-SMCC, *m*-maleimidobenzoyl-*N*-hydroxysuccinimidyl ester (MBS), sulfo-MBS, and succinimidyl iodoacetate, among others described, for instance, Liu et al., 18:690-697, 1979, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to linkers for chemical conjugation. Additional linkers include the non-cleavable maleimidocaproyl linkers, which are particularly useful for the conjugation of microtubule-disrupting agents such as auristatins, are described by Doronina et al., *Bioconjugate Chem.* 17:14-24, 2006, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to linkers for chemical conjugation. Additional linkers suitable for the synthesis of drug-antibody conjugates and drug-ligand conjugates as described herein include those capable of releasing a cytotoxin by a 1,6-elimination process, such as *p*-aminobenzyl alcohol (PABC), 6-maleimidohexanoic acid, pH-sensitive carbonates, and other reagents described in Jain et al., *Pharm. Res.* 32:3526-3540, 2015, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Linkers that can be used to conjugate an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand to a cytotoxic agent include those that are covalently bound to the cytotoxic agent on one end of the linker and, on the other end of the linker, contain a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on the linker and a reactive substituent present within the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that binds CD45 (such as CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110. Reactive substituents that may be present within an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand that binds CD45 (such as CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, and/or CD110 include, without limitation, hydroxyl moieties of serine, threonine, and tyrosine residues; amino moieties of lysine residues;

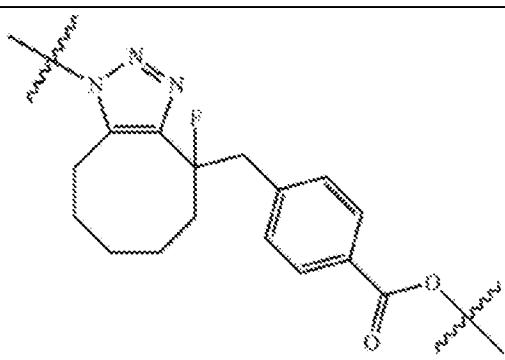
carboxyl moieties of aspartic acid and glutamic acid residues; and thiol moieties of cysteine residues, as well as propargyl, azido, haloaryl (e.g., fluoroaryl), halo(hetero)aryl (e.g., fluoroheteroaryl), haloalkyl, and halo(hetero)alkyl moieties of non-naturally occurring amino acids. Linkers useful in conjunction with the antibody-drug and ligand-drug conjugates described herein include, without limitation, linkers containing chemical moieties formed by coupling reactions as depicted in Table 2, below. Curved lines designate points of attachment to the antibody, antigen-binding fragment, or ligand and the cytotoxic molecule, respectively.

5 chemical moieties formed by coupling reactions as depicted in Table 2, below. Curved lines designate points of attachment to the antibody, antigen-binding fragment, or ligand and the cytotoxic molecule, respectively.

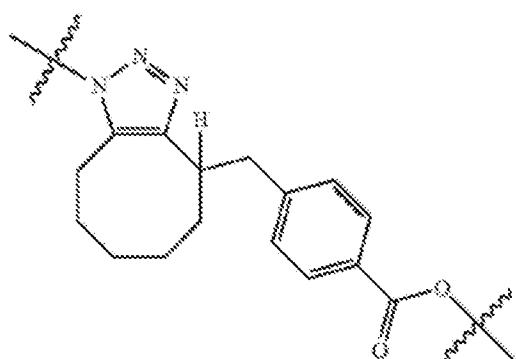
Table 2. Exemplary chemical moieties formed by coupling reactions in the formation of antibody-drug and
10 ligand-drug conjugates

Exemplary Coupling Reactions	Chemical Moiety Formed by Coupling Reactions
[3+2] Cycloaddition	
[3+2] Cycloaddition	
[3+2] Cycloaddition, Esterification	
[3+2] Cycloaddition, Esterification	

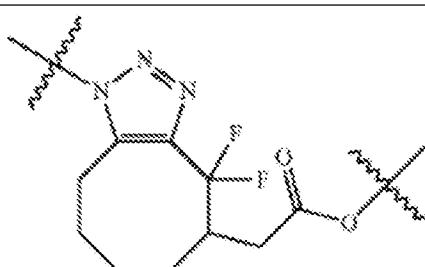
[3+2] Cycloaddition,
Esterification



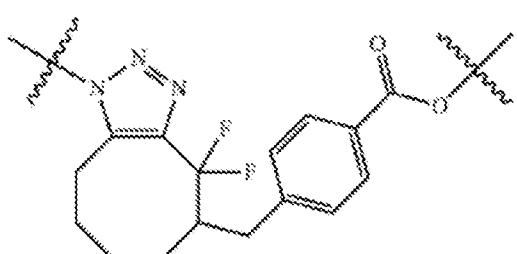
[3+2] Cycloaddition,
Esterification



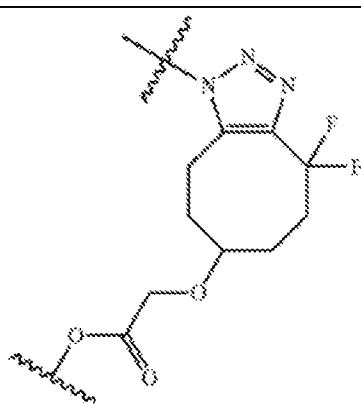
[3+2] Cycloaddition,
Esterification

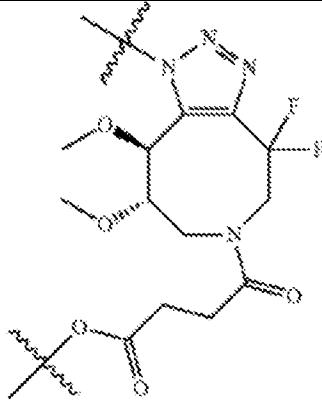
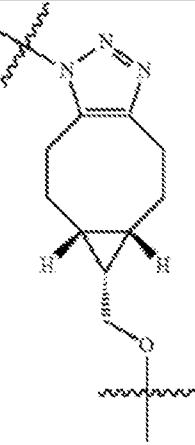
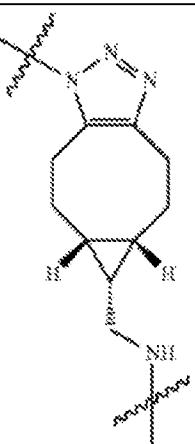
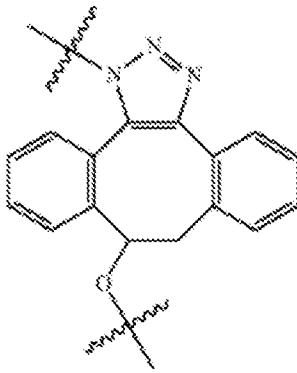


[3+2] Cycloaddition,
Esterification



[3+2] Cycloaddition,
Esterification



[3+2] Cycloaddition, Esterification	
[3+2] Cycloaddition, Esterification	
[3+2] Cycloaddition, Esterification	
[3+2] Cycloaddition, Esterification	

[3+2] Cycloaddition, Etherification	
[3+2] Cycloaddition	
Michael addition	
Michael addition	
Imine condensation, Amidation	
Imine condensation	
Disulfide formation	

Thiol alkylation	
Condensation, Michael addition	

Methods of Treatment

As described herein, hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy can be administered to a subject in need of treatment so as to populate or re-populate one or more blood cell types. Hematopoietic stem cells generally exhibit multi-potency, and can thus differentiate into multiple different blood lineages including, but not limited to, granulocytes (e.g., promyelocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils), erythrocytes (e.g., reticulocytes, erythrocytes), thrombocytes (e.g., megakaryoblasts, platelet producing megakaryocytes, platelets), monocytes (e.g., monocytes, macrophages), dendritic cells, microglia, osteoclasts, and lymphocytes (e.g., NK cells, B-cells and T-cells). Hematopoietic stem cells are additionally capable of self-renewal, and can thus give rise to daughter cells that have equivalent potential as the mother cell, and also feature the capacity to be reintroduced into a transplant recipient whereupon they home to the hematopoietic stem cell niche and re-establish productive and sustained hematopoiesis.

Hematopoietic stem cells can thus be administered to a patient defective or deficient in one or more cell types of the hematopoietic lineage in order to re-constitute the defective or deficient population of cells in vivo, thereby treating the pathology associated with the defect or depletion in the endogenous blood cell population. The compositions and methods described herein can thus be used to treat a non-malignant hemoglobinopathy (e.g., a hemoglobinopathy selected from the group consisting of sickle cell anemia, thalassemia, Fanconi anemia, aplastic anemia, and Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome). Additionally or alternatively, the compositions and methods described herein can be used to treat an immunodeficiency, such as a congenital immunodeficiency. Additionally or alternatively, the compositions and methods described herein can be used to treat an acquired immunodeficiency (e.g., an acquired immunodeficiency selected from the group consisting of HIV and AIDS). The compositions and methods described herein can be used to treat a metabolic disorder (e.g., a metabolic disorder selected from the group consisting of glycogen storage diseases, mucopolysaccharidoses, Gaucher's Disease, Hurler's Disease, sphingolipidoses, and metachromatic leukodystrophy).

Additionally or alternatively, the compositions and methods described herein can be used to treat a malignancy or proliferative disorder, such as a hematologic cancer, myeloproliferative disease. In the case of cancer treatment, the compositions and methods described herein may be administered to a patient so as to deplete a population of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells prior to hematopoietic stem

cell transplantation therapy, in which case the transplanted cells can home to a niche created by the endogenous cell depletion step and establish productive hematopoiesis. This, in turn, can re-constitute a population of cells depleted during cancer cell eradication, such as during systemic chemotherapy.

Exemplary hematological cancers that can be treated using the compositions and methods described

5 herein include, without limitation, acute myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphoid leukemia, multiple myeloma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, as well as other cancerous conditions, including neuroblastoma.

Additional diseases that can be treated with the compositions and methods described herein include, without limitation, adenosine deaminase deficiency and severe combined immunodeficiency,

10 hyper immunoglobulin M syndrome, Chediak-Higashi disease, hereditary lymphohistiocytosis, osteopetrosis, osteogenesis imperfecta, storage diseases, thalassemia major, systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, and juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.

The antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, ligands, and conjugates described herein may be used to induce solid organ transplant tolerance. For instance, the compositions and methods

15 described herein may be used to deplete or ablate a population of cells from a target tissue (e.g., to deplete hematopoietic stem cells from the bone marrow stem cell niche). Following such depletion of cells from the target tissues, a population of stem or progenitor cells from an organ donor (e.g., hematopoietic stem cells from the organ donor) may be administered to the transplant recipient, and following the engraftment of such stem or progenitor cells, a temporary or stable mixed chimerism may be achieved, 20 thereby enabling long-term transplant organ tolerance without the need for further immunosuppressive agents. For example, the compositions and methods described herein may be used to induce transplant tolerance in a solid organ transplant recipient (e.g., a kidney transplant, lung transplant, liver transplant, and heart transplant, among others). The compositions and methods described herein are well-suited for use in connection the induction of solid organ transplant tolerance, for instance, because a low 25 percentage temporary or stable donor engraftment is sufficient to induce long-term tolerance of the transplanted organ.

In addition, the compositions and methods described herein can be used to treat cancers directly, such as cancers characterized by cells that are CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+. For instance, the compositions and methods described herein can be used to treat leukemia, particularly in

30 patients that exhibit CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ leukemic cells. By depleting CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ cancerous cells, such as leukemic cells, the compositions and methods described herein can be used to treat various cancers directly. Exemplary cancers that may be treated in this fashion include hematological cancers, such as acute myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphoid leukemia, multiple myeloma, diffuse large B-cell 35 lymphoma, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma,

In addition, the compositions and methods described herein can be used to treat autoimmune disorders. For instance, an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand can be administered to a subject, such as a human patient suffering from an autoimmune disorder, so as to kill a CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ immune cell. The CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+

immune cell may be an autoreactive lymphocyte, such as a T-cell that expresses a T-cell receptor that specifically binds, and mounts an immune response against, a self antigen. By depleting self-reactive, CD45+, CD135+, CD34+, CD90+, or CD110+ cells, the compositions and methods described herein can be used to treat autoimmune pathologies, such as those described below. Additionally or alternatively, 5 the compositions and methods described herein can be used to treat an autoimmune disease by depleting a population of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplantation therapy, in which case the transplanted cells can home to a niche created by the endogenous cell depletion step and establish productive hematopoiesis. This, in turn, can re-constitute a population of cells depleted during autoimmune cell eradication.

10 Autoimmune diseases that can be treated using the compositions and methods described herein include, without limitation, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, Type 1 diabetes mellitus (Type 1 diabetes), rheumatoid arthritis (RA), human systemic lupus (SLE), multiple sclerosis (MS), inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), lymphocytic colitis, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM), Addison's disease, alopecia universalis, ankylosing spondylitis, antiphospholipid antibody syndrome (APS), aplastic 15 anemia, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune inner ear disease (AIED), autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS), autoimmune oophoritis, Balo disease, Behcet's disease, bullous pemphigoid, cardiomyopathy, Chagas' disease, chronic fatigue immune dysfunction syndrome (CFIDS), chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, Crohn's disease, cicatrical pemphigoid, coeliac sprue-dermatitis herpetiformis, cold agglutinin disease, CREST syndrome, Degos 20 disease, discoid lupus, dysautonomia, endometriosis, essential mixed cryoglobulinemia, fibromyalgia-fibromyositis, Goodpasture's syndrome, Grave's disease, Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS), Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Hidradenitis suppurativa, idiopathic and/or acute thrombocytopenic purpura, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IgA neuropathy, interstitial cystitis, juvenile arthritis, Kawasaki's disease, lichen 25 planus, Lyme disease, Meniere disease, mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), myasthenia gravis, neuromyotonia, opsoclonus myoclonus syndrome (OMS), optic neuritis, Ord's thyroiditis, pemphigus vulgaris, pernicious anemia, polychondritis, polymyositis and dermatomyositis, primary biliary cirrhosis, polyarteritis nodosa, polyglandular syndromes, polymyalgia rheumatica, primary agammaglobulinemia, Raynaud phenomenon, Reiter's syndrome, rheumatic fever, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, Sjögren's 30 syndrome, stiff person syndrome, Takayasu's arteritis, temporal arteritis (also known as "giant cell arteritis"), ulcerative colitis, collagenous colitis, uveitis, vasculitis, vitiligo, vulvodynia ("vulvar vestibulitis"), and Wegener's granulomatosis.

Routes of Administration and Dosing

Antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands described herein can be administered 35 to a patient (e.g., a human patient suffering from cancer, an autoimmune disease, or in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy) in a variety of dosage forms. For instance, antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and ligands described herein can be administered to a patient suffering from cancer, an autoimmune disease, or in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy in the form of an aqueous solution, such as an aqueous solution containing one or more pharmaceutically

acceptable excipients. Pharmaceutically acceptable excipients for use with the compositions and methods described herein include viscosity-modifying agents. The aqueous solution may be sterilized using techniques known in the art.

The antibodies, antigen-binding fragments, and ligands described herein may be administered by a variety of routes, such as orally, transdermally, subcutaneously, intranasally, intravenously, intramuscularly, intraocularly, or parenterally. The most suitable route for administration in any given case will depend on the particular antibody, antigen-binding fragment, or ligand administered, the patient, pharmaceutical formulation methods, administration methods (e.g., administration time and administration route), the patient's age, body weight, sex, severity of the diseases being treated, the patient's diet, and the patient's excretion rate.

The effective dose of an antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand described herein can range, for example from about 0.001 to about 100 mg/kg of body weight per single (e.g., bolus) administration, multiple administrations, or continuous administration, or to achieve an optimal serum concentration (e.g., a serum concentration of 0.0001-5000 µg/mL) of the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand. The dose may be administered one or more times (e.g., 2-10 times) per day, week, or month to a subject (e.g., a human) suffering from cancer, an autoimmune disease, or undergoing conditioning therapy in preparation for receipt of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant. In the case of a conditioning procedure prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand can be administered to the patient at a time that optimally promotes engraftment of the exogenous hematopoietic stem cells, for instance, from 1 hour to 1 week (e.g., 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, 18 hours, 19 hours, 20 hours, 21 hours, 22 hours, 23 hours, 24 hours, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, or 7 days) or more prior to administration of the exogenous hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

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Examples

The following examples are put forth so as to provide those of ordinary skill in the art with a description of how the compositions and methods described herein may be used, made, and evaluated, and are intended to be purely exemplary of the invention and are not intended to limit the scope of what the inventors regard as their invention.

Example 1. Administration of an anti-CD45 antibody to a human patient in preparation for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy

According to the methods disclosed herein, a physician of skill in the art can condition a patient, such as a human patient, so as to promote the engraftment of exogenous hematopoietic stem cell grafts prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. To this end, a physician of skill in the art can administer to the human patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding an antigen expressed by hematopoietic stem cells, such as an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 (for example, an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45RO). The

antibody may be covalently conjugated to a toxin, such as a cytotoxic molecule described herein or known in the art. For instance, an anti-CD45 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof (such as an anti-CD45RO antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof) can be covalently conjugated to a cytotoxin, such as *pseudomonas exotoxin A*, *deBouganin*, *diphtheria toxin*, an *amatoxin*, such as α -*amanitin*, *saporin*, *maytansine*, a *maytansinoid*, an *auristatin*, an *anthracycline*, a *calicheamicin*, *irinotecan*, *SN-38*, a *duocarmycin*, a *pyrrolobenzodiazepine*, a *pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer*, an *indolinobenzodiazepine*, an *indolinobenzodiazepine dimer*, or a variant thereof. This conjugation can be performed using covalent bond-forming techniques described herein or known in the art. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can subsequently be administered to the patient, for example, by intravenous administration, prior to transplantation of exogenous hematopoietic stem cells (such as autologous, syngeneic, or allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells) to the patient.

The anti-CD45 (e.g., anti-CD45RO) antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered in an amount sufficient to reduce the quantity of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells, for example, by 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or more prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. The reduction in hematopoietic stem cell count can be monitored using conventional techniques known in the art, such as by FACS analysis of cells expressing characteristic hematopoietic stem cell surface antigens in a blood sample withdrawn from the patient at varying intervals during conditioning therapy. For instance, a physician of skill in the art can withdraw a blood sample from the patient at various time points during conditioning therapy and determine the extent of endogenous hematopoietic stem cell reduction by conducting a FACS analysis to elucidate the relative concentrations of hematopoietic stem cells in the sample using antibodies that bind to hematopoietic stem cell marker antigens. According to some embodiments, when the concentration of hematopoietic stem cells has reached a minimum value in response to conditioning therapy with an anti-CD45 (e.g., anti-CD45RO) antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate, the physician may conclude the conditioning therapy, and may begin preparing the patient for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy.

The anti-CD45 (e.g., anti-CD45RO) antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient in an aqueous solution containing one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, such as a viscosity-modifying agent. The aqueous solution may be sterilized using techniques described herein or known in the art. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient at a dosage of, for example, from 0.001 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg prior to administration of a hematopoietic stem cell graft to the patient. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient at a time that optimally promotes engraftment of the exogenous hematopoietic stem cells, for instance, from 1 hour to 1 week (e.g., 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, 18 hours, 19 hours, 20 hours, 21 hours, 22 hours, 23 hours, 24 hours, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, or 7 days) or more prior to administration of the exogenous hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

Following the conclusion of conditioning therapy, the patient may then receive an infusion (e.g.,

an intravenous infusion) of exogenous hematopoietic stem cells, such as from the same physician that performed the conditioning therapy or from a different physician. The physician may administer the patient an infusion of autologous, syngeneic, or allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells, for instance, at a dosage of from 1×10^3 to 1×10^9 hematopoietic stem cells/kg. The physician may monitor the

5 engraftment of the hematopoietic stem cell transplant, for example, by withdrawing a blood sample from the patient and determining the increase in concentration of hematopoietic stem cells or cells of the hematopoietic lineage (such as megakaryocytes, thrombocytes, platelets, erythrocytes, mast cells, myeoblasts, basophils, neutrophils, eosinophils, microglia, granulocytes, monocytes, osteoclasts, antigen-presenting cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, natural killer cells, T-lymphocytes, and B-lymphocytes)

10 following administration of the transplant. This analysis may be conducted, for example, from 1 hour to 6 months, or more, following hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy (e.g., 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, 18 hours, 19 hours, 20 hours, 21 hours, 22 hours, 23 hours, 24 hours, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, 7 days, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, or more). A finding that the concentration of hematopoietic stem cells or cells of the hematopoietic lineage has increased (e.g., by 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%, 200%, 500%, or more) following the transplant therapy relative to the concentration of the corresponding

15 cell type prior to transplant therapy provides one indication that treatment with the anti-CD45 (e.g., anti-CD45RO) antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate has successfully promoted engraftment of the transplanted hematopoietic stem cell graft.

Example 2. Administration of an anti-CD135 antibody to a human patient in preparation for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy

25 Using the methods disclosed herein, a physician of skill in the art can administer to a human patient in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding an antigen expressed by hematopoietic stem cells, such as an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135. In this fashion, a population of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells can be depleted prior to administration of an exogenous hematopoietic stem cell graft so as to promote engraftment of the hematopoietic stem cell graft. The antibody may be covalently conjugated to a toxin, such as a cytotoxic molecule described herein or known in the art. For instance, an anti-CD135 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof can be covalently conjugated to a cytotoxin, such as pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof. This conjugation can be performed using covalent bond-forming techniques described herein or known in the art. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can subsequently be administered to the patient, for example, by

intravenous administration, prior to transplantation of exogenous hematopoietic stem cells (such as autologous, syngeneic, or allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells) to the patient.

The anti-CD135 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered in an amount sufficient to reduce the quantity of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells, for example, by 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or more prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. The reduction in hematopoietic stem cell count can be monitored using conventional techniques known in the art, such as by FACS analysis of cells expressing characteristic hematopoietic stem cell surface antigens in a blood sample withdrawn from the patient at varying intervals during conditioning therapy. For instance, a physician of skill in the art can withdraw a blood sample from the patient at various time points during conditioning therapy and determine the extent of endogenous hematopoietic stem cell reduction by conducting a FACS analysis to elucidate the relative concentrations of hematopoietic stem cells in the sample using antibodies that bind to hematopoietic stem cell marker antigens. According to some embodiments, when the concentration of hematopoietic stem cells has reached a minimum value in response to conditioning therapy with an anti-CD135 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate, the physician may conclude the conditioning therapy, and may begin preparing the patient for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy.

The anti-CD135 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient in an aqueous solution containing one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, such as a viscosity-modifying agent. The aqueous solution may be sterilized using techniques described herein or known in the art. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient at a dosage of, for example, from 0.001 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg prior to administration of a hematopoietic stem cell graft to the patient. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient at a time that optimally promotes engraftment of the exogenous hematopoietic stem cells, for instance, from 1 hour to 1 week (e.g., 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, 18 hours, 19 hours, 20 hours, 21 hours, 22 hours, 23 hours, 24 hours, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, or 7 days) or more prior to administration of the exogenous hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

Following the conclusion of conditioning therapy, the patient may then receive an infusion (e.g., an intravenous infusion) of exogenous hematopoietic stem cells, such as from the same physician that performed the conditioning therapy or from a different physician. The physician may administer the patient an infusion of autologous, syngeneic, or allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells, for instance, at a dosage of from 1×10^3 to 1×10^9 hematopoietic stem cells/kg. The physician may monitor the engraftment of the hematopoietic stem cell transplant, for example, by withdrawing a blood sample from the patient and determining the increase in concentration of hematopoietic stem cells or cells of the hematopoietic lineage (such as megakaryocytes, thrombocytes, platelets, erythrocytes, mast cells, myeloblasts, basophils, neutrophils, eosinophils, microglia, granulocytes, monocytes, osteoclasts, antigen-presenting cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, natural killer cells, T-lymphocytes, and B-lymphocytes) following administration of the transplant. This analysis may be conducted, for example, from 1 hour to 6

months, or more, following hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy (e.g., 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, 18 hours, 19 hours, 20 hours, 21 hours, 22 hours, 23 hours, 24 hours, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, 7 days, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, or more). A finding that the concentration of hematopoietic stem cells or cells of the hematopoietic lineage has increased (e.g., by 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%, 200%, 500%, or more) following the transplant therapy relative to the concentration of the corresponding cell type prior to transplant therapy provides one indication that treatment with the anti-CD135 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate has successfully promoted engraftment of the transplanted hematopoietic stem cell graft.

Example 3. Administration of an anti-CD34 antibody to a human patient in preparation for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy

Using the methods disclosed herein, a physician of skill in the art can administer to a human patient in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding an antigen expressed by hematopoietic stem cells, such as an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34. In this way, a population of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells can be depleted prior to administration of an exogenous hematopoietic stem cell graft so as to promote engraftment of the hematopoietic stem cell graft. The antibody may be covalently conjugated to a toxin, such as a cytotoxic molecule described herein or known in the art. For instance, an anti-CD34 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof can be covalently conjugated to a cytotoxin, such as *pseudomonas exotoxin A*, *deBouganin*, *diphtheria toxin*, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, *saporin*, *maytansine*, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, *irinotecan*, *SN-38*, a *duocarmycin*, a *pyrrolobenzodiazepine*, a *pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer*, an *indolinobenzodiazepine*, an *indolinobenzodiazepine dimer*, or a variant thereof. This conjugation can be performed using covalent bond-forming techniques described herein or known in the art. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can subsequently be administered to the patient, for example, by intravenous administration, prior to transplantation of exogenous hematopoietic stem cells (such as autologous, syngeneic, or allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells) to the patient.

The anti-CD34 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered in an amount sufficient to reduce the quantity of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells, for example, by 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or more prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. The reduction in hematopoietic stem cell count can be monitored using conventional techniques known in the art, such as by FACS analysis of cells expressing characteristic hematopoietic stem cell surface antigens in a blood sample withdrawn from the patient at varying intervals during conditioning therapy. For instance, a physician of skill in the art can withdraw a blood sample from the patient at various time points during conditioning therapy and determine the extent of

endogenous hematopoietic stem cell reduction by conducting a FACS analysis to elucidate the relative concentrations of hematopoietic stem cells in the sample using antibodies that bind to hematopoietic stem cell marker antigens. According to some embodiments, when the concentration of hematopoietic stem cells has reached a minimum value in response to conditioning therapy with an anti-CD34 antibody, 5 antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate, the physician may conclude the conditioning therapy, and may begin preparing the patient for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy.

The anti-CD34 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient in an aqueous solution containing one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, such as a viscosity-modifying agent. The aqueous solution may be sterilized using techniques 10 described herein or known in the art. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient at a dosage of, for example, from 0.001 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg prior to administration of a hematopoietic stem cell graft to the patient. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient at a time that optimally promotes engraftment of the exogenous hematopoietic stem cells, for instance, from 1 hour to 1 week 15 (e.g., 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, 18 hours, 19 hours, 20 hours, 21 hours, 22 hours, 23 hours, 24 hours, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, or 7 days) or more prior to administration of the exogenous hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

Following the conclusion of conditioning therapy, the patient may then receive an infusion (e.g., 20 an intravenous infusion) of exogenous hematopoietic stem cells, such as from the same physician that performed the conditioning therapy or from a different physician. The physician may administer the patient an infusion of autologous, syngeneic, or allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells, for instance, at a dosage of from 1×10^3 to 1×10^9 hematopoietic stem cells/kg. The physician may monitor the 25 engraftment of the hematopoietic stem cell transplant, for example, by withdrawing a blood sample from the patient and determining the increase in concentration of hematopoietic stem cells or cells of the hematopoietic lineage (such as megakaryocytes, thrombocytes, platelets, erythrocytes, mast cells, myeloblasts, basophils, neutrophils, eosinophils, microglia, granulocytes, monocytes, osteoclasts, antigen-presenting cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, natural killer cells, T-lymphocytes, and B-lymphocytes) following administration of the transplant. This analysis may be conducted, for example, from 1 hour to 6 30 months, or more, following hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy (e.g., 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, 18 hours, 19 hours, 20 hours, 21 hours, 22 hours, 23 hours, 24 hours, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, 7 days, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 35 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, or more). A finding that the concentration of hematopoietic stem cells or cells of the hematopoietic lineage has increased (e.g., by 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%, 200%, 500%, or more) following the transplant therapy relative to the concentration of the corresponding cell type prior to transplant therapy provides one indication that treatment with the anti-CD34 antibody,

antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate has successfully promoted engraftment of the transplanted hematopoietic stem cell graft.

**Example 4. Administration of an anti-CD90 antibody to a human patient in preparation for
5 hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy**

Using the methods disclosed herein, a physician of skill in the art can administer to a human patient in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding an antigen expressed by hematopoietic stem cells, such as an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90. In this way, a population of endogenous hematopoietic 10 stem cells can be depleted prior to administration of an exogenous hematopoietic stem cell graft so as to promote engraftment of the hematopoietic stem cell graft. The antibody may be covalently conjugated to a toxin, such as a cytotoxic molecule described herein or known in the art. For instance, an anti-CD90 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof (such as an anti-GNNK+ CD90 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof) can be covalently conjugated to a cytotoxin, such as pseudomonas exotoxin A, 15 deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof. This conjugation can be performed using covalent bond-forming techniques described herein or known in the art. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate 20 can subsequently be administered to the patient, for example, by intravenous administration, prior to transplantation of exogenous hematopoietic stem cells (such as autologous, syngeneic, or allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells) to the patient.

The anti-CD90 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered in an amount sufficient to reduce the quantity of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells, for 25 example, by 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or more prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. The reduction in hematopoietic stem cell count can be monitored using conventional techniques known in the art, such as by FACS analysis of cells expressing characteristic hematopoietic stem cell surface antigens in a blood sample withdrawn from the patient at varying 30 intervals during conditioning therapy. For instance, a physician of skill in the art can withdraw a blood sample from the patient at various time points during conditioning therapy and determine the extent of endogenous hematopoietic stem cell reduction by conducting a FACS analysis to elucidate the relative concentrations of hematopoietic stem cells in the sample using antibodies that bind to hematopoietic stem cell marker antigens. According to some embodiments, when the concentration of hematopoietic stem 35 cells has reached a minimum value in response to conditioning therapy with an anti-CD90 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate, the physician may conclude the conditioning therapy, and may begin preparing the patient for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy.

The anti-CD90 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient in an aqueous solution containing one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, such as a viscosity-modifying agent. The aqueous solution may be sterilized using techniques

described herein or known in the art. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient at a dosage of, for example, from 0.001 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg prior to administration of a hematopoietic stem cell graft to the patient. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient at a time that optimally promotes engraftment of the exogenous hematopoietic stem cells, for instance, from 1 hour to 1 week (e.g., 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, 18 hours, 19 hours, 20 hours, 21 hours, 22 hours, 23 hours, 24 hours, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, or 7 days) or more prior to administration of the exogenous hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

Following the conclusion of conditioning therapy, the patient may then receive an infusion (e.g., an intravenous infusion) of exogenous hematopoietic stem cells, such as from the same physician that performed the conditioning therapy or from a different physician. The physician may administer the patient an infusion of autologous, syngeneic, or allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells, for instance, at a dosage of from 1×10^3 to 1×10^9 hematopoietic stem cells/kg. The physician may monitor the engraftment of the hematopoietic stem cell transplant, for example, by withdrawing a blood sample from the patient and determining the increase in concentration of hematopoietic stem cells or cells of the hematopoietic lineage (such as megakaryocytes, thrombocytes, platelets, erythrocytes, mast cells, myeoblasts, basophils, neutrophils, eosinophils, microglia, granulocytes, monocytes, osteoclasts, antigen-presenting cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, natural killer cells, T-lymphocytes, and B-lymphocytes) following administration of the transplant. This analysis may be conducted, for example, from 1 hour to 6 months, or more, following hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy (e.g., 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, 18 hours, 19 hours, 20 hours, 21 hours, 22 hours, 23 hours, 24 hours, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, 7 days, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, or more). A finding that the concentration of hematopoietic stem cells or cells of the hematopoietic lineage has increased (e.g., by 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%, 200%, 500%, or more) following the transplant therapy relative to the concentration of the corresponding cell type prior to transplant therapy provides one indication that treatment with the anti-CD90 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate has successfully promoted engraftment of the transplanted hematopoietic stem cell graft.

Example 5. Administration of an anti-CD110 antibody to a human patient in preparation for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy

Using the methods disclosed herein, a physician of skill in the art can administer to a human patient in need of hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding an antigen expressed by hematopoietic stem cells, such as an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110. In this way, a population of endogenous

hematopoietic stem cells can be depleted prior to administration of an exogenous hematopoietic stem cell graft so as to promote engraftment of the hematopoietic stem cell graft. The antibody may be covalently conjugated to a toxin, such as a cytotoxic molecule described herein or known in the art. For instance, an anti-CD110 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof can be covalently conjugated to a cytotoxin,

5 such as pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, an amatoxin, such as α -amanitin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof. This conjugation can be performed using covalent bond-forming techniques described herein or known in the art. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment
10 thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can subsequently be administered to the patient, for example, by intravenous administration, prior to transplantation of exogenous hematopoietic stem cells (such as autologous, syngeneic, or allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells) to the patient.

The anti-CD110 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered in an amount sufficient to reduce the quantity of endogenous hematopoietic stem cells, for
15 example, by 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or more prior to hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy. The reduction in hematopoietic stem cell count can be monitored using conventional techniques known in the art, such as by FACS analysis of cells expressing characteristic hematopoietic stem cell surface antigens in a blood sample withdrawn from the patient at varying intervals during conditioning therapy. For instance, a physician of skill in the art can withdraw a blood
20 sample from the patient at various time points during conditioning therapy and determine the extent of endogenous hematopoietic stem cell reduction by conducting a FACS analysis to elucidate the relative concentrations of hematopoietic stem cells in the sample using antibodies that bind to hematopoietic stem cell marker antigens. According to some embodiments, when the concentration of hematopoietic stem cells has reached a minimum value in response to conditioning therapy with an anti-CD135 antibody,
25 antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate, the physician may conclude the conditioning therapy, and may begin preparing the patient for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy.

The anti-CD110 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient in an aqueous solution containing one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, such as a viscosity-modifying agent. The aqueous solution may be sterilized using techniques
30 described herein or known in the art. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient at a dosage of, for example, from 0.001 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg prior to administration of a hematopoietic stem cell graft to the patient. The antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate can be administered to the patient at a time that optimally promotes engraftment of the exogenous hematopoietic stem cells, for instance, from 1 hour to 1 week
35 (e.g., 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, 18 hours, 19 hours, 20 hours, 21 hours, 22 hours, 23 hours, 24 hours, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, or 7 days) or more prior to administration of the exogenous hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

Following the conclusion of conditioning therapy, the patient may then receive an infusion (e.g.,

an intravenous infusion) of exogenous hematopoietic stem cells, such as from the same physician that performed the conditioning therapy or from a different physician. The physician may administer the patient an infusion of autologous, syngeneic, or allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells, for instance, at a dosage of from 1×10^3 to 1×10^9 hematopoietic stem cells/kg. The physician may monitor the 5 engraftment of the hematopoietic stem cell transplant, for example, by withdrawing a blood sample from the patient and determining the increase in concentration of hematopoietic stem cells or cells of the hematopoietic lineage (such as megakaryocytes, thrombocytes, platelets, erythrocytes, mast cells, myeoblasts, basophils, neutrophils, eosinophils, microglia, granulocytes, monocytes, osteoclasts, antigen-presenting cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, natural killer cells, T-lymphocytes, and B-lymphocytes) 10 following administration of the transplant. This analysis may be conducted, for example, from 1 hour to 6 months, or more, following hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy (e.g., 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, 18 hours, 19 hours, 20 hours, 21 hours, 22 hours, 23 hours, 24 hours, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, 7 days, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, or more). A finding that the 15 concentration of hematopoietic stem cells or cells of the hematopoietic lineage has increased (e.g., by 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%, 200%, 500%, or more) following the transplant therapy relative to the concentration of the corresponding 20 cell type prior to transplant therapy provides one indication that treatment with the anti-CD110 antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or drug-antibody conjugate has successfully promoted engraftment of the transplanted hematopoietic stem cell graft.

Example 6. Generating antibodies capable of binding hematopoietic stem cells by phage display

25 An exemplary method for in vitro evolution of anti-CD45 (e.g., anti-CD45RO), anti-CD135, anti-CD34, anti-CD90, or anti-CD110 antibodies for use with the compositions and methods described herein is phage display. Phage display libraries can be created by making a designed series of mutations or variations within a coding sequence for the CDRs of an antibody or the analogous regions of an antibody-like scaffold (e.g., the BC, CD, and DE loops of $^{10}\text{Fn3}$ domains). The template antibody-encoding 30 sequence into which these mutations are introduced may be, for example, a naive human germline sequence. These mutations can be performed using standard mutagenesis techniques known in the art. Each mutant sequence thus encodes an antibody corresponding to the template save for one or more amino acid variations. Retroviral and phage display vectors can be engineered using standard vector construction techniques known in the art. P3 phage display vectors along with compatible protein 35 expression vectors can be used to generate phage display vectors for antibody diversification.

The mutated DNA provides sequence diversity, and each transformant phage displays one variant of the initial template amino acid sequence encoded by the DNA, leading to a phage population (library) displaying a vast number of different but structurally related amino acid sequences. Due to the well-defined structure of antibody hypervariable regions, the amino acid variations introduced in a phage

display screen are expected to alter the binding properties of the binding peptide or domain without significantly altering its overall molecular structure.

In a typical screen, a phage library may be contacted with and allowed to bind one of the foregoing antigens or an epitope thereof. To facilitate separation of binders and non-binders, it is convenient to immobilize the target on a solid support. Phage bearing a CD45-, CD135-, CD34-, CD90-, or CD110-binding moiety can form a complex with the target on the solid support, whereas non-binding phage remain in solution and can be washed away with excess buffer. Bound phage can then be liberated from the target by changing the buffer to an extreme pH (pH 2 or pH 10), changing the ionic strength of the buffer, adding denaturants, or other known means.

The recovered phage can then be amplified through infection of bacterial cells, and the screening process can be repeated with the new pool that is now depleted in non-binding antibodies and enriched for antibodies that bind CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110. The recovery of even a few binding phage is sufficient to amplify the phage for a subsequent iteration of screening. After a few rounds of selection, the gene sequences encoding the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof derived from selected phage clones in the binding pool are determined by conventional methods, thus revealing the peptide sequence that imparts binding affinity of the phage to the target. During the panning process, the sequence diversity of the population diminishes with each round of selection until desirable peptide-binding antibodies remain. The sequences may converge on a small number of related antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof. An increase in the number of phage recovered at each round of selection is an indication that convergence of the library has occurred in a screen.

Example 7. Producing humanized antibodies that bind a hematopoietic stem cell antigen

Non-human antibodies that bind CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110 can be humanized, for instance, according to the following procedure. Consensus human antibody heavy chain and light chain sequences are known in the art (see e.g., the "VBASE" human germline sequence database; Kabat et al. Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, Fifth Edition, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH Publication No. 91-3242, 1991; Tomlinson et al., J. Mol. Biol. 227:776-798, 1992; and Cox et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 24:827-836, 1994, the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference as they pertain to consensus human antibody heavy chain and light chain sequences. Using established procedures, one of skill in the art can identify the variable domain framework residues and CDRs of a consensus antibody sequence (e.g., by sequence alignment). One can substitute one or more CDRs of the heavy chain and/or light chain variable domains of consensus human antibody with one or more corresponding CDRs of a non-human antibody that binds CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, CD34, CD90, or CD110 as described herein in order to produce a humanized antibody. This CDR exchange can be performed using gene editing techniques described herein or known in the art.

One example of a variable domain of a consensus human antibody contains the heavy chain variable domain

EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVAVISENGSDTYYADSVKGR

FTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCAR**DRGGAVSYFDVW**GQGTLTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 34) and the light chain variable domain DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITCRASQDVSSYLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYA**AASSLES**GVPSRFGSGSGT DFTLTISLQPEDFATYYC**QQYNSLPYT**FGQGTKVEIKRT (SEQ ID NO: 35), identified in US Patent No. 5 6,054,297, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to human antibody 10 consensus sequences. The CDRs in the above sequences are shown in bold.

To produce humanized antibodies, one can recombinantly express a polynucleotide encoding the above consensus sequence in which one or more variable region CDRs have been replaced with one or more variable region CDR sequences of a non-human antibody that binds CD45 (e.g., CD45RO), CD135, 10 CD34, CD90, or CD110. As the affinity of the antibody for the hematopoietic stem cell antigen is determined primarily by the CDR sequences, the resulting humanized antibody is expected to exhibit an affinity for the hematopoietic stem cell antigen that is about the same as that of the non-human antibody from which the humanized antibody was derived. Methods of determining the affinity of an antibody for a target antigen include, for instance, ELISA-based techniques described herein and known in the art, as 15 well as surface plasmon resonance, fluorescence anisotropy, and isothermal titration calorimetry, among others.

Example 8. Ability of anti-CD45 antibody-drug conjugates to deplete populations of CD45+ cells

To investigate the ability of anti-CD45 antibody-drug conjugates to kill CD45+ Reh cells, a series 20 of anti-CD45 monoclonal antibodies of various isotypes, Ab1, Ab2, and Ab3, were bound to saporin-conjugated Fab fragments and were subsequently incubated with CD45+ Reh cells for three days. As a negative control, an isotype-matched antibody-saporin conjugate was generated for each of Ab1, Ab2, and Ab3, and these were incubated with CD45+ Reh cells for the same three-day period. Cell 25 viability was then assessed using the CellTiter-Glo™ assay. As shown in Fig. 1, the various antibody-saporin conjugates were capable of killing CD45+ Reh cells with different potencies, and each was capable of depleting the CD45+ Reh cell line in a dose-dependent fashion.

To investigate the ability of anti-CD45 monoclonal antibody-saporin conjugates to deplete human 30 CD34+ hematopoietic stem cells in vitro, a human IgG1 anti-CD45 monoclonal antibody-saporin conjugate or isotype-matched control was incubated with CD34+ cells at various concentrations. Cell viability was subsequently assessed following a six-day incubation period using flow cytometry. The results of this experiment are reported in Fig. 2. As shown therein, anti-CD45 antibody-saporin conjugates were found to be capable of depleting human CD34+ hematopoietic stem cells in a dose-dependent manner.

Taken together, these results demonstrate that anti-CD45 antibodies conjugated to saporin can 35 be used to deplete a population of hematopoietic stem cells in a subject, for instance, in preparation for hematopoietic stem cell transplant therapy, so as to provide a niche for to which the hematopoietic stem cells may home.

Other Embodiments

All publications, patents, and patent applications mentioned in this specification are incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if each independent publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

5 While the invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood that it is capable of further modifications and this application is intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention following, in general, the principles of the invention and including such departures from the invention that come within known or customary practice within the art to which the invention pertains and may be applied to the essential features hereinbefore set forth, and
10 follows in the scope of the claims.

Other embodiments are within the claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of depleting a population of CD45RO+ cells in a human patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45RO.
2. A method of depleting a population of CD45RO+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45RO prior to the patient receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells.
3. A method comprising administering to a human patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45RO in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD45RO+ cells in the patient.
4. A method comprising:
 - a. administering to a human patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45RO in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD45RO+ cells in the patient; and
 - b. subsequently administering to the patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells.
5. The method of any one of claims 1-4, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.
6. A method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells in a human patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.
7. A method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 prior to the patient receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

8. A method comprising administering to a human patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD135+ cells in the patient, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

9. A method comprising:

- a. administering to a human patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD135+ cells in the patient; and
- b. subsequently administering to the patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells,

wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

10. The method of any one of claims 6-9, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises the following complementarity determining regions (CDRs):

- a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYYMH (SEQ ID NO: 1);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence IINPSGGSTS YAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 2);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence GVGAHDAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 3) or VVAAAVADY (SEQ ID NO: 4);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RSSQSLLHSNGNNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 5) or RSSQSLLHSNGNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 6);
- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence LGSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence MQGTHPAIS (SEQ ID NO: 8) or MQSLQTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 9).

11. The method of any one of claims 6-9, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises the following CDRs:

- a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYAIS (SEQ ID NO: 10);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence GIIPIFGTANYAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 11);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence FALFGFREQAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 12);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RASQSISSYLN (SEQ ID NO: 13);
- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence AASSLQS (SEQ ID NO: 14); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence QQSYSTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 15).

12. A method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells in a human patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of human Flt3 ligand, or a fragment thereof capable of binding CD135.

13. A method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of human Flt3 ligand, or a fragment thereof capable of binding CD135, prior to the patient receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells.

14. A method comprising administering to a human patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered human Flt3 ligand, or a fragment thereof capable of binding CD135, in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD135+ cells in the patient.

15. A method comprising:

- a. administering to a human patient human Flt3 ligand, or a fragment thereof capable of binding CD135, in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD135+ cells in the patient; and
- b. subsequently administering to the patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells.

16. The method of any one of claims 12-15, wherein the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is covalently bound to an Fc domain.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the N-terminus of the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is covalently bound to the Fc domain.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the C-terminus of the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is covalently bound to the Fc domain.

19. The method of any one of claims 16-18, wherein the Fc domain is covalently bound to a cytotoxin.

20. The method of any one of claims 12-15, wherein the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is covalently bound to a cytotoxin.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the N-terminus of the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is covalently bound to the cytotoxin.

22. The method of claim 20, wherein the C-terminus of the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is covalently bound to the cytotoxin.

23. The method of any one of claims 20-22, wherein the cytotoxin is covalently bound to an Fc domain.

24. The method of any claim 20, wherein the human Flt3 ligand or fragment thereof is covalently bound to the cytotoxin at one site and is covalently bound to an Fc domain at a different site.

25. The method of any one of claims 16-19, 23, and 24, wherein the Fc domain is a human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 isotype Fc domain.

26. A method of depleting a population of CD34+ cells in a human patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD34, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

27. A method of depleting a population of CD34+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD34 prior to the patient receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

28. A method comprising administering to a human patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD34 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD34+ cells in the patient, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

29. A method comprising:

- a. administering to a human patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD34 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD34+ cells in the patient; and
- b. subsequently administering to the patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells,

wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

30. A method of depleting a population of CD90+ cells in a human patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD90, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

31. A method of depleting a population of CD90+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD90 prior to the patient

receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

32. A method comprising administering to a human patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD90 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD90+ cells in the patient, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

33. A method comprising:

- a. administering to a human patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD90 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD90+ cells in the patient; and
- b. subsequently administering to the patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells,

wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

34. A method of depleting a population of CD110+ cells in a human patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD110, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

35. A method of depleting a population of CD110+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD110 prior to the patient receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

36. A method comprising administering to a human patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD110 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD110+ cells in the patient, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

37. A method comprising:

- a. administering to a human patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD110 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD110+ cells in the patient; and
- b. subsequently administering to the patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells,

wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin.

38. The method of any one of claims 5-11 and 19-37, wherein the cytotoxin is selected from the group consisting of an amatoxin, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof.

39. A method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells in a human patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin selected from the group consisting of an amatoxin, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof.

40. A method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 prior to the patient receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin selected from the group consisting of an amatoxin, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof.

41. A method of comprising administering to a human patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD45+ cells in the patient, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin selected from the group consisting of an amatoxin, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof.

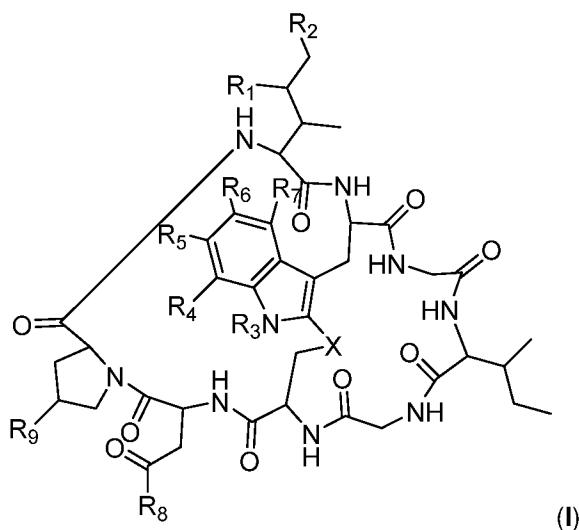
42. A method comprising:

- a. administering to a human patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD45+ cells in the patient; and

b. subsequently administering to the patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells,

wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin selected from the group consisting of an amatoxin, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof.

43. The method of any one of claims 5-11 and 19-42, wherein the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand conjugated to a cytotoxin is represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand and Am is an amatoxin represented by formula (I)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclolalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is -L-Z;

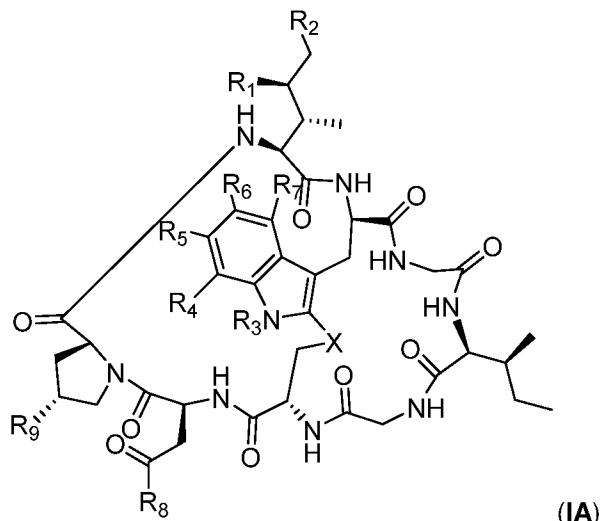
R_D is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene, optionally

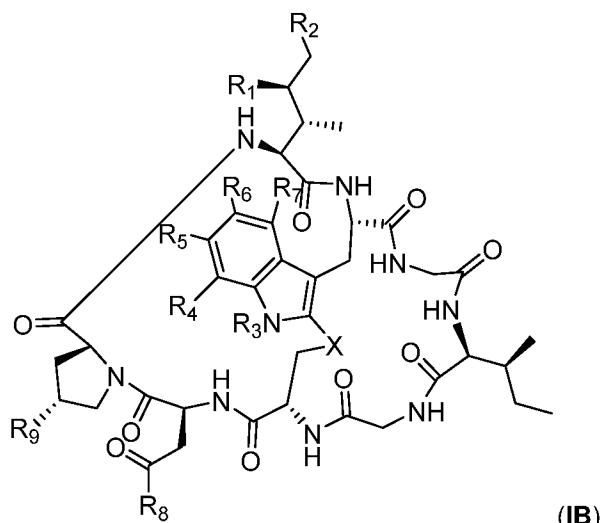
substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene, optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, wherein Am comprises exactly one R_C substituent.

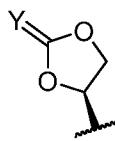
44. The method of claim 43, wherein Am is an amatoxin represented by formula (IA).



45. The method of claim 43, wherein Am is an amatoxin represented by formula (IB).



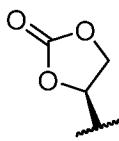
46. The method of claim 44 or 45, wherein R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



wherein Y is selected from O, S, NR_E, and CR_ER_{E'}, and

R_E and R_{E'} are each independently optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene-R_c, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene-R_c, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene-R_c, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene-R_c, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkyne-R_c, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene-R_c, optionally substituted cycloalkylene-R_c, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene-R_c, optionally substituted arylene-R_c, or optionally substituted heteroarylene-R_c.

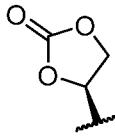
47. The method of claim 46, wherein R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



48. The method of claim 44 or 45, wherein R₁ is H, OH, or OR_A;

R₂ is H, OH, or OR_B;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



R₃, R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₅ is OR_c;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

49. The method of claim 44 or 45, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

R₃ is R_c;

R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

50. The method of claim 44 or 45, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₄ and R₅ are each independently H, OH, OR_c, or R_c;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

51. The method of claim 44 or 45, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

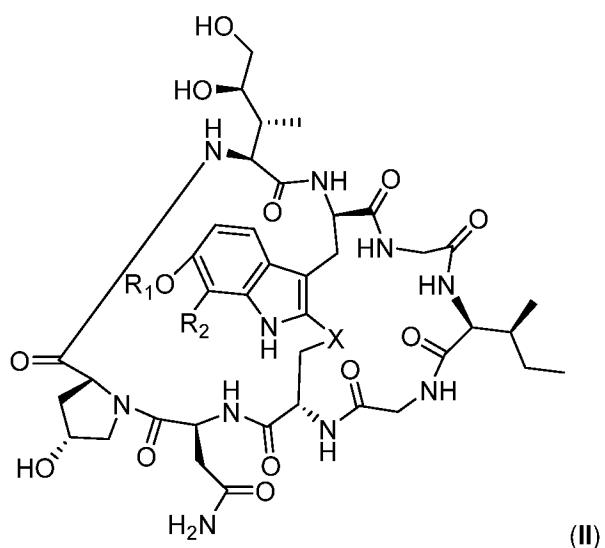
R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₄ and R₅ are each independently H or OH;

R₈ is OR_c or NHRC_c; and

R₉ is H or OH.

52. The method of any one of claims 5-11 and 19-42, wherein the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand conjugated to a cytotoxin is represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand and Am is an amatoxin represented by formula (II)



wherein X is S, SO, or SO₂;

R₁ is H or a linker covalently bound to the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof; and

R₂ is H or a linker covalently bound to the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof;

wherein when R₁ is H, R₂ is the linker, and when R₂ is H, R₁ is the linker.

53. The method of any one of claims 5-11 and 19-42, wherein the cytotoxin is a maytansinoid selected from the group consisting of DM1 and DM4.

54. The method of any one of claims 5-11 and 19-42, wherein the cytotoxin is an auristatin selected from the group consisting of monomethyl auristatin E and monomethyl auristatin F.

55. The method of any one of claims 5-11 and 19-42, wherein the cytotoxin is an anthracycline selected from the group consisting of daunorubicin, doxorubicin, epirubicin, and idarubicin.

56. The method of any one of claims 1-11 and 26-55, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a polyclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a bispecific antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a dual-variable immunoglobulin domain, a single-chain Fv molecule (scFv), a diabody, a triabody, a nanobody, an antibody-like protein scaffold, a Fv fragment, a Fab fragment, a F(ab')₂ molecule, and a tandem di-scFv.

57. The method of any one of claims 1-11 and 26-56, wherein the antibody has an isotype selected from the group consisting of IgG, IgA, IgM, IgD, and IgE.

58. The method of any one of claims 1-57, wherein the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand is internalized by a cancer cell, autoimmune cell, or hematopoietic stem cell following administration to the patient.

59. The method of any one of claims 1-58, wherein the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand is capable of promoting necrosis of a cancer cell, autoimmune cell, or hematopoietic stem cell.

60. The method of any one of claims 2-5, 7-11, 13-25, 27-29, 31-33, 35-38, and 40-59, wherein the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand is capable of recruiting one or more complement proteins to the hematopoietic stem cell upon administration to the patient.

61. The method of any one of claims 2-5, 7-11, 13-25, 27-29, 31-33, 35-38, and 40-60, wherein the transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells is administered to the patient after the concentration of the antibody, antigen-binding fragment thereof, or ligand has substantially cleared from the blood of the patient.

62. The method of any one of claims 2-5, 7-11, 13-25, 27-29, 31-33, 35-38, and 40-61, wherein the hematopoietic stem cells or progeny thereof maintain hematopoietic stem cell functional potential after two or more days following transplantation of the hematopoietic stem cells into the patient.

63. The method of any one of claims 2-5, 7-11, 13-25, 27-29, 31-33, 35-38, and 40-62, wherein the hematopoietic stem cells or progeny thereof are capable of localizing to hematopoietic tissue and/or reestablishing hematopoiesis following transplantation of the hematopoietic stem cells into the patient.

64. The method of any one of claims 2-5, 7-11, 13-25, 27-29, 31-33, 35-38, and 40-63, wherein upon transplantation into the patient, the hematopoietic stem cells give rise to recovery of a population of cells selected from the group consisting of megakaryocytes, thrombocytes, platelets, erythrocytes, mast

cells, myeoblasts, basophils, neutrophils, eosinophils, microglia, granulocytes, monocytes, osteoclasts, antigen-presenting cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, natural killer cells, T-lymphocytes, and B-lymphocytes.

65. The method of any one of claims 1-64, wherein the patient is suffering from a stem cell disorder.

66. The method of any one of claims 1-65, wherein the patient is suffering from a hemoglobinopathy disorder.

67. The method of claim 66, wherein the hemoglobinopathy disorder is selected from the group consisting of sickle cell anemia, thalassemia, Fanconi anemia, aplastic anemia, and Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome.

68. The method of claim 66, wherein the hemoglobinopathy disorder is Fanconi anemia.

69. The method of claim 66, wherein the hemoglobinopathy disorder is aplastic anemia.

70. The method of claim 66, wherein the hemoglobinopathy disorder is sickle cell anemia.

71. The method of claim 66, wherein the hemoglobinopathy disorder is thalassemia.

72. The method of any one of claims 1-71, wherein the patient is suffering from a myelodysplastic disorder.

73. The method of any one of claims 1-72, wherein the patient is suffering from an immunodeficiency disorder.

74. The method of claim 73, wherein the immunodeficiency disorder is a congenital immunodeficiency.

75. The method of claim 73, wherein the immunodeficiency disorder is an acquired immunodeficiency.

76. The method of claim 75, wherein the acquired immunodeficiency is human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

77. The method of any one of claims 1-76, wherein the patient is suffering from a metabolic disorder.

78. The method of claim 77, wherein the metabolic disorder is selected from the group consisting of glycogen storage diseases, mucopolysaccharidoses, Gaucher's Disease, Hurler's Disease, sphingolipidoses, and metachromatic leukodystrophy.

79. The method of any one of claims 1-78, wherein the patient is suffering from cancer.

80. The method of claim 79, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of leukemia, lymphoma, multiple myeloma, and neuroblastoma.

81. The method of claim 79, wherein the cancer is a hematological cancer.

82. The method of claim 79, wherein the cancer is acute myeloid leukemia.

83. The method of claim 79, wherein the cancer is acute lymphoid leukemia.

84. The method of claim 79, wherein the cancer is chronic myeloid leukemia.

85. The method of claim 79, wherein the cancer is chronic lymphoid leukemia.

86. The method of claim 79, wherein the cancer is diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

87. The method of claim 79, wherein the cancer is non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

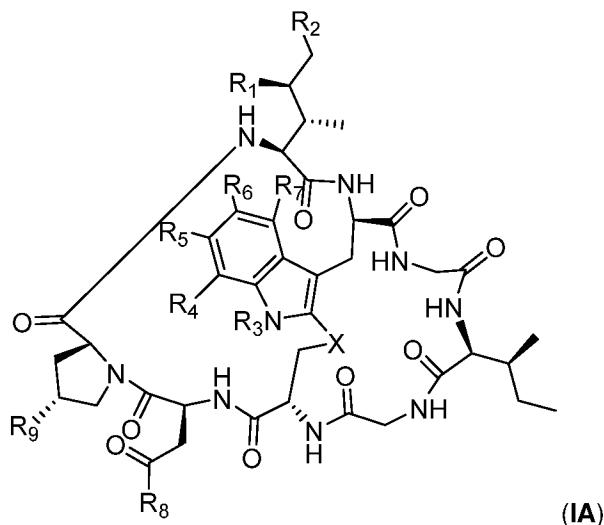
88. The method of any one of claims 1-87, wherein the patient is suffering from a disorder selected from the group consisting of adenosine deaminase deficiency and severe combined immunodeficiency, hyper immunoglobulin M syndrome, Chediak-Higashi disease, hereditary lymphohistiocytosis, osteopetrosis, osteogenesis imperfecta, storage diseases, thalassemia major, systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, and juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.

89. The method of any one of claims 1-88, wherein the patient is suffering from an autoimmune disorder.

90. The method of claim 89, wherein the autoimmune disorder is selected from the group consisting of multiple sclerosis, human systemic lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, treating psoriasis, Type 1 diabetes mellitus, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis, Addison's disease, alopecia universalis, ankylosing spondylitis, antiphospholipid antibody syndrome, aplastic anemia, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune inner ear disease, autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome, autoimmune oophoritis, Balo disease, Behcet's disease, bullous

pemphigoid, cardiomyopathy, Chagas' disease, chronic fatigue immune dysfunction syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, Crohn's disease, cicatrical pemphigoid, coeliac sprue-dermatitis herpetiformis, cold agglutinin disease, CREST syndrome, Degos disease, discoid lupus, dysautonomia, endometriosis, essential mixed cryoglobulinemia, fibromyalgia-fibromyositis, Goodpasture's syndrome, Grave's disease, Guillain-Barre syndrome, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Hidradenitis suppurativa, idiopathic and/or acute thrombocytopenic purpura, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IgA neuropathy, interstitial cystitis, juvenile arthritis, Kawasaki's disease, lichen planus, Lyme disease, Meniere disease, mixed connective tissue disease, myasthenia gravis, neuromyotonia, opsoclonus myoclonus syndrome, optic neuritis, Ord's thyroiditis, pemphigus vulgaris, pernicious anemia, polychondritis, polymyositis and dermatomyositis, primary biliary cirrhosis, polyarteritis nodosa, polyglandular syndromes, polymyalgia rheumatica, primary agammaglobulinemia, Raynaud phenomenon, Reiter's syndrome, rheumatic fever, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, Sjögren's syndrome, stiff person syndrome, Takayasu's arteritis, temporal arteritis, ulcerative colitis, uveitis, vasculitis, vitiligo, vulvodynia, and Wegener's granulomatosis.

91. The method of claim 89, wherein the autoimmune disorder is scleroderma.
92. The method of claim 89, wherein the autoimmune disorder is multiple sclerosis.
93. The method of claim 89, wherein the autoimmune disorder is ulcerative colitis.
94. The method of claim 89, wherein the autoimmune disorder is Crohn's disease.
95. The method of claim 89, wherein the autoimmune disorder is Type 1 diabetes.
96. The method of any one of claims 65-95, wherein the methods treats the disorder or cancer.
97. A method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells, the method comprising contacting the population with an effective amount of a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Am is an amatoxin.
98. The method of claim 97, wherein Am is represented by formula (IA)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocycloalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is -L-Z;

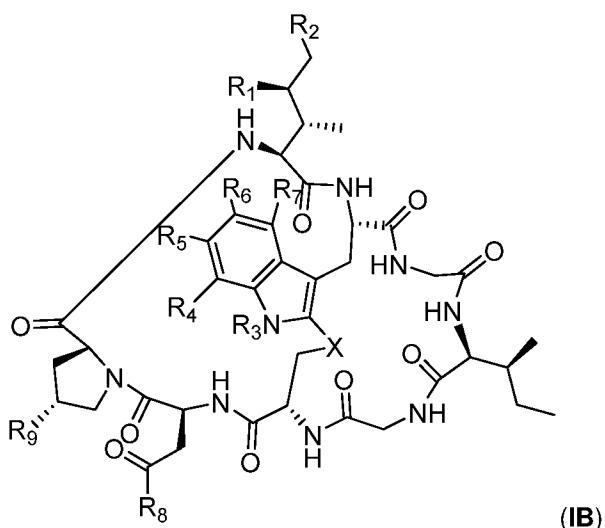
R_D is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene, optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof,

wherein Am comprises exactly one R_C substituent.

99. The method of claim 97, wherein Am is represented by formula (IB)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or ORC;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or ORC;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocycloalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene, optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof,

wherein Am comprises exactly one R_C substituent

100. The method of claim 97, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to the amatoxin by way of a cysteine residue in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

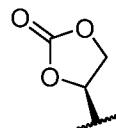
101. The method of claim 100, wherein the cysteine residue is introduced by way of a mutation in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

102. The method of claim 101, wherein the cysteine residue is selected from the group consisting of Cys118, Cys239, and Cys265.

103. The method of claim 100, wherein the cysteine residue is naturally occurring in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

104. The method of claim 103, wherein the Fc domain is an IgG Fc domain and the cysteine residue is selected from the group consisting of Cys261, Cys321, Cys367, and Cys425.

105. The method of claim 98 or 99, wherein R₁ is H, OH, or OR_A;
R₂ is H, OH, or OR_B;
R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



R₃, R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₅ is OR_C;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

106. The method of claim 98 or 99, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;
R₃ is R_C;
R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;
R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;
R₈ is OH or NH₂; and
R₉ is H or OH.

107. The method of claim 98 or 99, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;
R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;
R₄ is OR_C, or R_C;
R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;
R₈ is OH or NH₂; and
R₉ is H or OH.

108. The method of claim 98 or 99, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;
R₄ and R₅ are each independently H or OH;
R₈ is OR_c or NHR_c; and
R₉ is H or OH.

109. The method of claim 97, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is internalized by a CD45+ cell.

110. The method of claim 97, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD45 with a K_d of from about 0.1 pM to about 1 μM.

111. The method of claim 97, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD45 with a k_{on} of from about 9 x 10⁻² M⁻¹ s⁻¹ to about 1 x 10² M⁻¹ s⁻¹.

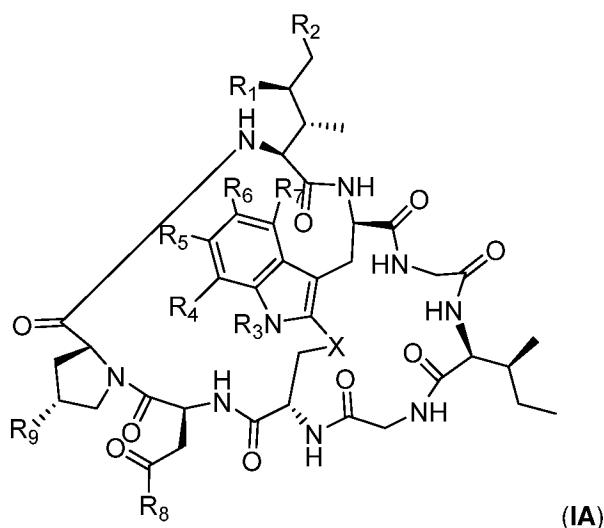
112. The method of claim 97, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof competitively inhibits the binding of CD45 to a second antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein the second antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises the following complementarity determining regions (CDRs):

- a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYAMS (SEQ ID NO: 16);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence AISGSGGSTFYADSVRG (SEQ ID NO: 17);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence EVMGPIFFDY (SEQ ID NO: 18);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RASQSISSALA (SEQ ID NO: 19);
- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence GASSRAT (SEQ ID NO: 20); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence QQYGSTPLT (SEQ ID NO: 21).

113. The method of claim 97, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a polyclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a bispecific antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a dual-variable immunoglobulin domain, a single-chain Fv molecule (scFv), a diabody, a triabody, a nanobody, an antibody-like protein scaffold, a Fv fragment, a Fab fragment, a F(ab')₂ molecule, and a tandem di-scFV.

114. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Am is an amatoxin.

115. The conjugate of claim 114, wherein Am is represented by formula (IA)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R_2 is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

R_A and R_B , together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocycloalkyl group;

R_3 is H , R_C , or R_D ;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is $-L-Z$;

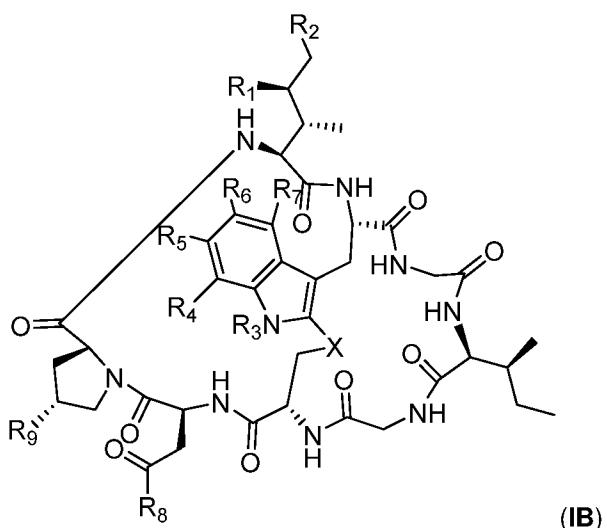
R_D is optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, optionally substituted C_2 - C_6 heteroalkenyl, optionally substituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, optionally substituted C_2 - C_6 heteroalkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene, optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof,

wherein A_m comprises exactly one R_c substituent.

116. The conjugate of claim 114, wherein Am is represented by formula (IB)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclolalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene, optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof,

wherein Am comprises exactly one R_C substituent

117. The conjugate of claim 114, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to the amatoxin by way of a cysteine residue in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

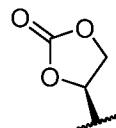
118. The conjugate of claim 117, wherein the cysteine residue is introduced by way of a mutation in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

119. The conjugate of claim 118, wherein the cysteine residue is selected from the group consisting of Cys118, Cys239, and Cys265.

120. The conjugate of claim 117, wherein the cysteine residue is naturally occurring in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

121. The conjugate of claim 120, wherein the Fc domain is an IgG Fc domain and the cysteine residue is selected from the group consisting of Cys261, Cys321, Cys367, and Cys425.

122. The conjugate of claim 115 or 116, wherein R₁ is H, OH, or OR_A;
R₂ is H, OH, or OR_B;
R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



R₃, R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₅ is OR_C;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

123. The conjugate of claim 115 or 116, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;
R₃ is R_C;
R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;
R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;
R₈ is OH or NH₂; and
R₉ is H or OH.

124. The conjugate of claim 115 or 116, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;
R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;
R₄ is OR_C, or R_C;
R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;
R₈ is OH or NH₂; and
R₉ is H or OH.

125. The conjugate of claim 115 or 116, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;
R₄ and R₅ are each independently H or OH;
R₈ is OR_c or NHR_c; and
R₉ is H or OH.

126. The conjugate of claim 114, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is internalized by a CD45+ cell.

127. The conjugate of claim 114, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD45 with a K_d of from about 0.1 pM to about 1 μM.

128. The conjugate of claim 114, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD45 with a k_{on} of from about 9 x 10⁻² M⁻¹ s⁻¹ to about 1 x 10² M⁻¹ s⁻¹.

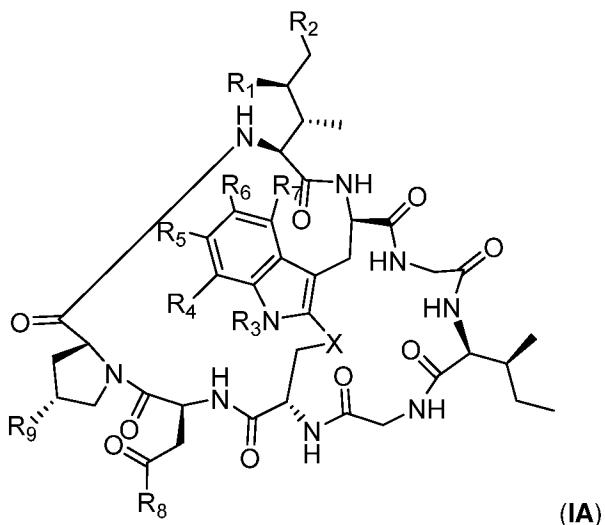
129. The conjugate of claim 114, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof competitively inhibits the binding of CD45 to a second antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein the second antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises the following complementarity determining regions (CDRs):

- a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYAMS (SEQ ID NO: 16);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence AISGSGGSTFYADSVRG (SEQ ID NO: 17);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence EVMGPIFFDY (SEQ ID NO: 18);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RASQSISSALA (SEQ ID NO: 19);
- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence GASSRAT (SEQ ID NO: 20); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence QQYGSTPLT (SEQ ID NO: 21).

130. The conjugate of claim 114, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a polyclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a bispecific antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a dual-variable immunoglobulin domain, a single-chain Fv molecule (scFv), a diabody, a triabody, a nanobody, an antibody-like protein scaffold, a Fv fragment, a Fab fragment, a F(ab')₂ molecule, and a tandem di-scFv.

131. A method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells, the method comprising contacting the population with an effective amount of a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Am is an amatoxin.

132. The method of claim 131, wherein Am is represented by formula (IA)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclolalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

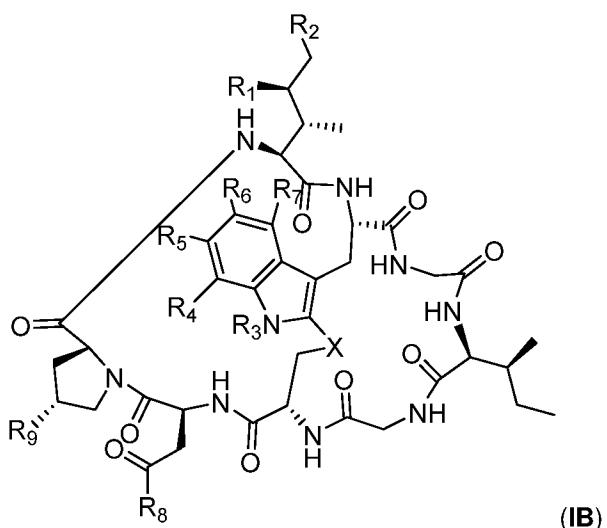
R_C is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene, optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, wherein Am comprises exactly one R_C substituent.

133. The method of claim 131, wherein Am is represented by formula (IB)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or ORC;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or ORC;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocyclolalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene, optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof,

wherein Am comprises exactly one R_C substituent

134. The method of claim 131, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to the amatoxin by way of a cysteine residue in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

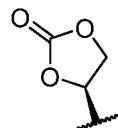
135. The method of claim 134, wherein the cysteine residue is introduced by way of a mutation in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

136. The method of claim 135, wherein the cysteine residue is selected from the group consisting of Cys118, Cys239, and Cys265.

137. The method of claim 134, wherein the cysteine residue is naturally occurring in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

138. The method of claim 137, wherein the Fc domain is an IgG Fc domain and the cysteine residue is selected from the group consisting of Cys261, Cys321, Cys367, and Cys425.

139. The method of claim 132 or 133, wherein R₁ is H, OH, or OR_A;
R₂ is H, OH, or OR_B;
R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



R₃, R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₅ is OR_C;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

140. The method of claim 132 or 133, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;
R₃ is R_C;
R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;
R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;
R₈ is OH or NH₂; and
R₉ is H or OH.

141. The method of claim 132 or 133, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;
R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;
R₄ is OR_C, or R_C;
R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl;
R₈ is OH or NH₂; and
R₉ is H or OH.

142. The method of claim 132 or 133, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH;

R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H;
R₄ and R₅ are each independently H or OH;
R₈ is OR_c or NHR_c; and
R₉ is H or OH.

143. The method of claim 131, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is internalized by a CD135+ cell.

144. The method of claim 131, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD135 with a K_d of from about 0.1 pM to about 1 μM.

145. The method of claim 131, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD135 with a k_{on} of from about 9 x 10⁻² M⁻¹ s⁻¹ to about 1 x 10² M⁻¹ s⁻¹.

146. The method of claim 131, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof competitively inhibits the binding of CD135 to a second antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein the second antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises the following complementarity determining regions (CDRs):

- a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYYMH (SEQ ID NO: 1);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence IINPSGGSTS YAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 2);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence GVGAHD AFDI (SEQ ID NO: 3) or VVAAAVADY (SEQ ID NO: 4);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RSSQSLLHSNGNNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 5) or RSSQSLLHSNGNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 6);
- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence LGSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence MQGTHPAIS (SEQ ID NO: 8) or MQSLQTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 9).

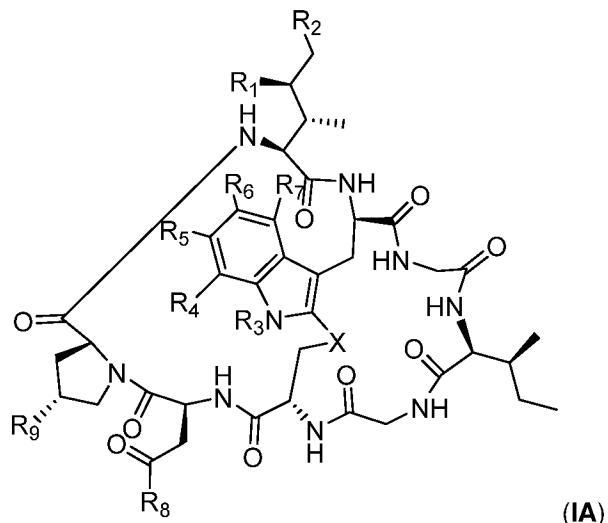
147. The method of claim 131, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof competitively inhibits the binding of CD135 to a second antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein the second antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises the following complementarity determining regions (CDRs):

- a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYAIS (SEQ ID NO: 10);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence GIIPIFGTANYAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 11);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence FALFGFREQAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 12);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RASQSISSYLN (SEQ ID NO: 13);
- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence AASSLQS (SEQ ID NO: 14); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence QQSYSTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 15).

148. The method of claim 131, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a polyclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a bispecific antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a dual-variable immunoglobulin domain, a single-chain Fv molecule (scFv), a diabody, a triabody, a nanobody, an antibody-like protein scaffold, a Fv fragment, a Fab fragment, a F(ab')₂ molecule, and a tandem di-scFV.

149. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Am is an amatoxin.

150. The conjugate of claim 149, wherein Am is represented by formula (IA)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_C;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_C;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocycloalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_C, or R_D;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_C, OR_D, R_C, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_C, OR_D, NHR_C, or NR_CR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_C, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_C is -L-Z;

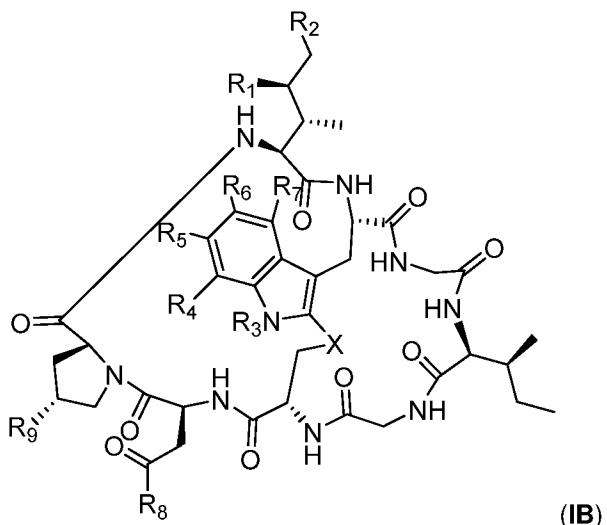
R_D is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene, optionally

substituted C₂-C₆ alkynylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene, optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, wherein Am comprises exactly one R_c substituent.

151. The conjugate of claim 149, wherein Am is represented by formula (IB)



wherein R₁ is H, OH, OR_A, or OR_c;

R₂ is H, OH, OR_B, or OR_c;

R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocycloalkyl group;

R₃ is H, R_c, or R_D;

R₄, R₅, R₆, and R₇ are each independently H, OH, OR_c, OR_D, R_c, or R_D;

R₈ is OH, NH₂, OR_c, OR_D, NHR_c, or NR_cR_D;

R₉ is H, OH, OR_c, or OR_D;

X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO₂-;

R_c is -L-Z;

R_D is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

L is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkylene, optionally substituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkenylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkynylene, optionally substituted C₂-C₆ heteroalkynylene, optionally substituted cycloalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and

Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, wherein Am comprises exactly one R_c substituent

152. The conjugate of claim 149, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to the amatoxin by way of a cysteine residue in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

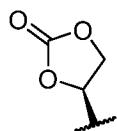
153. The conjugate of claim 152, wherein the cysteine residue is introduced by way of a mutation in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

154. The conjugate of claim 153, wherein the cysteine residue is selected from the group consisting of Cys118, Cys239, and Cys265.

155. The conjugate of claim 152, wherein the cysteine residue is naturally occurring in the Fc domain of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

156. The conjugate of claim 155, wherein the Fc domain is an IgG Fc domain and the cysteine residue is selected from the group consisting of Cys261, Cys321, Cys367, and Cys425.

157. The conjugate of claim 150 or 151, wherein R₁ is H, OH, or OR_A; R₂ is H, OH, or OR_B; R_A and R_B, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form:



R₃, R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H;

R₅ is OR_c;

R₈ is OH or NH₂; and

R₉ is H or OH.

158. The conjugate of claim 150 or 151, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH; R₃ is R_c; R₄, R₆, and R₇ are each H; R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl; R₈ is OH or NH₂; and R₉ is H or OH.

159. The conjugate of claim 150 or 151, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH; R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H; R₄ is OR_C, or R_C; R₅ is H, OH, or OC₁-C₆ alkyl; R₈ is OH or NH₂; and R₉ is H or OH.

160. The conjugate of claim 150 or 151, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H or OH; R₃, R₆, and R₇ are each H; R₄ and R₅ are each independently H or OH; R₈ is OR_C or NHR_C; and R₉ is H or OH.

161. The conjugate of claim 149, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is internalized by a CD135+ cell.

162. The conjugate of claim 149, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD135 with a K_d of from about 0.1 pM to about 1 μM.

163. The conjugate of claim 149, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds CD135 with a k_{on} of from about 9 x 10⁻² M⁻¹ s⁻¹ to about 1 x 10² M⁻¹ s⁻¹.

164. The conjugate of claim 149, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof competitively inhibits the binding of CD135 to a second antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein the second antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises the following complementarity determining regions (CDRs):

- a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYYMH (SEQ ID NO: 1);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence IINPSGGSTSQAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 2);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence GVGAHDAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 3) or VVAAAVADY (SEQ ID NO: 4);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RSSQSLLHSNGNNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 5) or RSSQSLLHSNGNYLD (SEQ ID NO: 6);
- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence LGSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence MQGTHPAIS (SEQ ID NO: 8) or MQSLQTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 9).

165. The conjugate of claim 149, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof competitively inhibits the binding of CD135 to a second antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof,

wherein the second antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises the following complementarity determining regions (CDRs):

- a. a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence SYAIS (SEQ ID NO: 10);
- b. a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence GIPIFGTANYAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO: 11);
- c. a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence FALFGFREQAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 12);
- d. a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence RASQSISSYLN (SEQ ID NO: 13);
- e. a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence AASSLQS (SEQ ID NO: 14); and
- f. a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence QQSYSTPFT (SEQ ID NO: 15).

166. The conjugate of claim 149, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a polyclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a bispecific antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, a dual-variable immunoglobulin domain, a single-chain Fv molecule (scFv), a diabody, a triabody, a nanobody, an antibody-like protein scaffold, a Fv fragment, a Fab fragment, a $F(ab')_2$ molecule, and a tandem di-scFV.

167. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is pseudomonas exotoxin A.

168. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is deBouganin.

169. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is diphtheria toxin.

170. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is saporin.

171. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is maytansine or a maytansinoid.

172. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is an auristatin.

173. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is an anthracycline.

174. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is a calicheamicin.

175. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is irinotecan.

176. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is SN-38.

177. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is a duocarmycin.

178. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is a pyrrolobenzodiazepine or a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer.

179. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Cy is an indolinobenzodiazepine or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer.

180. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is pseudomonas exotoxin A.

181. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is deBouganin.

182. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is diphtheria toxin.

183. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is saporin.

184. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is maytansine or a maytansinoid.

185. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is an auristatin.

186. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is an anthracycline.

187. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is a calicheamicin.

188. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is irinotecan.

189. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is SN-38.

190. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is a duocarmycin.

191. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is a pyrrolobenzodiazepine or a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer.

192. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Cy is an indolinobenzodiazepine or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer.

193. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is pseudomonas exotoxin A.

194. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is deBouganin.

195. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is diphtheria toxin.

196. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is saporin.

197. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is maytansine or a maytansinoid.

198. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is an auristatin.

199. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is an anthracycline.

200. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is a calicheamicin.

201. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is irinotecan.

202. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is SN-38.

203. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is a duocarmycin.

204. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is a pyrrolobenzodiazepine or a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer.

205. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD34 and Cy is an indolinobenzodiazepine or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer.

206. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is pseudomonas exotoxin A.

207. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is deBouganin.

208. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is diphtheria toxin.

209. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is saporin.

210. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is maytansine or a maytansinoid.

211. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is an auristatin.

212. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is an anthracycline.

213. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is a calicheamicin.

214. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is irinotecan.

215. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is SN-38.

216. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is a duocarmycin.

217. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is a pyrrolobenzodiazepine or a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer.

218. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD90 and Cy is an indolinobenzodiazepine or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer.

219. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is pseudomonas exotoxin A.

220. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is deBouganin.

221. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is diphtheria toxin.

222. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is saporin.

223. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is maytansine or a maytansinoid.

224. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is an auristatin.

225. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is an anthracycline.

226. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is a calicheamicin.

227. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is irinotecan.

228. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is SN-38.

229. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is a duocarmycin.

230. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is a pyrrolobenzodiazepine or a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer.

231. A conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Cy, wherein Ab is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD110 and Cy is an indolinobenzodiazepine or an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer.

FIG. 1

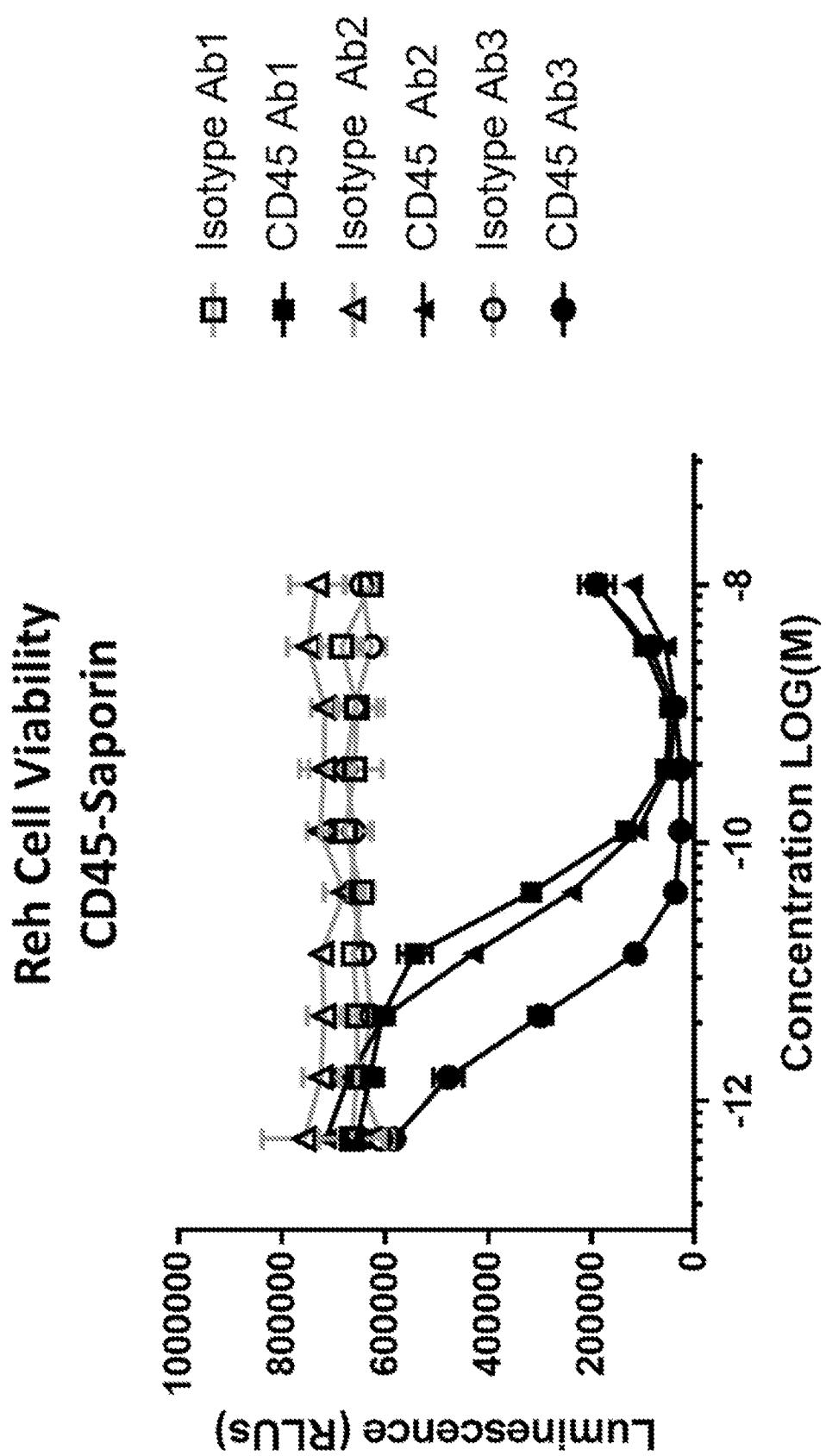
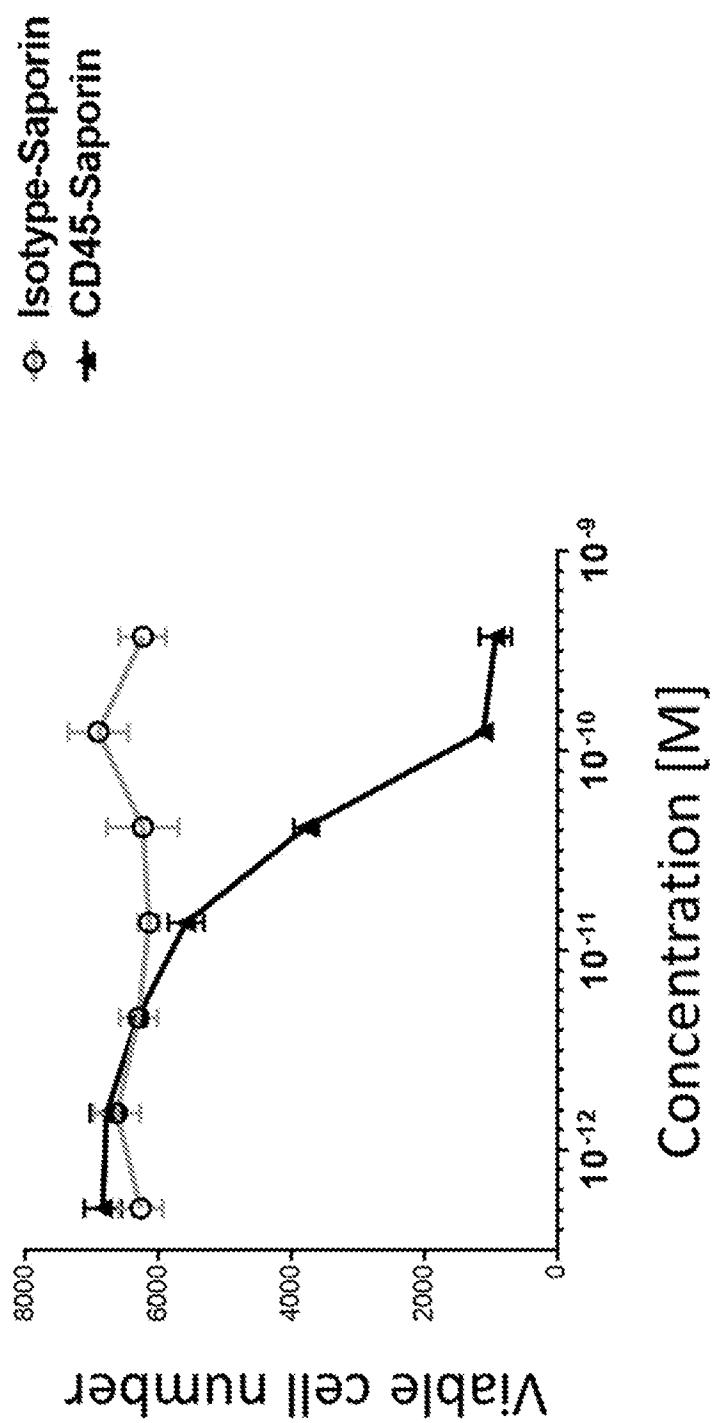


FIG. 2

CD34 Cell Viability
CD45-Saporin



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2017/038151

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - A61K 39/395; C07K 16/28; C12N 5/00 (2017.01)

CPC - A61K 39/39541; A61K 2035/122; A61K 2039/505; C07K 16/289; C07K 2317/73; C12N 5/0636 (2017.08)

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

See Search History document

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

USPC - 424/578; 424/93.71; 424/143.1; 435/343.2 (keyword delimited)

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

See Search History document

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2005/026210 A2 (NOVARTIS AG et al) 24 March 2005 (24.03.2005) entire document	1
-		---
Y		2-5
X	US 2016/0152733 A1 (MILTENYL BIOTEC) 02 June 2016 (02.06.2016) entire document	1
Y	ALEXANDER et al. "Depletion of autoreactive immunologic memory followed by autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation in patients with refractory SLE induces long-term remission through de novo generation of a juvenile and tolerant immune system," Blood, 29 September 2008 (29.09.2008), Vol. 113, No. 1, Pgs. 214-223. entire document	2-4
Y	WO 2014/151030 A1 (NOVARTIS AG et al) 25 September 2014 (25.09.2014) entire document	5
A	WO 2010/115629 A2 (DEUTSCHES KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM et al) 14 October 2010 (14.10.2010) entire document	1-5
A	WO 2016/016442 A1 (INSERM (INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA SANTÉ ET DE LA RECHERCHE MÉDICALE) et al) 04 February 2016 (04.02.2016) entire document	1-5
A	US 2014/0314795 A1 (RIDDELL et al) 23 October 2014 (23.10.2014) entire document	1-5
A	US 2010/0226927 A1 (WEISSMAN et al) 09 September 2010 (09.09.2010) entire document	1-5

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search
01 November 2017Date of mailing of the international search report
20 NOV 2017Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
Facsimile No. 571-273-8300Authorized officer
Blaine R. Copenheaver
PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300
PCT USP: 51-2/2-174

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2017/038151

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

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

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

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

3. Claims Nos.: 19, 23, 25, 38, 43-96
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

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

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

See extra sheet(s).

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-5

Remark on Protest

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

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2017/038151

Continued from Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fees need to be paid.

Group I: claims 1-5 are drawn to anti-CD45RO antibodies, and methods comprising the same.

Groups II+: claims 6-11, 131-166, and 180-192 are drawn to anti-CD135 antibodies, and methods and conjugates comprising the same.

Group III: claims 12-18, 20-22, and 24 are drawn to human Flt3 ligands, and methods comprising the same.

Group IV: claims 26-29 and 193-205 are drawn to anti-CD34 antibodies, and methods and conjugates comprising the same.

Group V: claims 30-33 and 206-218 are drawn to anti-CD90 antibodies, and methods and conjugates comprising the same.

Group VI: claims 34-37 and 219-231 are drawn to anti-CD110 antibodies, and methods and conjugates comprising the same.

Groups VII+: claims 39-42, 97-130, and 167-179 are drawn to anti-CD45 antibodies, and methods and conjugates comprising the same.

The first invention of Groups II+ is restricted to an anti-CD135 antibody, and methods and conjugates comprising the same, wherein the anti-CD135 antibody conjugate is selected to be an anti-CD135 antibody-amatoxin conjugate, wherein the amatoxin is selected to be Formula IB, where R1 is H, R2 is H, Ra and Rb together are propylene carbonate, R3 is H, R4 is H, R5 is H, R6 is H, R7 is H, R8 is OH, R9 is H, and X is S.

The first invention of Groups VII+ is restricted to an anti-CD45 antibody, and methods and conjugates comprising the same, wherein the anti-CD45 antibody conjugate is selected to be an anti-CD45-amatoxin conjugate, wherein the amatoxin is selected to be Formula IA, where R1 is H, R2 is H, Ra and Rb together are propylene carbonate, R3 is H, R4 is H, R5 is H, R6 is H, R7 is H, R8 is OH, R9 is H, and X is S.

Applicant is invited to elect additional antibodies and/or conjugates with specified chemical structure to be searched in a specific combination by paying an additional fee for each set of election. An exemplary election would be an anti-CD135 antibody, and methods and conjugates comprising the same, wherein the anti-CD135 antibody conjugate is selected to be an anti-CD135 antibody-amatoxin conjugate, wherein the amatoxin is selected to be Formula IB, where R1 is OH, R2 is OH, Ra and Rb together are propylene carbonate, R3 is H, R4 is H, R5 is OH, R6 is OH, R7 is OH, R8 is OH, R9 is OH, and X is SO2. Additional antibodies and/or conjugates will be searched upon the payment of additional fees. Applicants must specify the claims that read on any additional elected inventions. Applicants must further indicate, if applicable, the claims which read on the first named invention if different than what was indicated above for this group. Failure to clearly identify how any paid additional invention fees are to be applied to the "+" group(s) will result in only the first claimed invention to be searched/examined.

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

The special technical features of Group I, anti-CD45RO antibodies, and methods comprising the same, are not present in Groups II+, III-VI, and VII+; the special technical features of Groups II+, anti-CD135 antibodies, and methods and conjugates comprising the same, are not present in Groups I, III-VI, and VII+; the special technical features of Group III, human Flt3 ligands, and methods comprising the same, are not present in Groups I, II+, IV-VI, and VII+; the special technical features of Group IV, anti-CD34 antibodies, and methods and conjugates comprising the same, are not present in Groups I, II+, III, V, VI, and VII+; the special technical features of Group V, anti-CD90 antibodies, and methods and conjugates comprising the same, are not present in Groups I, II+, III, IV, VI, and VII+; the special technical features of Group VI, anti-CD110 antibodies, and methods and conjugates comprising the same, are not present in Groups I, II+, III-V, and VII+; the special technical features of Groups VII+, anti-CD45 antibodies, and methods and conjugates comprising the same, are not present in Groups I, II+, and III-VI.

The Groups II+ formulas do not share a significant structural element for the anti-CD135 antibody-cytotoxin conjugates, requiring the selection of alternatives for the amatoxin (Am) compounds, where "Am is represented by formula (IA), wherein R1 is H, OH, ORA, or ORC; R2 is H, OH, ORB, or ORC; RA and RB, together with the oxygen atoms to which they are bound, combine to form an optionally substituted 5-membered heterocycloalkyl group; R3 is H, Rc, or RD; R4, R5, R6, and R7 are each independently H, OH, ORC, ORD, Rc, or RD; R8 is OH, NH2, ORC, ORD, NHRC, or NRcRD; R9 is H, OH, ORC, or ORD; X is -S-, -S(O)-, or -SO2-; Rc is -L-Z; RD is optionally substituted C1-C6 alkyl, optionally substituted C1-C6 heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C2-C6 alkenyl, optionally substituted C2-C6 heteroalkenyl, optionally substituted C2-C6 alkynyl, optionally substituted C2-C6 heteroalkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl; L is optionally substituted C1-C6 alkylene, optionally substituted C1-C6 heteroalkylene, optionally substituted C2-C6 alkenylene, optionally substituted C2-C6 heteroalkynylene, optionally substituted C2-C6 heteroalkylene, optionally substituted heterocycloalkylene, optionally substituted arylene, or optionally substituted heteroarylene; and Z is a chemical moiety formed from a coupling reaction between a reactive substituent present on L and a reactive substituent present within the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, wherein Am comprises exactly one Rc substituent".

The Groups VII+ formulas do not share a significant structural element for the anti-CD45 antibody-cytotoxin conjugates, requiring the selection of alternatives for the cytotoxin, where "[the] cytotoxin selected from the group consisting of an amatoxin, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an

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indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof".

Groups I, II+, III, IV, V, VI, and VII+ share the technical features of an antibody-cytotoxin conjugate; a method of depleting a population of antigen presenting cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding the antigen prior to the patient receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin; and an antibody-cytotoxin conjugate, wherein the cytotoxin is amatoxin. However, these shared technical features do not represent a contribution over the prior art.

US 2010/0226927 A1 to Weissman et al. discloses an antibody-cytotoxin conjugate (an antibody, that selectively ablates endogenous hematopoietic stem cells, Para. [0015]; the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety.... [t]he effector moiety can... be a cytotoxic moiety, Para. [0044]); a method of depleting a population of antigen presenting cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant ([m]ethods are provided for the engraftment of stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells, where endogenous stem cells are selectively ablated, Para. [0012]; a human recipient, Para. [0070]; the ablative treatment is completed at least about one week prior to transplantation, Para. [0067]), the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding the antigen prior to the patient receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells (selective ablation is accomplished by administering a stem cell specific, cytotoxic agent to the patient prior to engraftment.... [a]gents of interest include antibodies that specifically bind to markers selectively expressed on stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells, Para. [0013]; markers for antibody mediated ablation of human hematopoietic stem cells include CD34; CD90 ...CD59; CD110 (c-mpl), Para. [0033]), wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin (the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety.... [t]he effector moiety can... be a cytotoxic moiety, Para. [0044]).

WO 2010/115629 A2 to Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum et al. discloses an antibody-cytotoxin conjugate, wherein the cytotoxin is amatoxin (the present invention relates to conjugates of a toxin and a target-binding moiety, e.g. an antibody... the toxin is an amatoxin... the amatoxin is conjugated to the antibody by linker moieties, Pg. 1, Lns. 5-9).

Groups II+ share the technical features of a method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells in a human patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin; a method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 prior to the patient receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin; a method comprising administering to a human patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD135+ cells in the patient, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin; a method comprising: a. administering to a human patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD135+ cells in the patient; and b. subsequently administering to the patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin; and a method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells, the method comprising contacting the population with an effective amount of a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD135 and Am is an amatoxin. However, these shared technical features do not represent a contribution over the prior art.

US 2010/0226927 A1 to Weissman et al. discloses a method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells in a human patient ([m]ethods are provided for the engraftment of stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells (HSC), where endogenous stem cells are selectively ablated, Para. [0012]; a human recipient, Para. [0070]; antibodies that specifically bind to markers selectively expressed on stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells, Para. [0013]; expression of CD135, Para. [0160]), the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 (selective ablation is accomplished by administering a stem cell specific, cytotoxic agent to the patient prior to engraftment.... [a]gents of interest include antibodies that specifically bind to markers selectively expressed on stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells, Para. [0013]; anti-CD135 (A2F10) [antibody], Para. [0122]), wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin (the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety.... [t]he effector moiety can... be a cytotoxic moiety, Para. [0044]); a method of depleting a population of CD135+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant ([m]ethods are provided for the engraftment of stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells (HSC), where endogenous stem cells are selectively ablated, Para. [0012]; a human recipient, Para. [0070]; antibodies that specifically bind to markers selectively expressed on stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells, Para. [0013]; expression of CD135, Para. [0160]; the ablative treatment is completed at least about one week prior to transplantation, Para. [0067]), the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 prior to the patient receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells (selective ablation is accomplished by administering a stem cell specific, cytotoxic agent to the patient prior to engraftment.... [a]gents of interest include antibodies that specifically bind to markers selectively expressed on stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells, Para. [0013]; anti-CD135 (A2F10) [antibody], Para. [0122]), wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin (the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety.... [t]he effector moiety can... be a cytotoxic moiety, Para. [0044]); a method comprising: a. administering to a human patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells ([m]ethods are provided for the engraftment of stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells (HSC), where endogenous stem cells are selectively ablated, Para. [0012]; a human recipient, Para. [0070]; antibodies that specifically bind to markers selectively expressed on stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells, Para. [0013]; expression of CD135, Para. [0160]; administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of hematopoietic stem cells from a donor, Para. [0016]), wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD135+ cells in the patient (administering to a patient a therapeutically effective amount of an agent, for example an antibody, that selectively ablates endogenous hematopoietic stem cells; and administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of hematopoietic stem cells from a donor, Para. [0016]; selective ablation is accomplished by administering a stem cell specific, cytotoxic agent to the patient prior to engraftment.... [a]gents of interest include antibodies that specifically bind to markers selectively expressed on stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells, Para. [0013]; anti-CD135 (A2F10) [antibody], Para. [0122]), wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin (the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety.... [t]he effector moiety can... be a cytotoxic moiety, Para. [0044]); a method comprising: a. administering to a human patient an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD135 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD135+ cells in the patient (selective ablation is accomplished by administering a stem cell specific, cytotoxic

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agent to the patient prior to engraftment.... [a]gents of interest include antibodies that specifically bind to markers selectively expressed on stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells, Para. [0013]; anti-CD135 (A2F10) [antibody], Para. [0122]; and b. subsequently administering to the patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells (administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of hematopoietic stem cells from a donor, Para. [0016]), wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin (the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety.... [t]he effector moiety can... be a cytotoxic moiety, Para. [0044]).

WO 2010/115629 A2 to Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum et al. discloses an antibody-cytotoxin conjugate, wherein the cytotoxin is amatoxin (the present invention relates to conjugates of a toxin and a target-binding moiety, e.g. an antibody... the toxin is an amatoxin... the amatoxin is conjugated to the antibody by linker moieties, Pg. 1, Lns. 5-9).

Groups VII+ share the technical features of a method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells in a human patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin selected from the group consisting of an amatoxin, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof; a method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 prior to the patient receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin selected from the group consisting of an amatoxin, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof; a method of comprising administering to a human patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells, wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD45+ cells in the patient, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin selected from the group consisting of an amatoxin, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof; and method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells, the method comprising contacting the population with an effective amount of a conjugate represented by the formula Ab-Am, wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds CD45 and Am is an amatoxin. However, these shared technical features do not represent a contribution over the prior art.

US 2010/0226927 A1 to Weissman et al. discloses a method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells in a human patient ([m]ethods are provided for the engraftment of stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells (HSC), where endogenous stem cells are selectively ablated, Para. [0012]; a human recipient, Para. [0070]; [m]arkers useful for the ablation... include... CD45, Para. [0033]), the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 (selective ablation is accomplished by administering a stem cell specific, cytotoxic agent to the patient prior to engraftment.... [a]gents of interest include antibodies that specifically bind to markers selectively expressed on stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells, Para. [0013]; anti-CD45.1 [antibodies], Para. [0156]), wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin selected from the group consisting of an amatoxin, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof (the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety.... [t]he effector moiety can... be a cytotoxic moiety.... [c]ytotoxic agents ...include diphtheria A chain, Para. [0044]); a method of depleting a population of CD45+ cells in a human patient in need of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant ([m]ethods are provided for the engraftment of stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells (HSC), where endogenous stem cells are selectively ablated, Para. [0012]; a human recipient, Para. [0070]; [m]arkers useful for the ablation... include... CD45, Para. [0033]), the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 prior to the patient receiving a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells (selective ablation is accomplished by administering a stem cell specific, cytotoxic agent to the patient prior to engraftment.... [a]gents of interest include antibodies that specifically bind to markers selectively expressed on stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells, Para. [0013]; anti-CD45.1 [antibodies], Para. [0156]), wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin selected from the group consisting of an amatoxin, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof (the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety.... [t]he effector moiety can... be a cytotoxic moiety.... [c]ytotoxic agents ...include diphtheria A chain, Para. [0044]); a method of comprising administering to a human patient a transplant comprising hematopoietic stem cells ([m]ethods are provided for the engraftment of stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells (HSC), where endogenous stem cells are selectively ablated, Para. [0012]; a human recipient, Para. [0070]; [m]arkers useful for the ablation... include... CD45, Para. [0033]), wherein the patient has been previously administered an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof capable of binding CD45 in an amount sufficient to deplete a population of CD45+ cells in the patient (selective ablation is accomplished by administering a stem cell specific, cytotoxic agent to the patient prior to engraftment.... [a]gents of interest include antibodies that specifically bind to markers selectively expressed on stem cells, e.g. hematopoietic stem cells, Para. [0013]; anti-CD45.1 [antibodies], Para. [0156]), wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is conjugated to a cytotoxin selected from the group consisting of an amatoxin, pseudomonas exotoxin A, deBouganin, diphtheria toxin, saporin, maytansine, a maytansinoid, an auristatin, an anthracycline, a calicheamicin, irinotecan, SN-38, a duocarmycin, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer, an indolinobenzodiazepine, and an indolinobenzodiazepine dimer, or a variant thereof (the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety.... [t]he effector moiety can... be a cytotoxic moiety.... [c]ytotoxic agents ...include diphtheria A chain, Para. [0044]).

WO 2010/115629 A2 to Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum et al. discloses an antibody-cytotoxin conjugate, wherein the cytotoxin is amatoxin (the present invention relates to conjugates of a toxin and a target-binding moiety, e.g. an antibody... the toxin is an amatoxin... the amatoxin is conjugated to the antibody by linker moieties, Pg. 1, Lns. 5-9).

The inventions listed in Groups I, II+, III, IV, V, VI, and VII+ therefore lack unity under Rule 13 because they do not share a same or corresponding special technical features.