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(54) **ANTIBODIES AGAINST TIM3 AND USES THEREOF**

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(57)

ABSTRACT

Provided herein are antibodies, or antigen-binding portions thereof, that bind to T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin-domain containing-3 (TIM3) protein. Also provided are uses of these antibodies, or antigen-binding portions thereof, in therapeutic applications, such as treatment of cancer. Further provided are cells that produce the antibodies, or antigen-binding portions thereof, polynucleotides encoding the heavy and/or light chain regions of the antibodies, or antigen-binding portions thereof, and vectors comprising the polynucleotides encoding the heavy and/or light chain regions of the antibodies, or antigen-binding portions thereof.

Specification includes a Sequence Listing.

FIG. 1A

Anti-TIM-3 13A3 VH1

V segment: 4-39

D segment: 4-17

J segment: JH5b

1	Q L Q L Q E S G P G L V K P S E T
	CAG CTG CAG CTG CAG GAG TCG GCC CCA GGA CTG GTG AAG CCT TCG GAG ACC
52	L S L T C T V S G G S I S S R S Y
	CTG TCC CTC ACC TGC ACT GTC TCT GGT GGC TCC ATC AGC AGT AGA AGT TAC
103	Y W G W I R Q P P G K G L E W I G
	TAC TGG GGC TGG ATC CGC CAG CCC CCA GGG AAG GGG CTG GAG TGG ATT GGG
154	S I Y Y S G F T Y Y N P S L K S R
	AGT ATC TAT TAT AGT GGG TTC ACC TAC AAC CCG TCC CTC AAG AGT CGA
205	V T I S V D T S K N Q F S L K L S
	GTC ACC ATA TCC GTT GAC ACG TCC AAG AAC CAG TTC TCC CTG AAG CTG AGC
256	S V T A A D T A V Y Y C A T G G G P
	TCT GTG ACC GCC GCA GAC ACG GCT GTG TAT TAT TGT GCG ACA GGG GGG CCC
307	Y G D Y A H W F D P W G Q G T L V
	TAC GGT GAC TAC GCC CAC TGG TTC GAC CCC TGG GGC CAG GGA ACC CTG GTC
358	T V S S
	ACC GTC TCC TCA

FIG. 1B

Anti-TIM-3 13A3 VK1

V segment: A27

J segment: JK5

1	E I V L T Q S P G T L S L S P G E
	GAA ATT GTG TTG ACG CAG TCT CCA GGC ACC CTG TCT TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA
52	<u>CDR1</u> R A T L S C R A S Q S V S S S Y L AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC AGG GCC AGT CAG AGT GTT AGC AGC AGC TAC TTA
103	<u>CDR2</u> A W Y Q Q K P G Q A P R L L I Y G GCC TGG TAC CAG CAG AAA CCT GGC CAG GCT CCC AGG CTC CTC ATC TAT GGT
154	<u>CDR2</u> A S S R A T G I P D R F S G S G S GCA TCC AGC AGG GCC ACT GGC ATC CCA GAC AGG TTC AGT GGC AGT GGG TCT
205	G T D F T L T I S R L E P E D F A GGG ACA GAC TTC ACT CTC ACC ATC AGC AGA CTG GAG CCT GAA GAT TTT GCA
256	<u>CDR3</u> V Y Y C Q Q Y G S S P I T F G Q G GTG TAT TAC TGT CAG CAG TAT GGT AGC TCA CCG ATC ACC TTC GGC CAA GGG
307	T R L E I K ACA CGA CTG GAG ATT AAA

FIG. 1C

13A3 _NT_VH1
ATGAAGCACCTGTGGTTCTTCCTCCTGCTGGTGGCGGCTCCCAGATGGGTCTGTCCCAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGAG
TCGGGCCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCCTCACCTGCACTGTCTCTGGTGGCTCCATCAGCAGT
AGAAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCAGGGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGATTGGGAGTATCTATTATAGT
GGGTTCACCTACTACAACCCGTCCTCAAGAGTCAGTCACCATATCCGTTGACACGTCCAAGAACCGAGTTCTCC
CTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGCCGCAGACACGGCTGTGTATTATTGTGCGACAGGGGGCCCTACGGTGAAC
GCCCACTGGTCGACCCCTGGGCCAGGGAACCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA

13A3 _AA_VH1
MKHLWFFLLLVAAPRWVLSQLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRSYYWGWIRQPPGKGLEWIGSIYYS
GFTYYNPSLKSRTVISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDYAHWFDPWGQGTLVTVSS

13A3 _NT_VK1
ATGGAAACCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCCAGATACCACCGGAGAAATTGTGTTGACG
CAGTCTCCAGGCACCCCTGTCTTGCTCCAGGGAAAGAGCCACCCCTCTCCTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTTCAGC
AGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACCCAGCAGAACCTGGCCAGGCTCCAGGCTCCTCATCTATGGTGCATCAGCAGG
GCCACTGGCATCCCAGACAGGTTCACTGGCAGTGGCTGGGACAGACTTCACCTCACCATCAGCAGACTGGAG
CCTGAAGATTTGCAGTGTATTACTGTCAGCAGTATGGTAGCTCACCGATCACCTCGGCCAAGGGACACGACTG
GAGATTAAG

13A3_AA_VK1
METPAQLLFLLLWLPDTTGEIVLTQSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSR
ATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFLTLSRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGSSPITFGQGTRLEIK

FIG. 2A

Anti-TIM-3 8B9 VH1

V segment: 4-59

D segment: 4-17

J segment: JH6b

1	Q V Q L Q E S G P G L V K P S E T
	CAG GTG CAG CTG CAG GAG TCG GGC CCA GGA CTG GTG AAG CCT TCG GAG ACC
52	L S L T C T V S G G S I S — CDR1 — R H Y W
	CTG TCC CTC ACC TGC ACT GTC TCT GGT GGC TCC ATC AGT CGT CAC TAC TGG
103	— N W I R Q P P G K G L E W I G — CDR2 — Y I
	AAC TGG ATC CGG CAG CCC CCA GGG AAG GGA CTG GAG TGG ATT GGG TAT ATC
154	H Y S G S T N Y N S S L K S — R V T
	CAT TAC AGT GGA AGC ACC AAC TAC AAT TCC TCC CTC AAG AGT CGA GTC ACC
205	I S V D T S K N Q F S L K L S S V
	ATA TCA GTA GAC ACG TCC AAG AAC CAG TTC TCC CTG AAG AGC CTG AGC TCT GTG
256	T A A D T A V Y Y C A R — CDR3 — D T G Y Y
	ACC GCT GCG GAC ACG GCC GTG TAT TAC TGT GCG AGA GAT ACT GGG TAC TAC
307	G M D I W G Q G T T V T V S S
	GGT ATG GAC ATC TGG GGC CAA GGG ACC ACG GTC ACC GTC TCC TCA

FIG. 2B

Anti-TIM-3 8B9 VK1 (hKappa)

V segment: A27

J segment: JK4

1 E I V L T Q S P G T L S L S P G E
1 GAA ATT GTG TTG ACG CAG TCT CCA GGC ACC CTG TCT TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA

52 R A T L S C R A S Q S V S S S Y L
52 AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC AGG GCC AGT CAG AGT GTT AGC AGC AGC TAC TTA

103 A W Y Q Q K P G Q A P R L L I Y G
103 GCC TGG TAC CAG CAG AAA CCT GGC CAG GCT CCC AGG CTC CTC ATC TAT GGT

154 A S S R A T G I P D R F S G S G S
154 GCA TCC AGC AGG GCC ACT GGC ATC CCA GAC AGG TTC AGT GGC AGT GGG TCT

205 G T D F T L T I S R L E P E D F A
205 GGG ACA GAC TTC ACT CTC ACC ATC AGC AGA CTG GAG CCT GAA GAT TTT GCA

256 V Y Y C Q Q Y G S S P L T F G G G
256 GTG TAT TAC TGT CAG CAG TAT GGT AGC TCA CCT CTC ACT TTC GGC GGA GGG

307 T K V E I K
307 ACC AAG GTG GAG ATC AAA

FIG. 2C

8B9 NT_VH1

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ATGAAACATCTGGTTCTCCTCTGGCAGCTCCAGATGGTCCTGCCCAGGTGCAGCTGCAGGAG
TCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCTGTCCTCACCTGCACTGTCCTGGTGGCTCCATCAGTCGT
CACTACTGAACTGGATCCGGAGCCCCCAGGAAGGGACTGGAGTGGATTGGGTATATCCATTACAGTGAAGC
ACCAACTACAATTCCCTCCCTCAAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGTCCAAGAACCAAGCTCCCTGAAG
CTGAGCTCTGTGACCGCTGCGACACGGCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATACTGGTACTACGGTATGGACATC
TGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTACCGTCTCCCTCA
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8B9 AA_VH1

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MKHLWFFLLLVAAPRWVLSQVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRHYWNWIRQPPGKGLEWIGYIHSGS
TNYNSSLKSRVTISVDTSKNQFSKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDTGYGMDIWGQGTTVTVSS
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8B9 NT_VK1

```
ATGGAAACCCAGCGCAGCTCTTCCTCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGATACCACCGGAGAAATTGTGTTGACG
CAGTCCTCAGGCACCCCTGCTTTGTCCTCCAGGGAAAGAGCCACCCCTCTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTAGC
AGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACAGCAGAAACCTGGCAGGCTCCAGGCTCTCATCTATGGTCATCCAGCAGG
GCCACTGGCATCCACAGACAGGTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACAGACTTCACTCACCACAGCAGACTGGAG
CCTGAAGATTTGCAGTGTTACTGTCAAGCAGTATGGTAGCTCACCTCTCACTTCGG
CGGAGGGACCAAGGTGGAGATCAA
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8B9 AA_VK1

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METPAQLLFLLLWLPDTTGEIVLTQSPGTLSSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSR
ATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGSPLTFGGGTKEIK
```

FIG. 3A

Anti-TIM-3 8C4 VH1

V segment: 4-59

D segment: 4-17

J segment: JH6b

1 Q V Q L Q E S G P G L V K P S E T
 1 CAG GTG CAG CTG CAG GAG TCG GGC CCA GGA CTG GTG AAG CCT TCG GAG ACC

 52 L S L T C T V S G G S I S R Y Y W
 52 CTG TCC CTC ACC TGC ACT GTC TCT GGT GGC TCC ATC AGT CGT TAC TAC TGG

 103 S W I R Q P P G K G L E W I G Y I
 103 AGC TGG ATC CGG CAG CCC CCA GGG AAG GGA CTG GAG TGG ATT GGG TAT ATC

 154 H Y T G S T N Y N P S L K S R V T
 154 CAT TAC ACT GGG AGC ACC AAC TAC AAC CCC TCC CTC AAG AGT CGA GTC ACC

 205 I S V D T S K N Q F S L K L S S V
 205 ATA TCA GTA GAC ACG TCC AAG AAC CAG TTC TCC CTG AAG CTG AGC TCT GTG

 256 T A A D T A V Y Y C A T D T G Y
 256 ACC GCA GCG GAC ACG GCC GTG TAT TAC TGT GCG ACA GAT ACG GGC TAC

 307 Y G M D V W G Q G T T V T V S S
 307 TAC GGT ATG GAC GTC TGG GGC CAA GGG ACC ACG GTC ACC GTC TCC TCA

FIG. 3B

Anti-TIM-3 8C4 VK1

V segment: A27

J segment: JK4

1	E I V L T Q S P G T L S L S P G E
	GAA ATT GTG TTG ACG CAG TCT CCA GGC ACC CTG TCT TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA
52	<u>CDR1</u> R A T L S C — R A S Q S V S S S Y L
	AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC AGG GCC AGT CAG AGT GTT AGC AGC AGC TAC TTA
103	<u>CDR2</u> A W Y Q Q K P G Q A P R L L I Y G
	GCC TGG TAC CAG CAG AAA CCT GGC CAG GCT CCC AGG CTC CTC ATC TAT GGT
154	<u>CDR2</u> A S S R A T G I P D R F S G S G S
	GCA TCC AGC AGG GCC ACT GGC ATC CCA GAC AGG TTC AGT GGC AGT GGG TCT
205	G T D F T L T I S R L E P E D F A
	GGG ACA GAC TTC ACT CTC ACC ATC AGC AGA CTG GAG CCT GAA GAT TTT GCA
256	<u>CDR3</u> V Y Y C — Q Q Y G S S P L T F G G G
	GTG TAT TAC TGT CAG CAG TAT GGT AGC TCA CCG CTC ACT TTC GGC GGA GGG
307	T K V E I K
	ACC AAG GTG GAG ATC AAA

FIG. 3C

8C4_NT_VH1

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ATGAAACATCTGTGGTCTTCCTTCTCTGGCAGCTCCAGATGGGTCTGTCCCAGGTGCAGCTGCAGGAG
TCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCTCACCTGCACTGTCTCTGGTGGCTCCATCAGTCGT
TACTACTGGAGCTGGATCCGGCAGCCCCAGGGAAAGGGACTGGAGTGGATTGGTATATCCATTACACTGGGAGC
ACCAACTACAACCCCTCCCTCAAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGTCAGAACCAGTTCTCCCTGAAG
CTGAGCTCTGTGACCGCAGCGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGACAGATAACGGCTACTACGGTATGGACGTC
TGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA
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8C4_AA_VH1

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MKHLWFFLLLVAAPRWVLSQVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRYYWSWIROPPGKLEWIGYIHYTGS
TNYNPSLKSRTVISVDTSKNQFSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCATDTGYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSS
```

8C4_NT_VK1

```
ATGAAACCCAGCGCAGCTCTTCTCTGGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGATACCACCGGAGAAATTGTGTTGACG
CACTCTCCAGGCACCCCTGCTTTGTCCTCCAGGGAAAGAGCCACCCCTCTCCAGGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTAGC
AGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACCGAGCAGAAACCTGGCAGGCTCCAGGCTCCTCATCTATGGTGCATCCAGCAGG
GCCACTGGCATTCCAGACAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTGGTCTGGGACAGACTTCACTCTCACCACAGCAGACTGGAG
CCTGAAGATTTGCAGTGTATTACTGTCACTGAGTATGGTAGCTCACCGCTACTTCGGCGAGGGACCAAGGTG
GAGATCAA
```

8C4_AA_VK1

```
METPAQLLFLLLWLDPDTTGEIVLTQSPGTLSSLPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSR
ATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGSPLTFGGGTKEIK
```

FIG. 4A

Anti-TIM-3 17C3 VH1

V segment: 1-46

D segment: 3-10

J segment: JH6b

1 Q V Q L V Q S G A E V K K P G A S
1 CAG GTG CAG TTG GTG CAG TCT GGG GCT GAG GTG AAG AAG CCT GGG GCC TCA

52 V K V S C K A S G Y T F T S Y Y M
52 GTG AAG GTC TCC TGC AAG GCA TCT GGA TAC ACT TTC ACC AGC TAC TAT ATG

103 H W V R Q A P G Q G L E W M G I I
103 CAC TGG GTG CGA CAG GCC CCT GGA CAA GGG CTT GAG TGG ATG GGA ATA ATC

154 N P R G D S I I Y A Q K F Q G R V
154 AAC CCT AGG GGT GAT AGC ATA ATC TAC GCA CAG AAG TTC CAG GGC AGA GTC

205 T M T R D T S T S T V Y M E L S S
205 ACC ATG ACC AGG GAC ACG TCC ACG AGC ACA GTC TAC ATG GAG CTG AGC AGC

256 L R S E D T A V Y Y C A R D F Y G
256 CTG AGA TCT GAG GAC ACG GCC GTG TAT TAC TGT GCG AGA GAT TTC TAT GGT

307 S G N Y Y Y G M D V W G Q G T T V
307 TCG GGA AAC TAC TAC TAC GGT ATG GAC GTC TGG GGC CAA GGG ACC ACG GTC

358 T V S S
358 ACC GTC TCC TCA

FIG. 4B

Anti-TIM-3 17C3 VK1

V segment: A27

J segment: JK5

1 E I V L T Q S P G T L S L S P G E
1 GAA ATT GTG TTG ACG CAG TCT CCA GGC ACC CTG TCT TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA

52 R A T L S C R A S Q S V S S S Y L
52 AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC AGG GCC AGT CAG AGT GTT AGC AGC AGC TAC TTA

103 A W Y Q Q K P G Q A P R L L I Y G
103 GCC TGG TAC CAG CAG AAA CCT GGC CAG GCT CCC AGG CTC CTC ATC TAT GGT

154 A S S R A T G I P D R F S G S G S
154 GCA TCC AGC AGG GCC ACT GGC ATC CCA GAC AGG TTC AGT GGC AGT GGG TCT

205 G T D F T L T I S R L E P E D F A
205 GGG ACA GAC TTC ACT CTC ACC ATC AGC AGA CTG GAG CCT GAA GAT TTT GCA

256 V Y Y C Q Q Y G S S P I T F G Q G
256 GTG TAT TAC TGT CAG CAG TAT GGT AGC TCA CCG ATC ACC TTC GGC CAA GGG

307 T R L E I K
307 ACA CGA CTG GAG ATT AAA

FIG. 4C

17C3_NT_VH1

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ATGGACTGGACCTGGAGGGTCTTCTGCTTGCTGGCTGTAGCTCCAGGTGCTACTCCCAGGTGCAGTTGGTCAG  
TCTGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAACCTGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTGCAAGGCATCTGGATAACACTTCAACCAGC  
TACTATATGCACTGGTGGCACAGGGCCCTGGACAAGGGCTTGAGTGGATGGAAATAATCAACCCTAGGGTGAT  
AGCATAATCTACGCCAGAACAGTTCCAGGGCAGAGTCACCATGACCAGGGACACGTCCACGAGCACAGTCTACATG  
GAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATTCTATGGTCGGAAACTAC  
TACTACGGTATGGACGTCTGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTACCGTCTCCTCA
```

17C3_AA_VH1

```
MDWTWVFCLLAVAPGAHSQVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYFTSYMMHWRQAPGQGLEWMGIINPRGD  
SIIYAQKFQGRVTMTRDTSTSTVYMEMLSSLRSEDTAVYYCARDFYGSGNYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSS
```

17C3_NT_VK1

```
ATGGAAACCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCCAGATAACCACCGGAGAAATTGTGTTGACG  
CAGTCCTCCAGGCACCCCTGTCTTGCTCTCCAGGGAAAGAGCCACCCCTCTCCTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGACTGTTAGC  
AGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACCGCAGAACCTGCCAGGCTCCAGGCTCCTCATCTATGGTCATCCAGCAGG  
GCCACTGGCATCCACAGGGTCAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACAGACTTCACTCTCACCACGAGACTGGAG  
CCTGAAGATTTGCAGTGTATTACTGTCAAGCAGTATGGTAGCTACCGATCACCTCGGCCAAGGGACACGACTG  
GAGATTAAA
```

17C3_AA_VK1

```
METPAQLLFLLLWLPDTTGEIVLTQSPTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSR  
ATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGSSPITFGQGTRLEIK
```

FIG. 5A

Anti-TIM-3 9F6 VH1

V segment: 3-11

D segment: 6-19

J segment: JH6b

1 Q V Q L V E S G G G L V K P G G S
1 CAG GTG CAG CTG GTG GAG TCT GGG GGA GGC TTG GTC AAG CCT GGA GGG TCC

52 L R L S C A A S G F T F S D Y Y M
52 CTG AGA CTC TCC TGT GCA GCC TCT GGA TTC ACC TTC AGT GAC TAC TAC ATG

103 S W I R Q A P G K G L E W V S F I
103 AGC TGG ATC CGC CAG GCT CCA GGG AAG GGG CTG GAG TGG GTT TCA TTC ATT

154 S G G G S T I Y Y A D S V K G R F
154 AGT GGT GGT GGT AGT ACC ATA TAC TAC GCA GAC TCT GTG AAG GGC CGA TTC

205 T I S R D N A K N S L F L Q M N S
205 ACC ATC TCC AGG GAC AAC GCC AAG AAC TCG CTG TTT CTG CAA ATG AAC AGC

256 L R V E D T A V Y Y C A R D G Y S
256 CTG AGA GTC GAG GAC ACG GCT GTG TAT TAC TGT GCG AGA GAT GGC TAT AGC

307 S G W Y Y Y G M D V W G Q G T A V
307 AGT GGC TGG TAC TAC GGT ATG GAC GTC TGG GGC CAA GGG ACC GCG GTC

358 T V S S
358 ACC GTC TCC TCA

FIG. 5B

Anti-TIM-3 9F6 VK1

V segment: L18

J segment: JK1

1 A I Q L T Q S P S S L S A S V G D
1 GCC ATC CAG TTG ACC CAG TCT CCA TCC TCC CTG TCT GCA TCT GTA GGA GAC

52 R V T I T C R A S Q G I S S A L A
52 AGA GTC ACC ATC ACT TGC CGG GCA AGT CAG GGC ATT AGC AGT GCT TTA GCC

103 W Y Q Q K P G K A P K L L I Y D A
103 TGG TAT CAG CAG AAA CCA GGG AAA GCT CCT AAG CTC CTG ATC TAT GAT GCC

154 S S L E S G V P S R F S G S G S G
154 TCC AGT TTG GAA AGT GGG GTC CCA TCA AGG TTC AGC GGC AGT GGA TCT GGG

205 T D F T L T I S S L Q P E D F A T
205 ACA GAT TTC ACT CTC ACC ATC AGC AGC CTG CAG CCT GAA GAT TTT GCA ACT

256 Y Y C Q Q F N S Y P R T F G Q G T
256 TAT TAC TGT CAA CAG TTT AAT AGT TAC CCT CGG ACG TTC GGC CAA GGG ACC

307 K V E I K
307 AAG GTG GAA ATC AAA

FIG. 5C

Anti-TIM-3 9F6 VK2

V segment: A27

J segment: JK4

1 E I V L T Q S P G T L S L S P G E
1 GAA ATT GTG TTG ACG CAG TCT CCA GGC ACC CTG TCT TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA

52 R A T L S C R A S Q S V S S S Y L
52 AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC AGG GCC AGT CAG AGT GTT AGC AGC AGC TAC TTA

103 A W Y Q Q K P G Q A P R L L I Y G
103 GCC TGG TAC CAG CAG AAA CCT GGC CAG GCT CCC AGG CTC CTC ATC TAT GGT

154 A S S R A T G I P D R F S G S G S
154 GCA TCC AGC AGG GCC ACT GGC ATC CCA GAC AGG TTC AGT GGC AGT GGG TCT

205 G T D F T L T I S R L E P E D F A
205 GGG ACA GAC TTC ACT CTC ACC ATC AGC AGA CTG GAG CCT GAA GAT TTT GCA

256 V Y Y C Q Q Y G S S L T F G G G T
256 GTG TAT TAC TGT CAG CAG TAT GGT AGC TCA CTC ACT TTC GGC GGA GGG ACC

307 K V E I K
307 AAG GTG GAG ATC AAA

FIG. 5D

Anti-TIM-3 9F6 VK3

V segment: A27

J segment: JK4

1 E I V L T Q S P G T L S L S P G E
 GAA ATT GTG TTG ACG CAG TCT CCA GGC ACC CTG TCT TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA

52 R A T L S C R A S Q S V S S S Y L
 AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC AGG GCC AGT CAG AGT GTT AGC AGC AGC TAC TTA

103 A W Y Q Q K P G Q A P R L L I Y G
 GCC TGG TAC CAG CAG AAA CCT GGC CAG GCT CCC AGG CTC CTC ATC TAT GGT

154 A S S R A T G I P D R F S G S G S
 GCA TCC AGC AGG GCC ACT GGC ATC CCA GAC AGG TTC AGT GGC AGT GGG TCT

205 G T D F T L T I S R L E P E D F A
 GGG ACA GAC TTC ACT CTC ACC ATC AGC AGA CTG GAG CCT GAA GAT TTT GCA

256 V Y Y C Q Q Y G S S P L T F G G G
 GTG TAT TAC TGT CAG CAG TAT GGT AGC TCA CCG CTC ACT TTC GGC GGA GGG

307 T K V E I K
 ACC AAG GTG GAG ATC AAA

FIG. 5E

9F6_NT_VH1

TGGAGTTGGGCTGAGCTGGTTTCTTGTGCTATTATAAAAGGTGTCCAGTGTCAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGT
CTGGGGAGGCTGGTCAAGCCTGGAGGGCTCCTGAGACTCTCCTGTGTCAGCCTGAGTCACCTCAGTGACT
ACTACATGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGGCTCAGGGAAGGGCTGGAGTGGGTTCATTCATTAGTGGTGGTAGTA
CCATATACTACGCAGACTCTGTGAAGGGCGATTCACCATCTCAGGGACAACGCCAGAAACTCGCTGTTCTGC
AAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGTCGAGGACACGGCTGTGATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGCTATAGCAGTGGCTGGTACT
ACTACGGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCAAGGGACCGCGGTACCGTCTCCTCA

9F6_AA_VH1

MEFGLSWVFLVIAIKGVQCQVQLVESGGLVKPGGLRSLSCAASGFTFSYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVSFISGGGS
TIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNSLFLQMNSLRVEDTAVYYCARDGYSSGWYYGMDVWQGTAVTVSS

9F6_NT_VK1

ATGGACATGAGGGTCCCCGCTCAGCTCTGGGCTTCTGTGCTCTGGCTCCAGGTGCCAGATGTGCCATCCAG
TTGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTGCCGGCAAGTCAGGGC
ATTAGCAGTGCTTCTAGCCTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCTCCTAAGCTCCTGATCTATGATGCCCTCAGT
TTGGAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGCAGCAGTGGATCTGGACAGATTCTACCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTG
CAGCCTGAAGATTGCAACTTATTACTGTCAACAGTTAATAGTTACCCCTGGACGTTGGCCAAGGGACCAAG
GTGGAAATCAAA

9F6_AA_VK1

MDMRVPAQLLFLLLWLPGARCAIQLTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISSALAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYDASS
LESGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTLSQPEDFATYYCQQFNSYPRTFGQGKVEIK

9F6_NT_VK2

ATGGAAACCCCAGCGCAGCTCTCTTCCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGATAACCACCGGAGAAATTGTGTTGACG
CAGTCTCCAGGCACCCCTGTCTTGTCTCCAGGGAAAGAGCCACCCCTCCTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTAGC
AGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACCAAGCAGAAACCTGGCCAGGCTCCAGGCTCCTCATCTATGGTCATCCAGCAGG
GCCACTGGCATCCAGACAGGTTCACTGGCAGTGGTCTGGGACAGACTCACTCACCATCAGCAGACTGGAG
CCTGAAGATTGCACTGTATTACTGTCAAGCTATGGTAGCTCACTTCCGGAGGGACCAAGGTGGAG
ATCAAA

9F6_AA_VK2

METPAQLLFLLLWLPPDTTGEIVLTQSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYDASSR
ATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFLTLSQPEDFATYYCQQFNSYPRTFGQGKVEIK

9F6_NT_VK3

ATGGAAACCCCAGCGCAGCTCTCTTCCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGATAACCACCGGAGAAATTGTGTTGACG
CAGTCTCCAGGCACCCCTGTCTTGTCTCCAGGGAAAGAGCCACCCCTCCTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTAGC
AGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACCAAGCAGAAACCTGGCCAGGCTCCAGGCTCCTCATCTATGGTCATCCAGCAGG
GCCACTGGCATCCAGACAGGTTCACTGGCAGTGGTCTGGGACAGACTCACTCACCATCAGCAGACTGGAG
CCTGAAGATTGCACTGTATTACTGTCAAGCTATGGTAGCTCACCGCTACTTCCGGAGGGACCAAGGTGGAG
CGGAGGGACCAAGGTGGAGATCAAA

9F6_AA_VK3

METPAQLLFLLLWLPPDTTGEIVLTQSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYDASSR
ATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFLTLSQPEDFATYYCQQFNSYPRTFGQGKVEIK

FIG. 6A

Anti-TIM-3 3G4 VH1

V segment: 3-11

D segment: 6-13

J segment: JH6b

1 Q V Q L V E S G G G L V K P G G S
1 CAG GTG CAG CTG GTG GAG TCT GGG GGA GGC TTG GTC AAG CCT GGA GGG TCC

52 L R L S C A A S G F T F S D Y Y M
52 CTG AGA CTC TCC TGT GCA GCC TCT GGA TTC ACC TTC AGT GAC TAC TAC ATG

103 S W I R Q A P G K G L E W V S F I
103 AGC TGG ATC CGC CAG GCT CCA GGG AAG GGG CTG GAG TGG GTT TCA TTC ATT

154 S T S G S I I Y Y A D S V K G R F
154 AGT ACT AGT GGT AGT ATC ATA TAC TAC GCA GAC TCT GTG AAG GGC CGA TTC

205 T I S R D N A K N S L Y L Q M N S
205 ACC ATC TCC AGG GAC AAC GCC AAG AAC TCA CTG TAT CTG CAA ATG AAC AGC

256 L R A E D T A V Y Y C A R E G Y S
256 CTG AGA GCC GAG GAC ACG GCT GTG TAT TAC TGT GCG AGA GAA GGG TAT AGC

307 S S W S Y Y G M D V W G Q G T T
307 AGC AGC TGG TCC TAC TAC GGT ATG GAC GTC TGG GGC CAA GGG ACC ACG

358 V T V S S
358 GTC ACC GTC TCC TCA

FIG. 6B

Anti-TIM-3 3G4 VK1

V segment: A27

J segment: JK5

1 E I V L T Q S P G T L S L S P G E
1 GAA ATT GTG TTG ACG CAG TCT CCA GGC ACC CTG TCT TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA

52 R A T L S C R A S Q S V S S S Y L
52 AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC AGG GCC AGT CAG AGT GTT AGC AGC AGC TAC TTA

103 A W Y Q Q K P G Q A P R L L I Y G
103 GCC TGG TAC CAG CAG AAA CCT GGC CAG GCT CCC AGG CTC CTC ATC TAT GGT

154 A S S R A T G I P D R F S G S G S
154 GCA TCC AGC AGG GCC ACT GGC ATC CCA GAC AGG TTC AGT GGC AGT GGG TCT

205 G T D F T L T I S R L E P E D F A
205 GGG ACA GAC TTC ACT CTC ACC ATC AGC AGA CTG GAG CCT GAA GAT TTT GCA

256 V Y Y C Q Q Y G S S P I T F G Q G
256 GTG TAT TAC TGT CAG CAG TAT GGT AGC TCA CCG ATC ACC TTC GGC CAA GGG

307 T R L E I K
307 ACA CGA CTG GAG ATT AAA

FIG. 6C

3G4_NT_VH1

```
ATGGAGTTGGCTGAGCTGGTTTCTTGTGCTATTATAAAAGGTGTCCAGTGTCAAGGTGAGCTGGAG
TCTGGGGAGGCTTGGTCAAGCCTGGAGGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCCTGTGCAAGCTCTGGATTCACTTCAGTGAC
TACTACATGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGGAAAGGGCTGGAGTGGTTCAATTCTAGTACTAGTGGTAGT
ATCATATACTACGCAGACTCTGTGAAGGGCCGATTCAACATCTCCAGGGACAACGCCAAGAACTCACTGTATCTG
CAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCCAGGACACGGCTGTGATTACTGTGCGAGAGAAAGGGTATAGCAGCAGCTGGTCC
TACTACTACGGTATGGACGTCTGGGCCAAGGGACACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA
```

3G4_AA_VH1

```
MEFGLSWVFLVAIIKGVQCQVQLVESGGGLVKPGGLRLSCAASGFTFSYDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVFISTSGS
IIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYCCAREGYSSWSYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSS
```

3G4_NT_VK1

```
ATGGAAACCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTTCCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCCAGATAACCACCGAGAAATTGTGTTGACG
CAGTCTCCAGGCACCCCTGTCTTGCTCCAGGGAAAGAGCCACCCCTCTCCTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTAGC
AGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACCAAGCAGAAACCTGCCAGGCTCCAGGCTCCATCTATGGTCATCCAGCAGG
GCCACTGGCATCCCAGACAGGTCAGTGGCAGTGGCTGGGACAGACTTCACTCTCACCACAGCAGACTGGAG
CCTGAAGATTTGCAGTGATTACTGTCAGCAGTATGGTAGCTACCGATCACCTCGGCCAAGGGACACGACTG
GAGATTAAG
```

3G4_AA_VK1

```
METPAQLLFLWLPDTTGEIVLTQSPGTLSSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSR
ATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGSSPITFGQGTRLEIK
```

FIG. 7A

Anti-TIM-3 17C8 VH1

V segment: 3-11

D segment: 6-19

J segment: JH6b

1 Q V Q L V E S G G G L V K P G G S
CAG GTG CAG CTG GTG GAG TCT GGG GGA GGC TTG GTC AAG CCT GGA GGG TCC

52 L R L S C A A S G F T F S D Y Y M
CTG AGA CTC TCC TGT GCA GCC TCT GGA TTC ACC TTC AGT GAC TAC TAC ATG

103 S W I R Q A P G K G L E W V S F I
AGC TGG ATC CGC CAG GCT CCA GGG AAG GGG CTG GAG TGG GTT TCA TTC ATT

154 S S S G S I I Y Y A D S V K G R F
AGT AGT AGT GGT AGT ATC ATA TAC TAC GCA GAC TCT GTG AAG GGC CGA TTC

205 T I S R D N A K N S L Y L Q M N S
ACC ATC TCC AGG GAC AAC GCC AAG AAC TCA CTG TAT CTG CAA ATG AAC AGC

256 L R A E D T A V Y Y C A R D G Y S
CTG AGA GCC GAG GAC ACG GCT GTG TAT TAC TGT GCG AGA GAT GGG TAT AGC

307 S G W E Y Y G M D V W G Q G T T V
AGT GGC TGG GAG TAC TAC GGT ATG GAC GTC TGG GGC CAA GGG ACC ACG GTC

358 T V S S
ACC GTC TCC TCA

FIG. 7B

Anti-TIM-3 17C8 VK1

V segment: A27

J segment: JK4

1 E I V L T Q S P G T L S L S P G E
1 GAA ATT GTG TTG ACG CAG TCT CCA GGC ACC CTG TCT TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA

52 R A T L S C R A S Q S V S S S Y L
52 AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC AGG GCC AGT CAG AGT GTT AGC AGC AGC TAC TTA

103 A W Y Q Q K P G Q A P R L L I Y G
103 GCC TGG TAC CAG CAG AAA CCT GGC CAG GCT CCC AGG CTC CTC ATC TAT GGT

154 CDR2 A S S R A T G I P D R F S G S G S
154 GCA TCC AGC AGG GCC ACT GGC ATC CCA GAC AGG TTC AGT GGC AGT GGG TCT

205 G T D F T L T I S R L E P E D F A
205 GGG ACA GAC TTC ACT CTC ACC ATC AGC AGA CTG GAG CCT GAA GAT TTT GCA

256 CDR3 V Y Y C Q Q Y G S S P L T F G G G
256 GTG TAT TAC TGT CAG CAG TAT GGT AGC TCA CCG CTC ACT TTC GGC GGA GGG

307 T K V E I K
307 ACC AAG GTG GAG ATC AAA

FIG. 7C

17C8_NT_VH1

```
ATGGAGTTGGGCTGAGCTGGTTTCCTTGTGCTATTATAAAAGGTGTCCAGTGTCAAGGTGCAGCTGGAG
TCTGGGGAGGCTTGGTCAAGCCTGGAGGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTGAC
TACTACATGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGAAGGGCTGGAGTGGTTTCATTCAATTAGTAGTGTAGTGGTAGT
ATCATATACTACGCAGACTCTGTGAAGGGCCATTACCATCTCCAGGGACAACGCCAAGAACTCACTGTATCTG
CAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCCGAGGAACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGGTATAGCAGTGGCTGGAG
TACTACGGTATGGACGTCTGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCCCTCA
```

17C8_AA_VH1

```
MEFGLSWVFLVAI IKGVQCQVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVSFISSGS
IIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDGYSSGWEYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSS
```

17C8_NT_VK1

```
ATGGAAACCCCAGCGCAGCTCTTCCCTCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGATACCACCGGAGAAATTGTGTTGACG
CAGTCTCCAGGCACCCCTGTCTTGTCCTCAGGGAAAGAGCCACCCCTCTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTAGC
AGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACAGCAGAAACCTGGCCAGGCTCCAGGCTCCTCATCTATGGTCATCCAGCAGG
GCCACTGGCATCCCAGACAGGTTAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACAGACTTCACTCTCACCACAGCAGACTGGAG
CCTGAAGATTTGCACTGTATTACTGTCAGCAGTATGGTAGCTCACCGCTACTTCGGCGGAGGGACCAAGGTG
GAGATCAA
```

17C8_AA_VK1

```
METPAQLLFLLLWLPDTTGEIVLTQSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSR
ATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGSSPLTFGGGTKEIK
```

FIG. 8A

Sequence Alignment for Heavy Chain Variable Regions

13A3	FR1	CDR1	FR2	CDR2
8B9	QQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSIS	SSRSYYWGWIQOPPGKGLEWIG	SIYYSGFT-	59
8C4	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSIS	--RHYWNWIQOPPGKGLEWIG	YIHYSGST-	57
17C3	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSIS	--RYYWSWIQOPPGKGLEWIG	YIHYTGST-	57
9F6	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVCKSCKASGYTF	--SYMMHWRVQAPGQGLEWMG	INPRGDSI	58
3G4	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTF	--DYYMSWIQRQAPGKGLEWVS	FISGGGDTI	58
17C8	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTF	--DYYMSWIQRQAPGKGLEWVS	FISTSGSII	58
	*:*** :** : *.*. :: :*.* :** :	:* :* :**.*:****: .	* *	
13A3	CDR2	FR3	CDR3	
8B9	YYNPSLKS	RVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCAT	---GG---PYGDYAHWFDP	112
8C4	YYNSSLKS	RVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCAR	---TG---YYG----MDI	106
17C3	YYNPSLKS	RVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCAT	---TG---YYG----MDV	106
9F6	IYAQKFCQFRVTMTRDTSTVYME	LSLRS	EDTAVYYCARDFYGSGNY-YYG----MDV	112
3G4	YYADSVVKGRFTI	SRDNAKNSLFLQMNSL	RVEDTAVYYCARDGYSSGHW-YYG----MDV	112
17C8	YYADSVVKGRFTI	SRDNAKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCAR	EGYSSSSWYYG----MDV	113
	* *	*****	. ** :*	
13A3	FR4			
8B9	WGQGTLVTVSS	123		
8C4	WGQGTTVTVSS	117		
17C3	WGQGTTVTVSS	123		
9F6	WGQGTTAVTVSS	123		
3G4	WGQGTTVTVSS	124		
17C8	WGQGTTVTVSS	123		
	*****	*****		

FIG. 8B

VH Region Sequence Designation

SEQ ID NO:									
	VH	CDR1	CDR2	CDR3	VH Variants				
13A3.	34	41	46	53	112 (N60Q)	113 (N60S)	114 (N60A)	115 (D101E)	116 (P102V)
					117 (P102Y)	118 (P102L)	119 (N60Q, P102Y)	364 (N60Q, D101E)	
8B9.	35	42	47	54	120 (S61P)				
8C4.	36	43	48	55					
17C3.	37	44	49	56					
9F6.	38	45	50	57	121 (A108T)				
3G4.	39	45	51	58					
17C8.	40	45	52	59					

FIG. 9A

Sequence Alignment for Light Chain Variable Regions

FIG. 9B

Light Chain Sequence Designation

	SEQ ID NO:			
	VL	CDR1	CDR2	CDR3
13A3	60	64	66	68
8B9	61	64	66	69
8C4	61	64	66	69
17C3	60	64	66	68
9F6 (VK1)	62	65	67	70
9F6 (VK2)	63	64	66	71
9F6 (VK3)	61	64	66	69
3G4	60	64	66	68
17C8.	61	64	66	69

FIG. 10

Sequence alignment of the heavy chain of 13A3.IgG1.3f and variants

TIM3.5	QLOLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRSYYWGWIRQPPGKLEWIGSIYSGFTY
TIM3.11	QLOLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRSYYWGWIRQPPGKLEWIGSIYSGFTY
TIM3.12	QLOLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRSYYWGWIRQPPGKLEWIGSIYSGFTY
TIM3.13	QLOLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRSYYWGWIRQPPGKLEWIGSIYSGFTY
TIM3.10	QLOLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRSYYWGWIRQPPGKLEWIGSIYSGFTY
TIM3.18	QLOLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRSYYWGWIRQPPGKLEWIGSIYSGFTY
TIM3.14	QLOLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRSYYWGWIRQPPGKLEWIGSIYSGFTY
TIM3.16	QLOLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRSYYWGWIRQPPGKLEWIGSIYSGFTY
TIM3.15	QLOLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRSYYWGWIRQPPGKLEWIGSIYSGFTY
TIM3.17	QLOLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRSYYWGWIRQPPGKLEWIGSIYSGFTY

TIM3.5	YNPSLKSRTVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYG DYAHWFDPWGQGT LVT
TIM3.11	YSPSLKSRTVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYG DYAHWFDPWGQGT LVT
TIM3.12	YAPSLKSRTVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYG DYAHWFDPWGQGT LVT
TIM3.13	YNPSLKSRTVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYG DYAHWFEPWGQGT LVT
TIM3.10	YQPSLKSRTVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYG DYAHWFDPWGQGT LVT
TIM3.18	YQPSLKSRTVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYG DYAHWFEPWGQGT LVT
TIM3.14	YNPSLKSRTVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYG DYAHWFDPWGQGT LVT
TIM3.16	YNPSLKSRTVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYG DYAHWFDLWGQGT LVT
TIM3.15	YNPSLKSRTVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYG DYAHWFDPWGQGT LVT
TIM3.17	YQPSLKSRTVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYG DYAHWFDPWGQGT LVT
	*****: *****
TIM3.5	VSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVWSN GALTSGVHTFP AVAL
TIM3.11	VSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVWSN GALTSGVHTFP AVAL
TIM3.12	VSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVWSN GALTSGVHTFP AVAL
TIM3.13	VSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVWSN GALTSGVHTFP AVAL
TIM3.10	VSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVWSN GALTSGVHTFP AVAL
TIM3.18	VSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVWSN GALTSGVHTFP AVAL
TIM3.14	VSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVWSN GALTSGVHTFP AVAL
TIM3.16	VSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVWSN GALTSGVHTFP AVAL
TIM3.15	VSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVWSN GALTSGVHTFP AVAL
TIM3.17	VSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVWSN GALTSGVHTFP AVAL

TIM3.5	QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEA
TIM3.11	QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEA
TIM3.12	QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEA
TIM3.13	QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEA
TIM3.10	QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEA
TIM3.18	QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEA
TIM3.14	QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEA
TIM3.16	QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEA
TIM3.15	QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEA
TIM3.17	QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEA

TIM3.5	EGAPS VFLFPPPKPD TLMISRTPEVTCVV DVSHEDPEVFKFNWYV DGVEVHN A KTKPREE
TIM3.11	EGAPS VFLFPPPKPD TLMISRTPEVTCVV DVSHEDPEVFKFNWYV DGVEVHN A KTKPREE
TIM3.12	EGAPS VFLFPPPKPD TLMISRTPEVTCVV DVSHEDPEVFKFNWYV DGVEVHN A KTKPREE
TIM3.13	EGAPS VFLFPPPKPD TLMISRTPEVTCVV DVSHEDPEVFKFNWYV DGVEVHN A KTKPREE
TIM3.10	EGAPS VFLFPPPKPD TLMISRTPEVTCVV DVSHEDPEVFKFNWYV DGVEVHN A KTKPREE
TIM3.18	EGAPS VFLFPPPKPD TLMISRTPEVTCVV DVSHEDPEVFKFNWYV DGVEVHN A KTKPREE
TIM3.14	EGAPS VFLFPPPKPD TLMISRTPEVTCVV DVSHEDPEVFKFNWYV DGVEVHN A KTKPREE
TIM3.16	EGAPS VFLFPPPKPD TLMISRTPEVTCVV DVSHEDPEVFKFNWYV DGVEVHN A KTKPREE
TIM3.15	EGAPS VFLFPPPKPD TLMISRTPEVTCVV DVSHEDPEVFKFNWYV DGVEVHN A KTKPREE
TIM3.17	EGAPS VFLFPPPKPD TLMISRTPEVTCVV DVSHEDPEVFKFNWYV DGVEVHN A KTKPREE

FIG. 10 (Cont.)

TIM3.5	QYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS
TIM3.11	QYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS
TIM3.12	QYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS
TIM3.13	QYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS
TIM3.10	QYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS
TIM3.18	QYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS
TIM3.14	QYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS
TIM3.16	QYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS
TIM3.15	QYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS
TIM3.17	QYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS

TIM3.5	REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK
TIM3.11	REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK
TIM3.12	REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK
TIM3.13	REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK
TIM3.10	REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK
TIM3.18	REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK
TIM3.14	REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK
TIM3.16	REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK
TIM3.15	REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK
TIM3.17	REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK

TIM3.5	SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
TIM3.11	SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
TIM3.12	SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
TIM3.13	SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
TIM3.10	SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
TIM3.18	SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
TIM3.14	SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
TIM3.16	SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
TIM3.15	SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
TIM3.17	SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

FIG. 11

Sequence alignment of the heavy chain of 9F6.IgG1.3f and variant (A108T)

9F6	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGLRLSCAASGFTSDYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVFISGGGSTIYY
TIM3.7	<u>QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGLRLSCAASGFTSDYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVFISGGGSTIYY</u> *****
9F6	ADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNSLFLQMNLSLRVEDTAVYYCARDGYSSGWYYYGMDVGQGTAVT
TIM3.7	<u>ADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNSLFLQMNLSLRVEDTAVYYCARDGYSSGWYYYGMDVGQGTAVT</u> *****: **
9F6	VSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWVNNSGALTSGVHTFPALV
TIM3.7	<u>VSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWVNNSGALTSGVHTFPALV</u> *****
9F6	QSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHCPCPAPEA
TIM3.7	<u>QSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHCPCPAPEA</u> *****
9F6	EGAPSVFLLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREE
TIM3.7	<u>EGAPSVFLLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREE</u> *****
9F6	QYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIASKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS
TIM3.7	<u>QYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIASKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS</u> *****
9F6	REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK
TIM3.7	<u>REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK</u> *****
9F6	SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
TIM3.7	<u>SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK</u> *****

FIG. 12

Sequence alignment of the heavy chain of 8B9.IgG1.3f and variant (S61P)

8B9	<u>QVOLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRHYWNWIROPPGKGLEWIGYIHYSGSTNYN</u>
TIM3.8	<u>QVOLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRHYWNWIROPPGKGLEWIGYIHYSGSTNYN</u> *****
8B9	<u>SSLKSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDTGYYGMDIWGQGTTVTVSSAST</u>
TIM3.8	<u>SSLKSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDTGYYGMDIWGQGTTVTVSSAST</u> *****
8B9	<u>KGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLY</u>
TIM3.8	<u>KGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLY</u> *****
8B9	<u>SLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHCPCPAPEAEGAPSV</u>
TIM3.8	<u>SLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHCPCPAPEAEGAPSV</u> *****
8B9	<u>FLFPPPKPKDTLMSRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTY</u>
TIM3.8	<u>FLFPPPKPKDTLMSRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTY</u> *****
8B9	<u>RVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIASKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTK</u>
TIM3.8	<u>RVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIASKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTK</u> *****
8B9	<u>NQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQG</u>
TIM3.8	<u>NQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQG</u> *****
8B9	<u>NVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK</u>
TIM3.8	<u>NVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK</u> *****

FIG. 13

H.n.*	Rec. Ab name	Heavy chain						Light chain					
		HC	VH	CDR1	CDR2	CDR3	HC isotype	LC	VL	VL	CDR1	CDR2	CDR3
13A3	-	301, 302	34	41	46	53	hG4	29	VK1	60	64	66	68
-	TIM3.5-[gG1.1f	1, 8*					lgG1.1f						
	13A3-[gG1.1f						lgG1.3f						
	13A3-[gG1.3f						lgG4						
	13A3-[gG4P						lgG1.1f						
	TIM3.10-[gG1.1f						lgG1.3f						
	(13A3 VH-N60Q)	72, 82	112				lgG4P						
	TIM3.10-[gG1.3f		92, 102				lgG1.1f						
	TIM3.10-[gG4P		305, 306				lgG1.3f						
	TIM3.11-[gG1.1f		73, 83	113			lgG4P						
	(13A3 VH-N60S)						lgG1.1f						
	TIM3.11-[gG1.3f		93, 103				lgG1.3f						
	TIM3.11-[gG4P		307, 308				lgG4P						
	TIM3.12-[gG1.1f		74, 84	114			lgG1.1f						
	(13A3 VH-N60A)						lgG1.3f						
	TIM3.12-[gG1.3f		94, 104				lgG4P						
	TIM3.12-[gG4P		309, 310				lgG1.1f						
	TIM3.13-[gG1.1f		75, 85	115			lgG1.3f						
	(13A3 VH-D101E)						lgG4P						
	TIM3.13-[gG1.3f		95, 105				lgG1.1f						
	TIM3.13-[gG4P		311, 312				lgG1.3f						
	TIM3.14-[gG1.1		76, 86	116			lgG4P						
	(13A3 VH-P102Y)						lgG1.1f						
	TIM3.14-[gG1.3f		96, 106				lgG1.1f						
	TIM3.14-[gG4P		313, 314				lgG1.3f						
	TIM3.15-[gG1.1f		77, 87	117			lgG4P						
	(13A3 VH-P102Y)						lgG1.1f						
	TIM3.15-[gG1.3f		97, 107				lgG1.1f						
	TIM3.15-[gG4P		315, 316				lgG1.3f						
	TIM3.16-[gG1.1f		78, 88	118			lgG4P						
	(13A3 VH-P102Y)						lgG1.1f						
	TIM3.16-[gG1.3f		98, 108				lgG1.3f						

FIG. 13 (Cont.)

H.n.*	Rec. Ab name	Heavy chain						Light chain					
		HC	VH	CDR1	CDR2	CDR3	HC isotype	LC	VL	VL	CDR1	CDR2	CDR3
	TIM3.16-IgG4P	317, 318					IgG4P						
	TIM3.17-IgG1.1f (13A3 VH-N60Q, P102Y)	79, 89	119				IgG1.1f						
	TIM3.17-IgG1.3f		99, 109				IgG1.3f						
	TIM3.17-IgG4P		319, 320				IgG4P						
	TIM3.18-IgG1.1f (13A3 VH-N60Q, D101E)		349, 350	364			IgG1.1f						
	TIM3.18-IgG1.3f (13A3 VH-N60Q, D101E)		351, 352				IgG1.3f						
	TIM3.18-IgG4P (13A3 VH-N60Q, D101E)		353, 354				IgG4P						
8B9	-	321, 322	35	42	47	54	IgG1za	30	VK1	61			69
	8B9-IgG1.1f		2, 9				IgG1.1f						
	8B9-IgG1.3f		16, 23				IgG1.3f						
	8B9-IgG4P		323, 324				IgG4P						
	TIM3.8-IgG1.1f (8B9 VH S61P)		80, 90	120			IgG1.1f						
	TIM3.8-IgG1.3f		100, 110				IgG1.3f						
	TIM3.8-IgG4P		325, 326				IgG4P						
8C4	-	327, 328	36	43	48	55	IgG1za						
	TIM3.6-IgG1.1f (8C4)		3, 10				IgG1.1f						
	TIM3.6-IgG1.3f		17, 24				IgG1.3f						
	TIM3.6-IgG4P		329, 330				IgG4P						
17C3	-	331, 332	37	44	49	56	IgG1za	29	VK1	60			68

FIG. 13 (Cont.)

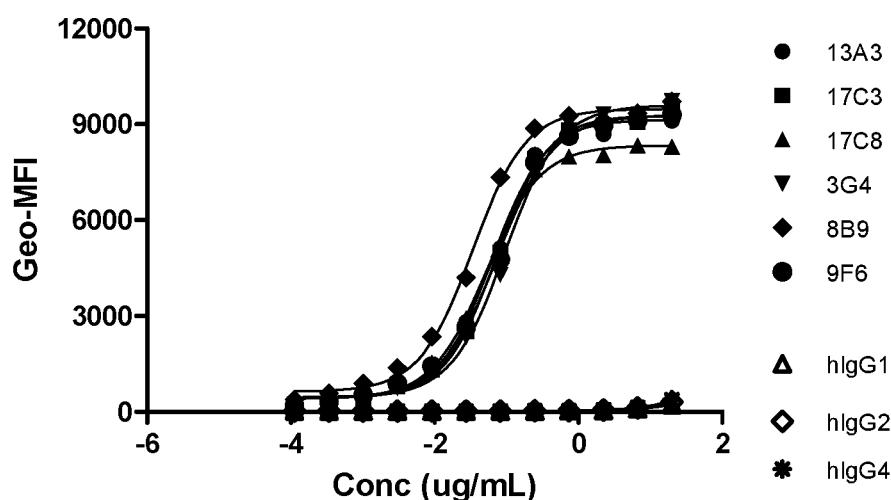
H.n.*	Rec. Ab name	Heavy chain				Light chain				LC isotype
		VH	CDR1	CDR2	CDR3	LC	VL	VL	CDR1	
	TIM3-2-(gG1.1f (17C3- <i>lgG1.1f</i>)	4,11				lgG1.1f				
	TIM3-2- <i>lgG1.3f</i>	18,25				lgG1.3f				
	TIM3-2- <i>lgG4P</i>	333, 334				lgG4P				
9F6	-	335, 336	38	45	50	57	lgG1za	32	VK1	62
								33	VK2	63
								31	VK3	61
										69
	9F6- <i>lgG1.1f</i>	5,12				lgG1.1f	33	VK2	63	71
	9F6- <i>lgG1.3f</i>	19,26				lgG1.3f				
	9F6- <i>lg4P</i>	337, 338				lgG4P				
	TIM3-7- <i>lgG1.1f</i>	81,91	121			lgG1.1f				
	(9F6 VK2 VH-A108T)									
	TIM3-7- <i>lgG1.3f</i>	101,111				lgG1.3f				
	TIM3-7- <i>lgG4P</i>	339, 340				lgG4P				
3G4	-	341, 342	39		51	58	lgG1za	29	VK1	60
	TIM3-4- <i>lgG1.1f</i>	6,13				lgG1.1f				68
	3G4- <i>lgG1.1f</i>									
	TIM3-4- <i>lgG1.3f</i>	20,27				lgG1.3f				
	TIM3-4- <i>lgG4P</i>	343, 344				lgG4P				

FIG. 13 (Cont.)

H.n.*	Rec. Ab name	Heavy chain				Light chain				LC isotype	
		HC	VH	CDR1	CDR2	HC isotype	LC	VL	CDR1	CDR2	
17C8	-	345, 346	40		52	59	IgG4	30	VK1	61	
-	TIM3.9-IgG1.1f (17C8)	7,14				IgG1.1f					
	TIM3.9-IgG1.3f	21,28					IgG1.3f				
	TIM3.9-IgG4P	347, 348					IgG4P				

FIG. 14A

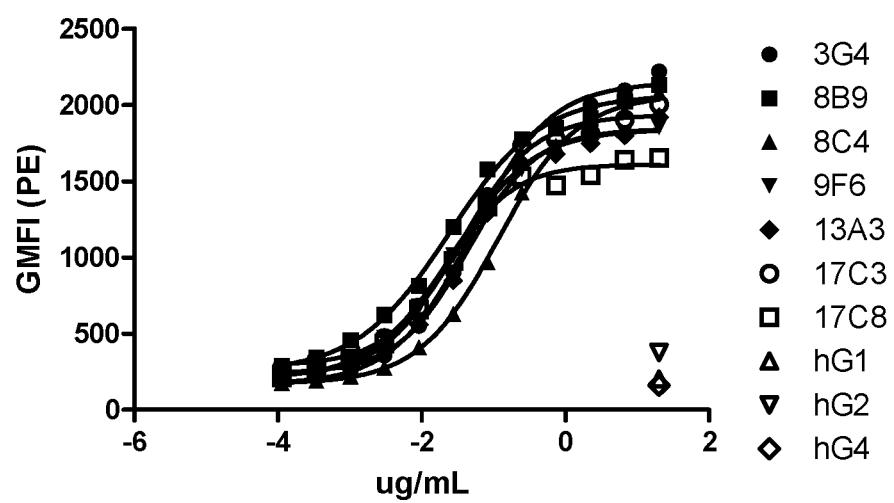
Binding of TIM-3 antibodies to CHO-huTIM3 transfectant



	EC50
13A3	0.06358
17C3	0.07208
17C8	0.05160
3G4	0.09602
8B9	0.03371
9F6	0.07401
hIgG1	39740
hIgG2	42256
hIgG4	29319

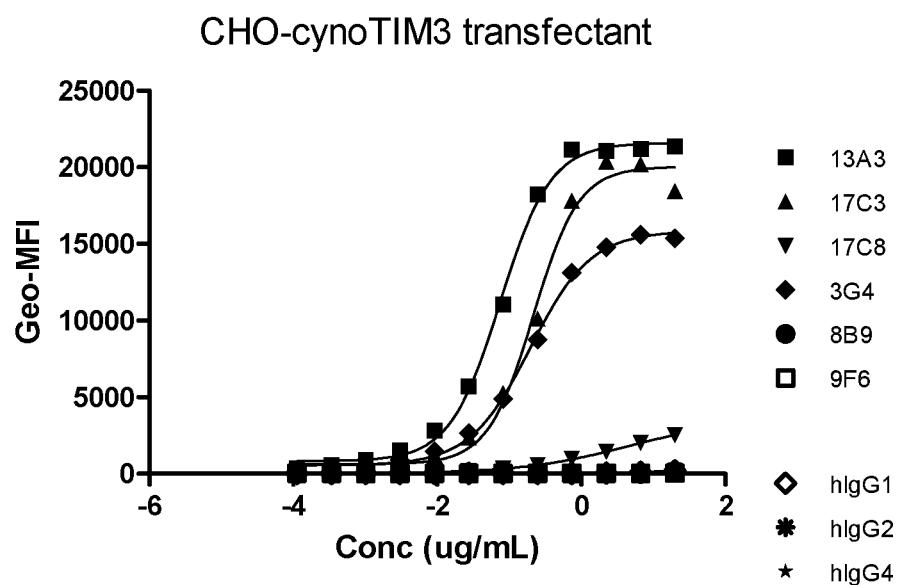
FIG. 14B

Binding of anti-TIM-3 to activated human T cells



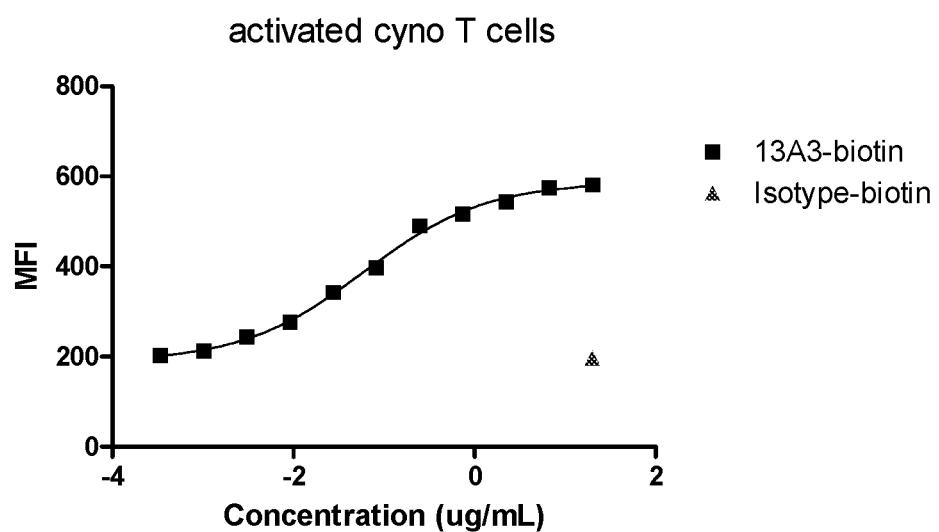
	EC ₅₀
3G4	0.05043
8B9	0.02392
8C4	0.1149
9F6	0.02660
13A3	0.04274
17C3	0.03621
17C8	0.02083

FIG. 15A



	EC50
13A3	0.07486
17C3	0.2159
17C8	4.709
3G4	0.1952
8B9	~ 2.532
9F6	~ 7.465
hIgG1	75731
hIgG2	44504
hIgG4	54134

FIG. 15B



	13A3-biotin
EC50	0.06018

FIG. 16

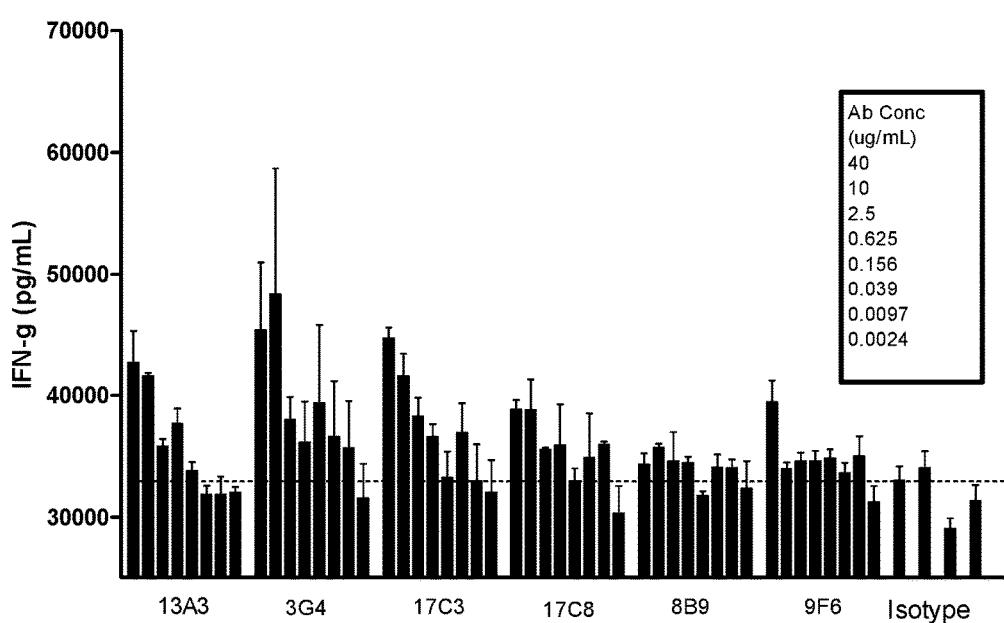


FIG. 17A

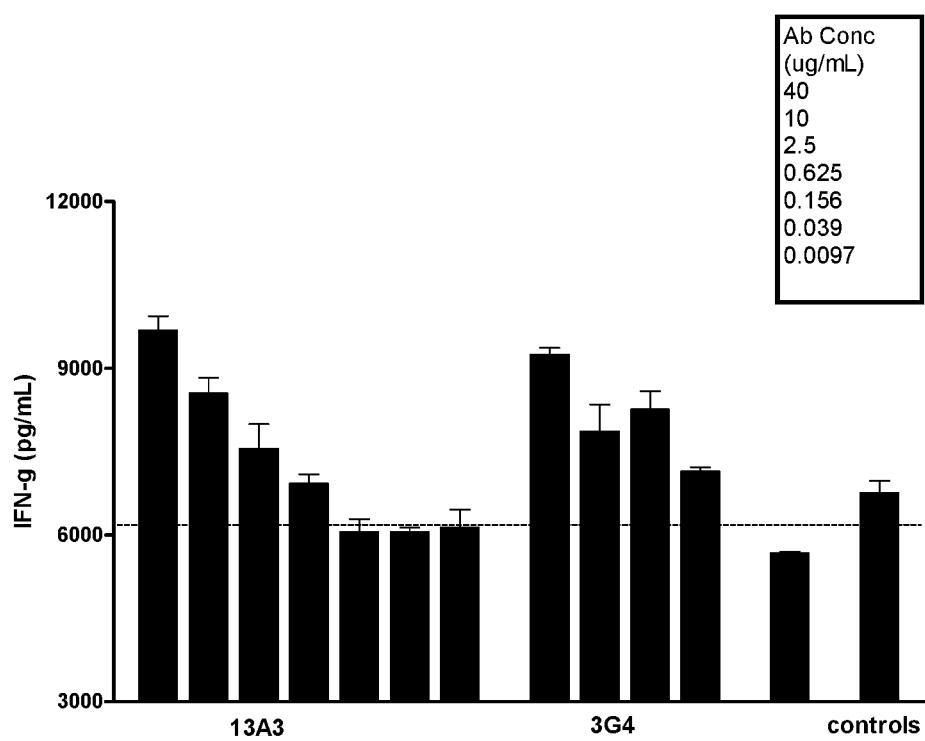


FIG. 17B

Ab treatment

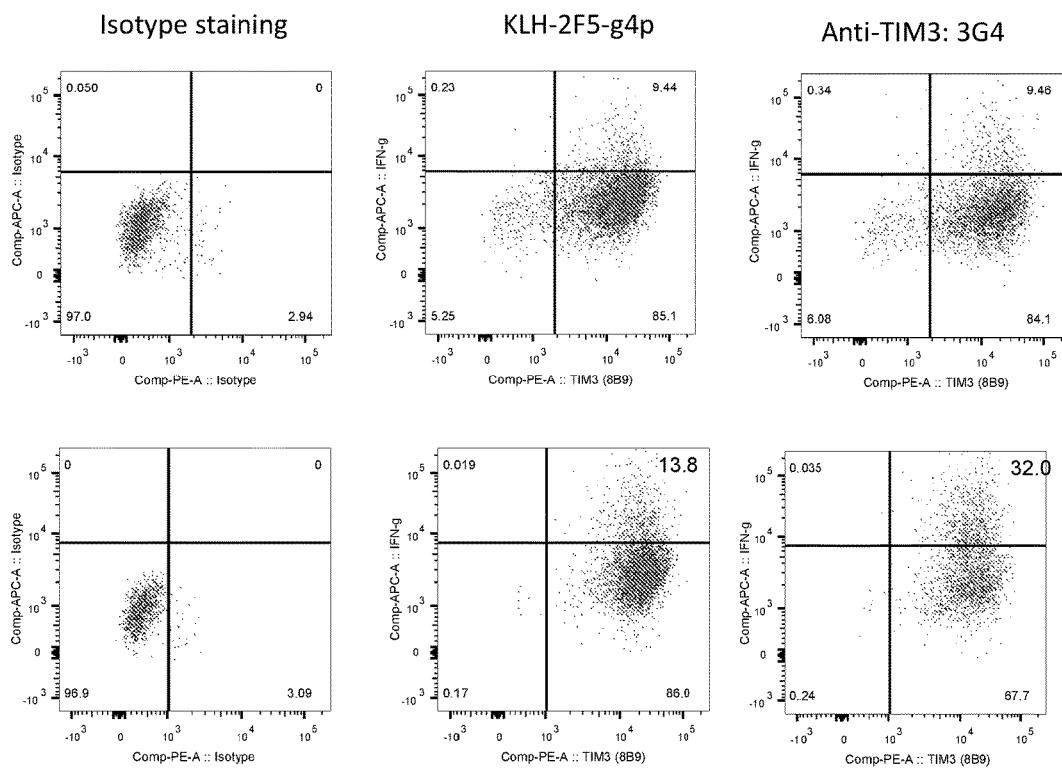


FIG. 18

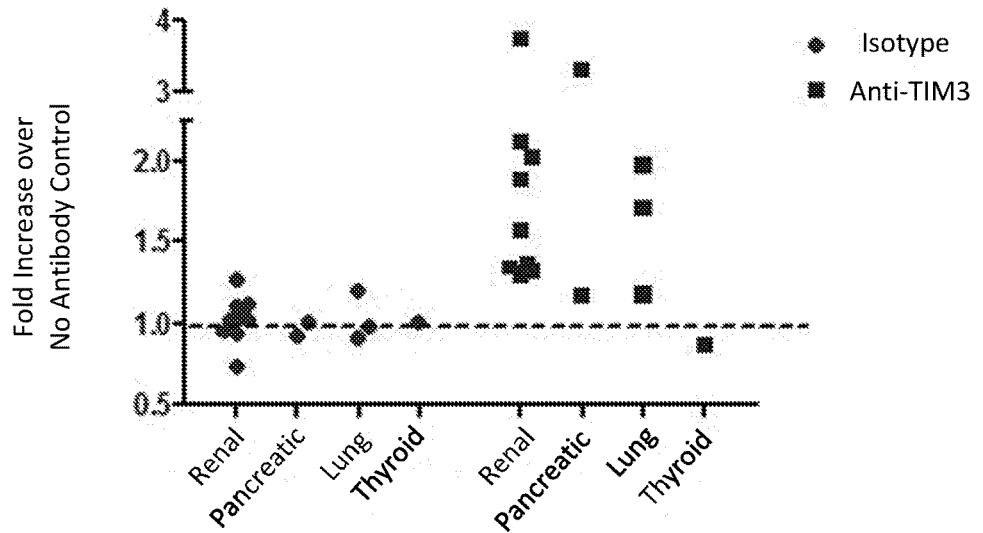
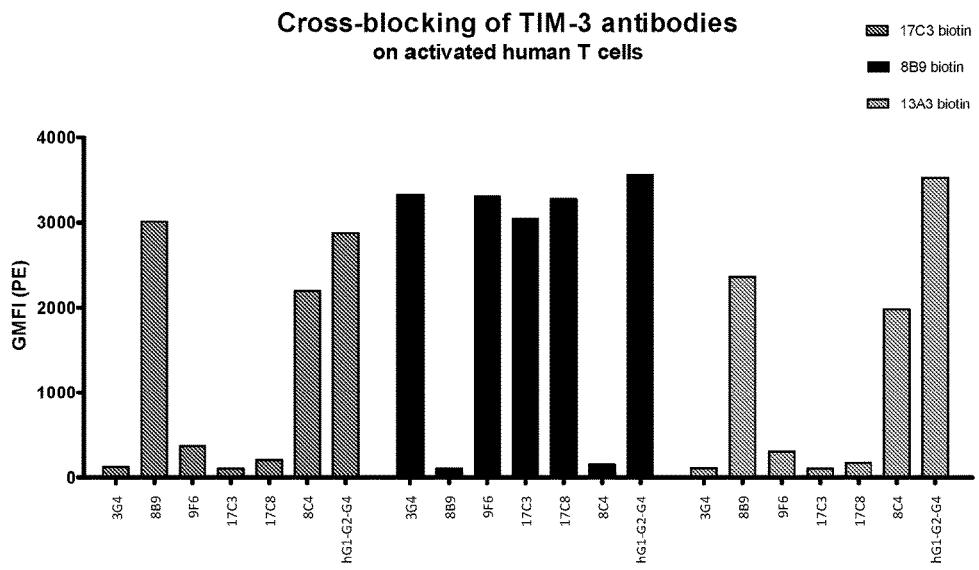


FIG. 19



Epitope residues on TIM3 protein

FIG. 20

	10	20	30	40	50	60
TIM3	MFSHLPFD CV LLLL LLTR <u>SSEVEYRAEV</u> GQNAYLPCFY TPAAPGNLVP VCGKGACPV					
13A3					CP	
3G4					CPV	
17C3					CPV	
8B9				L		
	70	80	90	100	110	120
TIM3	FECGNVVLRT DERDVNYWTS RYWLNGDFRK GDVSLTENV TLADSGIYCC RIQIPGIMND					
13A3	FEC			D		
3G4	FEC			D		
17C3	FECG			D		
8B9		W S R WL GD R		D	G M	
	130	140	150	160	170	180
TIM3	EKENLKLVIK PAKVTPAPTR QRDFTAAPR MLTTRGHGP <i>A</i> ETQTLGSLPD INLTQISTLA					
13A3						
3G4						
17C3						
8B9						
	190	200	210	220	230	240
TIM3	NELRDSRLAN DLRD SGATIR IGIYIGAGIC AGLIALALIFG ALLEKWYSHS KEKIQNLSSLI					
TIM3	SLANLPPSGL ANAVAEGIRS EENIYTIEEN VYEVEEPNEY YCYVSSRQQP SQPLGCREAMP					
	250	260	270	280	290	300

FIG. 21A

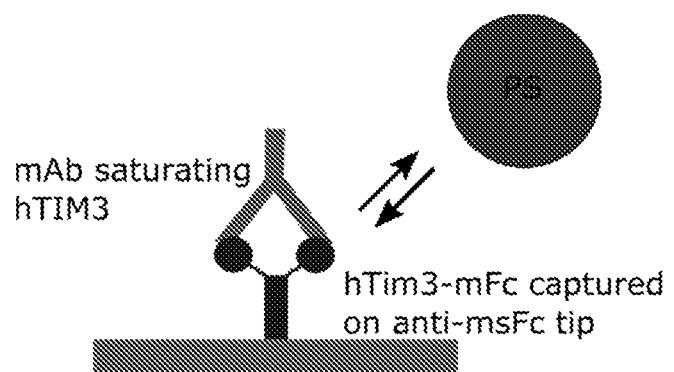
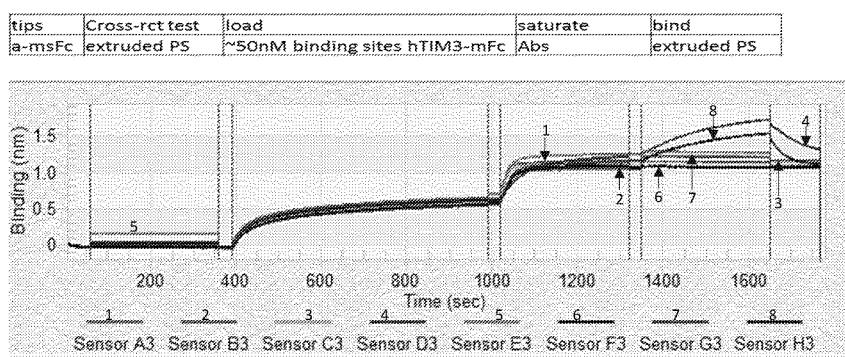


FIG. 21B



Octet HTX, 25C, PBS pH 7.4 with 1mg/mL BSA, hTIM3-ECD-mFc captured, anti-TIM3 Ab panel bound, binding of extruded PS tested at ½ dilution.

FIG. 21B (Cont.)

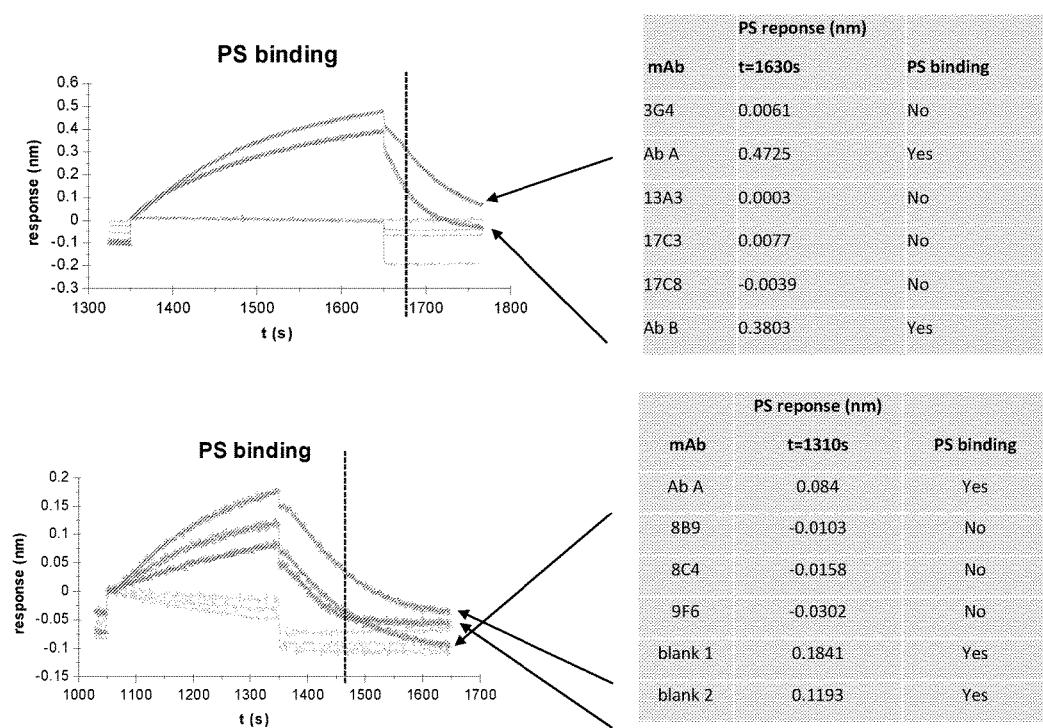


FIG. 22**Summary of Functional Activity of Anti-TIM3 Antibodies**

Clone	Binding Assay (EC50 nM)				T Cell Assay	TIL Assay	PS-TIM3 Blocking
	Human T cells (nM)	Cyno T cells (nM)	CHO-huTIM (nM)	CHO-cynoTIM3 (nM)			
13A3 (IgG4)	0.27	0.4	0.4	0.47	N/A	Dose dep	Yes
3G4 (IgG2)	0.3	Non-C	0.67	1.3	Dose dep	Dose dep	Yes
17C3 (IgG1)	0.24	Non-C	0.47	1.4	Dose dep	Dose dep	Yes
17C8 (IgG1)	0.13	Non-C	0.33	Non-C	Dose dep	Dose Dep	Yes
9F6 (IgG1)	0.13	Non-C	0.47	Non-C	Weak	No activity	Yes
8B9 (IgG4)	0.13	Non-C	0.2	Non-C	Weak	No activity	Yes
8C4 (IgG1)	0.73	Non-C	N/A	Non-C	Weak	No activity	Yes

FIG. 23**Description of Sequences Represented by the SEQ ID NOs**

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
1	13A3	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
2	8B9	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
3	8C4	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
4	17C3	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
5	9F6	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
6	3G4	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
7	17C8	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
8	13A3	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
9	8B9	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
10	8C4	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
11	17C3	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
12	9F6	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
13	3G4	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
14	17C8	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
15	13A3	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
16	8B9	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
17	8C4	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
18	17C3	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
19	9F6	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
20	3G4	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
21	17C8	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
22	13A3	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
23	8B9	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
24	8C4	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
25	17C3	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
26	9F6	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
27	3G4	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
28	17C8	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
29	13A3, 17C3, 3G4	LC	Amino Acid
30	8B9, 8C4, 17C8	LC	Amino Acid
31	9F6 (VK3)	LC	Amino Acid
32	9F6 (VK1)	LC	Amino Acid
33	9F6 (VK2)	LC	Amino Acid
34	13A3	VH	Amino Acid
35	8B9	VH	Amino Acid

FIG. 23 (Cont).

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
36	8C4	VH	Amino Acid
37	17C3	VH	Amino Acid
38	9F6	VH	Amino Acid
39	3G4	VH	Amino Acid
40	17C8	VH	Amino Acid
41	13A3, including the following 13A3 variants: N60Q; N60S; N60A; D101E; P102V; P102Y; P102L; N60Q and P102Y; N60Q and D101E	CDR1 (VH)	Amino Acid
42	8B9, including the 8B9 (S61P) variant	CDR1 (VH)	Amino Acid
43	8C4	CDR1 (VH)	Amino Acid
44	17C3	CDR1 (VH)	Amino Acid
45	9F6, including the 9F6 (A108T) variant; 3G4; 17C8	CDR1 (VH)	Amino Acid
46	13A3, including the following 13A3 variants: D101E, P102V, P102Y, and P102L	CDR2 (VH)	Amino Acid
47	8B9	CDR2 (VH)	Amino Acid
48	8C4	CDR2 (VH)	Amino Acid
49	17C3	CDR2 (VH)	Amino Acid
50	9F6, including the 9F6 (A108T) variant	CDR2 (VH)	Amino Acid
51	3G4	CDR2 (VH)	Amino Acid
52	17C8	CDR2 (VH)	Amino Acid
53	13A3, including the following 13A3 variants: N60Q, N60S, N60A	CDR3 (VH)	Amino Acid
54	8B9, including the 8B9 (S61P) variant	CDR3 (VH)	Amino Acid
55	8C4	CDR3 (VH)	Amino Acid
56	17C3	CDR3 (VH)	Amino Acid
57	9F6, including the 9F6 (A108T) variant	CDR3 (VH)	Amino Acid
58	3G4	CDR3 (VH)	Amino Acid

FIG. 23 (Cont).

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
59	17C8	CDR3 (VH)	Amino Acid
60	13A3, 17C3, 3G4	VL	Amino Acid
61	8B9, 8C4, 17C8, 9F6 (VK3)	VL	Amino Acid
62	9F6 (VK1)	VL	Amino Acid
63	9F6 (VK2)	VL	Amino Acid
64	13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6 (VK2, VK3), 3G4, 17C8	CDR1 (VL)	Amino Acid
65	9F6 (VK1)	CDR1 (VL)	Amino Acid
66	13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6 (VK2, VK3), 3G4, 17C8	CDR2 (VL)	Amino Acid
67	9F6 (VK1)	CDR2 (VL)	Amino Acid
68	13A3, 17C3, 3G4	CDR3 (VL)	Amino Acid
69	8B9, 8C4, 9F6 (VK3), 17C8	CDR3 (VL)	Amino Acid
70	9F6 (VK1)	CDR3 (VL)	Amino Acid
71	9F6 (VK2)	CDR3 (VL)	Amino Acid
72	13A3 (N60Q)	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
73	13A3 (N60S)	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
74	13A3 (N60A)	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
75	13A3 (D101E)	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
76	13A3 (P102V)	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
77	13A3 (P102Y)	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
78	13A3 (P102L)	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
79	13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
349	13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
80	8B9 (S61P)	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
81	9F6 (A108T)	IgG1.1f HC	Amino Acid
82	13A3 (N60Q)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
83	13A3 (N60S)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
84	13A3 (N60A)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
85	13A3 (D101E)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
86	13A3 (P102V)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
87	13A3 (P102Y)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
88	13A3 (P102L)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
89	13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
350	13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid

FIG. 23 (Cont).

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
90	8B9 (S61P)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
91	9F6 (A108T)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
92	13A3 (N60Q)	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
93	13A3 (N60S)	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
94	13A3 (N60A)	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
95	13A3 (D101E)	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
96	13A3 (P102V)	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
97	13A3 (P102Y)	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
98	13A3 (P102L)	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
99	13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
351	13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
100	8B9 (S61P)	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
101	9F6 (A108T)	IgG1.3f HC	Amino Acid
102	13A3 (N60Q)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
103	13A3 (N60S)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
104	13A3 (N60A)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
105	13A3 (D101E)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
106	13A3 (P102V)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
107	13A3 (P102Y)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
108	13A3 (P102L)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
109	13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
352	13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
110	8B9 (S61P)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
111	9F6 (A108T)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
112	13A3 (N60Q)	VH	Amino Acid
113	13A3 (N60S)	VH	Amino Acid
114	13A3 (N60A)	VH	Amino Acid
115	13A3 (D101E)	VH	Amino Acid
116	13A3 (P102V)	VH	Amino Acid
117	13A3 (P102Y)	VH	Amino Acid
118	13A3 (P102L)	VH	Amino Acid
119	13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	VH	Amino Acid
364	13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	VH	Amino Acid
120	8B9 (S61P)	VH	Amino Acid
121	9F6 (A108T)	VH	Amino Acid

FIG. 23 (Cont).

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
122	13A3 (N60Q); 13A3 (N60Q, P102Y); 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	CDR2 (VH)	Amino Acid
123	13A3 (N60S)	CDR2 (VH)	Amino Acid
124	13A3 (N60A)	CDR2 (VH)	Amino Acid
125	8B9 (S61P)	CDR2 (VH)	Amino Acid
126	13A3 (D101E); 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	CDR3 (VH)	Amino Acid
127	13A3 (P102V)	CDR3 (VH)	Amino Acid
128	13A3 (P102Y); 13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	CDR3 (VH)	Amino Acid
129	13A3 (P102L)	CDR3 (VH)	Amino Acid
130	All antibodies	HC Constant Domain (IgG1.1f)	Amino Acid
131	All antibodies	HC Constant Domain (IgG1.1f) (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
132	All antibodies	HC Constant Domain (IgG1.3f)	Amino Acid
133	All antibodies	HC Constant Domain (IgG1.3f) (no C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
134	13A3	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
135	8B9	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
136	8C4	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
137	17C3	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
138	9F6	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
139	3G4	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
140	17C8	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
141	13A3	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
142	8B9	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
143	8C4	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
144	17C3	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
145	9F6	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
146	3G4	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
147	17C8	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
148	13A3	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
149	8B9	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
150	8C4	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
151	17C3	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
152	9F6	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
153	3G4	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
154	17C8	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
155	13A3	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
156	8B9	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide

FIG. 23 (Cont).

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
157	8C4	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
158	17C3	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
159	9F6	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
160	3G4	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
161	17C8	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
162	13A3, 17C3, 3G4	LC	Nucleotide
163	8B9, 8C4, 17C8	LC	Nucleotide
164	9F6 (VK3)	LC	Nucleotide
165	9F6 (VK1)	LC	Nucleotide
166	9F6 (VK2)	LC	Nucleotide
167	13A3	VH	Nucleotide
168	8B9	VH	Nucleotide
169	8C4	VH	Nucleotide
170	17C3	VH	Nucleotide
171	9F6	VH	Nucleotide
172	3G4	VH	Nucleotide
173	17C8	VH	Nucleotide
174	13A3, including the following 13A3 variants: N60Q; N60S; N60A; D101E; P102V; P102Y; P102L; N60Q and P102Y; 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	CDR1 (VH)	Nucleotide
175	8B9, including the 8B9 (S61P) variant	CDR1 (VH)	Nucleotide
176	8C4	CDR1 (VH)	Nucleotide
177	17C3	CDR1 (VH)	Nucleotide
178	9F6, including the 9F6 (A108T) variant; 3G4; 17C8	CDR1 (VH)	Nucleotide
179	13A3, including the following 13A3 variants: D101E, P102V, P102Y, and P102L	CDR2 (VH)	Nucleotide
180	8B9	CDR2 (VH)	Nucleotide
181	8C4	CDR2 (VH)	Nucleotide
182	17C3	CDR2 (VH)	Nucleotide
183	9F6, including the 9F6 (A108T) variant	CDR2 (VH)	Nucleotide

FIG. 23 (Cont).

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
184	3G4	CDR2 (VH)	Nucleotide
185	17C8	CDR2 (VH)	Nucleotide
186	13A3, including the following 13A3 variants: N60Q, N60S, N60A	CDR3 (VH)	Nucleotide
187	8B9, including the 8B9 (S61P) variant	CDR3 (VH)	Nucleotide
188	8C4	CDR3 (VH)	Nucleotide
189	17C3	CDR3 (VH)	Nucleotide
190	9F6, including the 9F6 (A108T) variant	CDR3 (VH)	Nucleotide
191	3G4	CDR3 (VH)	Nucleotide
192	17C8	CDR3 (VH)	Nucleotide
193	13A3, 17C3, 3G4	VL	Nucleotide
194	8B9, 8C4, 17C8, 9F6 (VK3)	VL	Nucleotide
195	9F6 (VK1)	VL	Nucleotide
196	9F6 (VK2)	VL	Nucleotide
197	13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6 (VK2, VK3), 3G4, 17C8	CDR1 (VL)	Nucleotide
198	9F6 (VK1)	CDR1 (VL)	Nucleotide
199	13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6 (VK2, VK3), 3G4, 17C8	CDR2 (VL)	Nucleotide
200	9F6 (VK1)	CDR2 (VL)	Nucleotide
201	13A3, 17C3, 3G4	CDR3 (VL)	Nucleotide
202	8B9, 8C4, 9F6 (VK3), 17C8	CDR3 (VL)	Nucleotide
203	9F6 (VK1)	CDR3 (VL)	Nucleotide
204	9F6 (VK2)	CDR3 (VL)	Nucleotide
205	13A3 (N60Q)	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
206	13A3 (N60S)	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
207	13A3 (N60A)	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
208	13A3 (D101E)	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
209	13A3 (P102V)	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
210	13A3 (P102Y)	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
211	13A3 (P102L)	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
212	13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
355	13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide

FIG. 23 (Cont).

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
213	8B9 (S61P)	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
214	9F6 (A108T)	IgG1.1f HC	Nucleotide
215	13A3 (N60Q)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
216	13A3 (N60S)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
217	13A3 (N60A)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
218	13A3 (D101E)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
219	13A3 (P102V)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
220	13A3 (P102Y)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
221	13A3 (P102L)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
222	13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
356	13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
223	8B9 (S61P)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
224	9F6 (A108T)	IgG1.1f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
225	13A3 (N60Q)	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
226	13A3 (N60S)	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
227	13A3 (N60A)	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
228	13A3 (D101E)	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
229	13A3 (P102V)	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
230	13A3 (P102Y)	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
231	13A3 (P102L)	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
232	13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
357	13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
233	8B9 (S61P)	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
234	9F6 (A108T)	IgG1.3f HC	Nucleotide
235	13A3 (N60Q)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
236	13A3 (N60S)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
237	13A3 (N60A)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
238	13A3 (D101E)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
239	13A3 (P102V)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
240	13A3 (P102Y)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
241	13A3 (P102L)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
242	13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
358	13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
374	13A3 (N60Q, D101E) (TIM3.18) (T168C)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
243	8B9 (S61P)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
244	9F6 (A108T)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide

FIG. 23 (Cont).

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
245	13A3 (N60Q)	VH	Nucleotide
246	13A3 (N60S)	VH	Nucleotide
247	13A3 (N60A)	VH	Nucleotide
248	13A3 (D101E)	VH	Nucleotide
249	13A3 (P102V)	VH	Nucleotide
250	13A3 (P102Y)	VH	Nucleotide
251	13A3 (P102L)	VH	Nucleotide
252	13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	VH	Nucleotide
359	13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	VH	Nucleotide
253	8B9 (S61P)	VH	Nucleotide
254	9F6 (A108T)	VH	Nucleotide
255	13A3 (N60Q); 13A3 (N60Q, P102Y); 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	CDR2 (VH)	Nucleotide
256	13A3 (N60S)	CDR2 (VH)	Nucleotide
257	13A3 (N60A)	CDR2 (VH)	Nucleotide
258	8B9 (S61P)	CDR2 (VH)	Nucleotide
259	13A3 (D101E)	CDR3 (VH)	Nucleotide
260	13A3 (P102V)	CDR3 (VH)	Nucleotide
261	13A3 (P102Y); 13A3 (N60Q, P102Y); 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	CDR3 (VH)	Nucleotide
262	13A3 (P102L)	CDR3 (VH)	Nucleotide
263	All antibodies	HC Constant Domain (IgG1.1f)	Nucleotide
264	All antibodies	HC Constant Domain (IgG1.1f) (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
265	All antibodies	HC Constant Domain (IgG1.3f)	Nucleotide
266	All antibodies	HC Constant Domain (IgG1.3f) (no C-terminal K)	Nucleotide
267		Signal Peptide	amino acid
268		Signal Peptide	amino acid
269		Signal Peptide	amino acid
270		Signal Peptide	amino acid
271		Signal Peptide	amino acid
361		Signal Peptide (TIM3.2-TIM3.18)	amino acid
272		Signal Peptide	Nucleotide
273		Signal Peptide	Nucleotide
274		Signal Peptide	Nucleotide
275		Signal Peptide	Nucleotide
276		Signal Peptide	Nucleotide

FIG. 23 (Cont).

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
362		Signal Peptide (TIM3.2-TIM3.18 HC)	Nucleotide
363		Signal Peptide (TIM3.2-TIM3.18 LC)	Nucleotide
277		human IgG1 (allotypic variant)	Amino Acid
278		human IgG1 kappa light chain	Amino Acid
279		LSPGK (C-terminal end of heavy chain)	Amino Acid
280		LSPG (C-terminal end of heavy chain)	Amino Acid
281		LSP (C-terminal end of heavy chain)	Amino Acid
282		X1X2X3X4YX5X6 (VH CDR1 degenerate)	Amino Acid
283		X1X2X3X4GX5X6X7X8YX9X10X11X12X13X14 (VH CDR2 degenerate)	Amino Acid
284		X1X2X3X4X5X6YGX7X8X9X10YGX11X12DX13X14X15X16 X17X18 (VH CDR3 degenerate)	Amino Acid
285		QQX1X2SX3X4X5T (VL CDR1 degenerate)	Amino Acid
286		TIM3 Isoform 1 (aa)	Amino Acid
287		TIM3 Isoform 2 (aa)	Amino Acid
288		TIM3 Isoform 1 (nt)	Nucleotide
289		TIM3 Isoform 2 (nt)	Nucleotide
290		Extracellular domain of TIM3	Amino Acid
291		WT human IgG1 constant domain (same as IgG1za)	Amino Acid
292		human IgG4 constant domain	Amino Acid
293		9F6 VK2 IgG1 light chain	Amino Acid
294		IgG1.1 constant domain (used in anti-TIM3 antibodies)	Amino Acid
295		IgG1.3 constant domain (used in anti-TIM3 antibodies)	Amino Acid
296		residues 37-43 of mature TIM3 ECD	Amino Acid
297		residues 57-83 of mature TIM3 ECD	Amino Acid
298		residues 90-99 of mature TIM3 ECD	Amino Acid
299		residues 1-99 of mature TIM3 ECD	Amino Acid
300		Linker	Amino Acid
360		Cynomolgus TIM3 Protein	Amino Acid
301	13A3	hIgG4 HC	Amino Acid
302	13A3	hIgG4 HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
303	TIM3.5 – 13A3	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
304	TIM3.5 – 13A3	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
305	TIM3.10 – 13A3 (N60Q)	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
306	TIM3.10 – 13A3 (N60Q)	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
307	TIM3.11 – 13A3 (N60S)	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid

FIG. 23 (Cont.).

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
308	TIM3.11 – 13A3 (N60S)	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
309	TIM3.12 – 13A3 (N60A)	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
310	TIM3.12 – 13A3 (N60A)	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
311	TIM3.13 – 13A3 (D101E)	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
312	TIM3.13 – 13A3 (D101E)	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
313	TIM 3.14 – 13A3 (P102V)	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
314	TIM 3.14 – 13A3 (P102V)	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
315	TIM3.15 – 13A3 (P102Y)	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
316	TIM3.15 – 13A3 (P102Y)	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
317	TIM3.16 – 13A3 (P102L)	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
318	TIM3.16 – 13A3 (P102L)	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
319	TIM3.17 – 13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
320	TIM3.17 – 13A3 (N60Q, P102Y)	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
353	TIM3.18 – 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
354	TIM3.18 – 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
321	8B9	IgG1za HC	Amino Acid
322	8B9	IgG1za HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
323	8B9	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
324	8B9	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
325	TIM3.8 – 8B9 (S61P)	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
326	TIM3.8 – 8B9 (S61P)	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
327	8C4	IgG1za HC	Amino Acid
328	8C4	IgG1za HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
329	TIM3.6 – 8C4	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
330	TIM3.6 – 8C4	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
331	17C3	IgG1za HC	Amino Acid
332	17C3	IgG1za HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
333	TIM3.2 – 17C3	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
334	TIM3.2 – 17C3	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
335	9F6	IgG1za HC	Amino Acid

FIG. 23 (Cont.).

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
336	9F6	IgG1za HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
337	9F6	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
338	9F6	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
339	TIM3.7 – 9F6 (A108T)	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
340	TIM3.7 – 9F6 (A108T)	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
341	3G4	IgG1za HC	Amino Acid
342	3G4	IgG1za HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
343	TIM3.4 – 3G4	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
344	TIM3.4 – 3G4	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
345	17C8	IgG4 HC	Amino Acid
346	17C8	IgG4 HC	Amino Acid
347	TIM3.9 – 17C8	IgG4P HC	Amino Acid
348	TIM3.9 – 17C8	IgG4P HC (without C-terminal K)	Amino Acid
365	13A3	Heavy Chain Fab 6X His	Amino Acid
366	TIM3.18 – 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	Heavy Chain ab 6X His	Amino Acid
367		Residues 49-62 of Mature Human TIM3 Extracellular Domain	Amino Acid
368		Residues 111-127 of Mature Human TIM3 Extracellular Domain	Amino Acid
369		Residues 40-62 of Mature Human TIM3 Extracellular Domain	Amino Acid
370		Residues 66-77 of Mature Human TIM3 Extracellular Domain	Amino Acid
371		Residues 78-95 of Mature Human TIM3 Extracellular Domain	Amino Acid
372		Residues 110-127 of Mature Human TIM3 Extracellular Domain	Amino Acid
373		Residues 119-127 of Mature Human TIM3 Extracellular Domain	Amino Acid
375		hTIM3-mFc	Amino Acid
376		Cyno TIM3-MycHisAvi	Amino Acid
377		hTIM3_IgV	Amino Acid
378	TIM3.18 – 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.3f HC with signal peptide	Amino Acid
379	TIM3.18 – 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K) with signal peptide	Amino Acid
380	TIM3.18 – 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.3f HC with signal sequence	Nucleotide
381	TIM3.18 – 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.3f HC (no C-terminal K) with signal sequence	Nucleotide
382	TIM3.18 – 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.3f HC (T168C) with signal sequence	Nucleotide

FIG. 23 (Cont).

SEQ ID NO.	Antibody	Description	AA/NT
383	TIM3.18 – 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	IgG1.3f HC (T168C) (no C-terminal K) with signal sequence	Nucleotide
384	TIM3.18 – 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	LC with signal peptide	Amino Acid
385	TIM3.18 – 13A3 (N60Q, D101E)	LC with signal sequence	Nucleotide

FIG. 24A

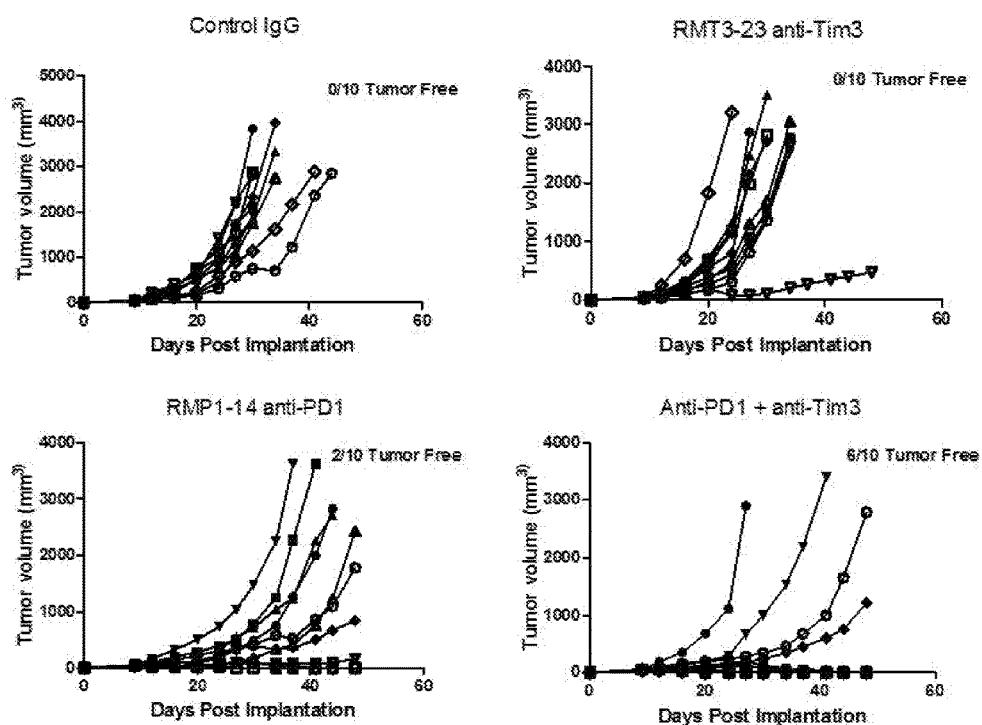


FIG. 24B

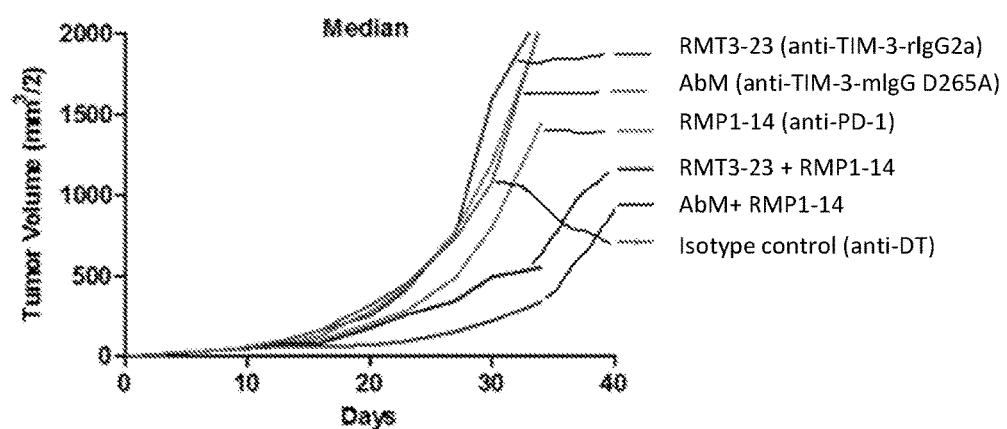


FIG. 25

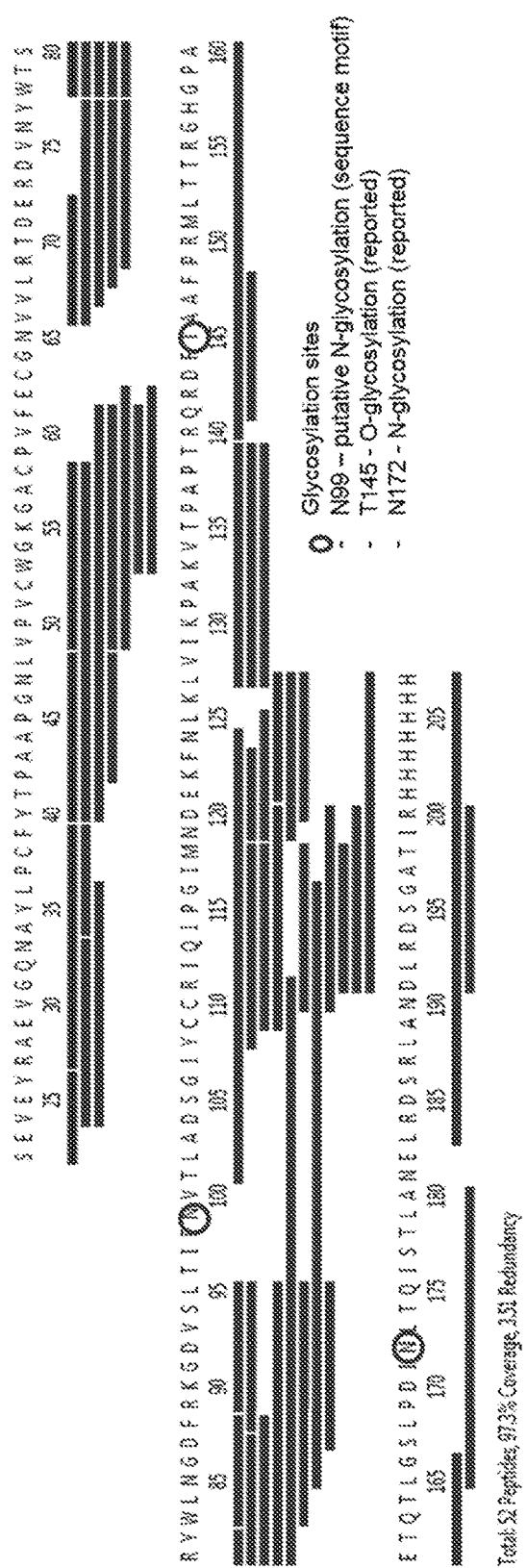


FIG. 26

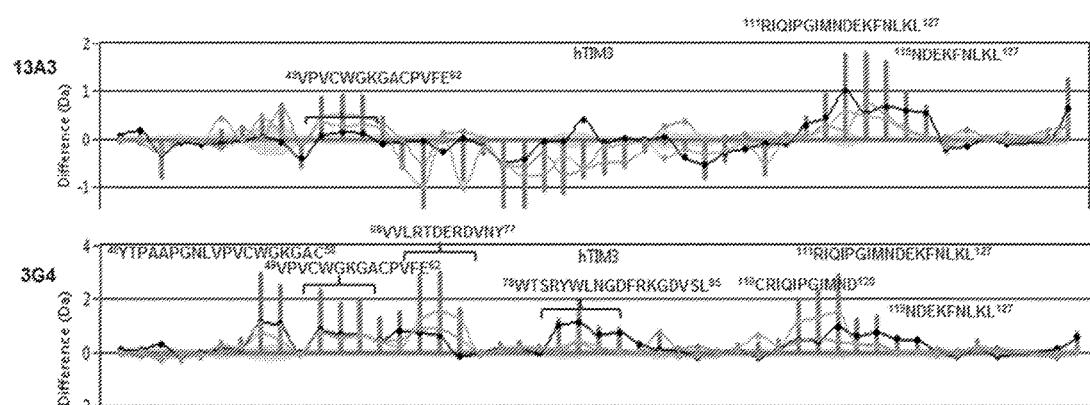
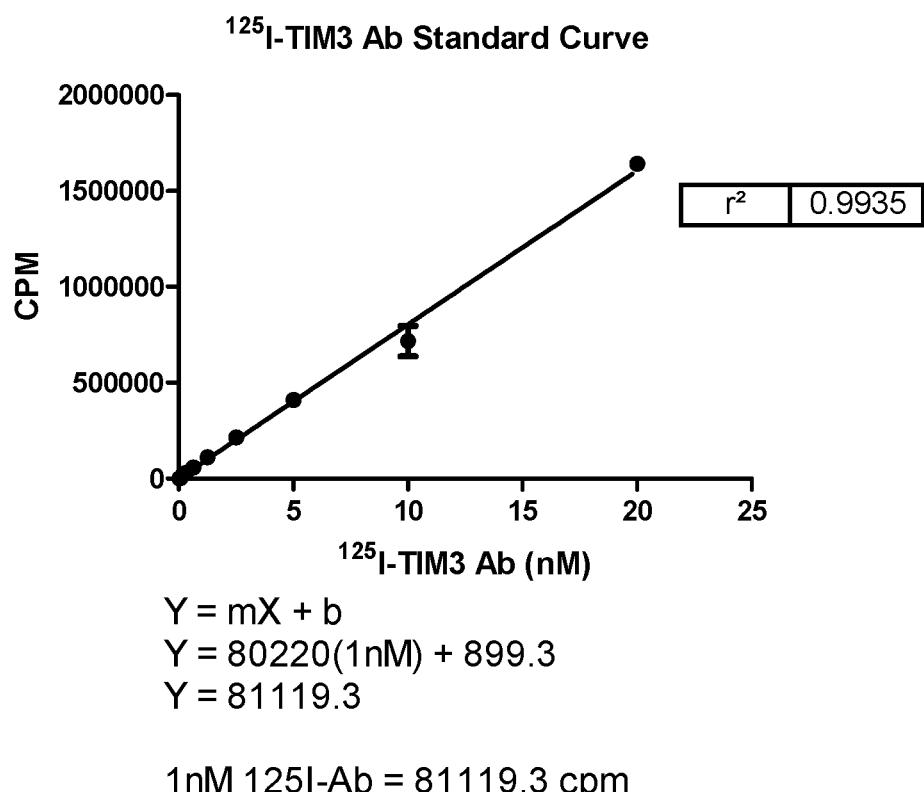


FIG. 27A



Slope	80220 ± 1526
Y-intercept when X=0.0	899.3 ± 11140

FIG. 27B

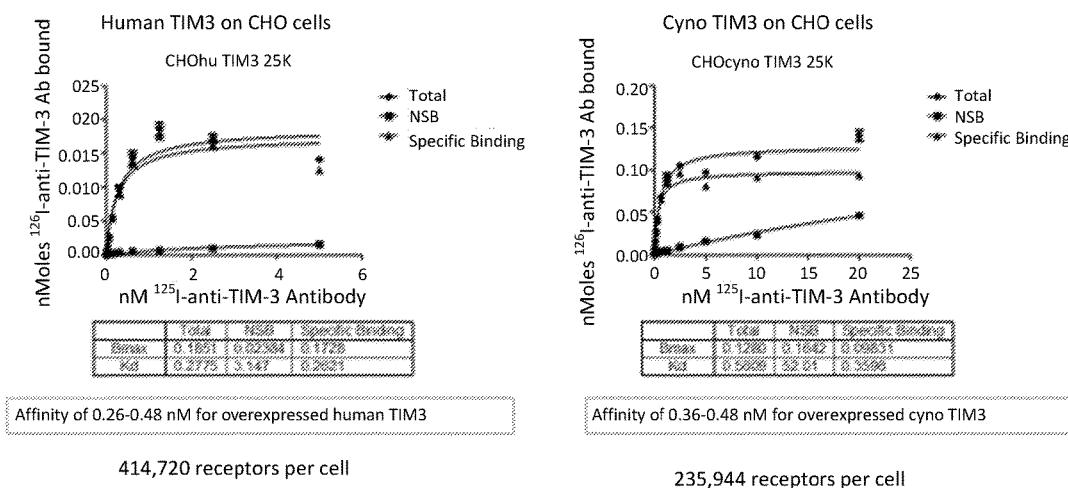


FIG. 28

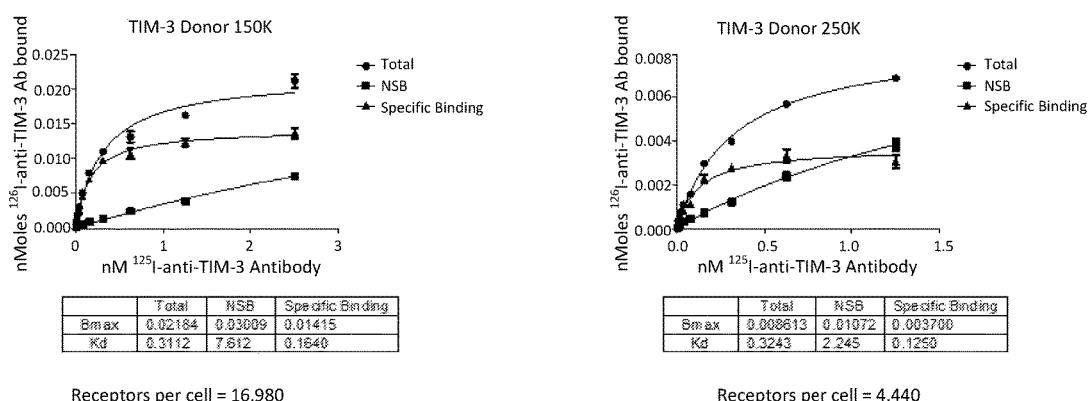


FIG. 29A

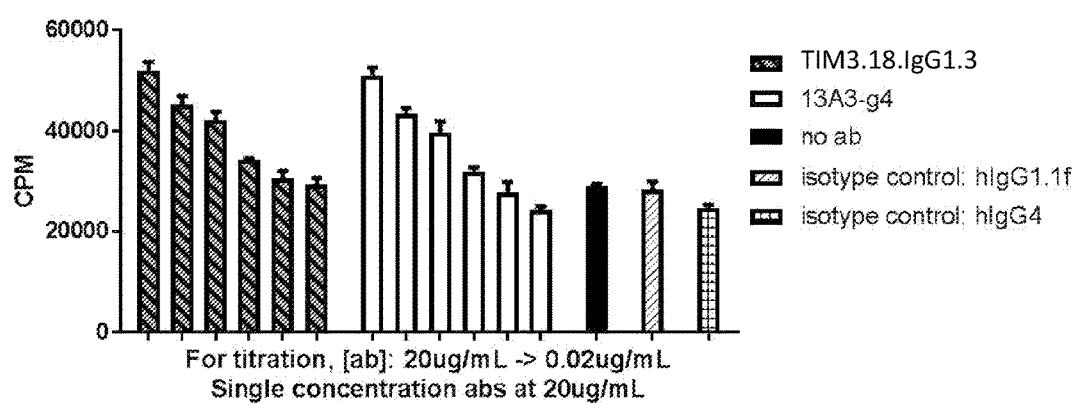


FIG. 29B

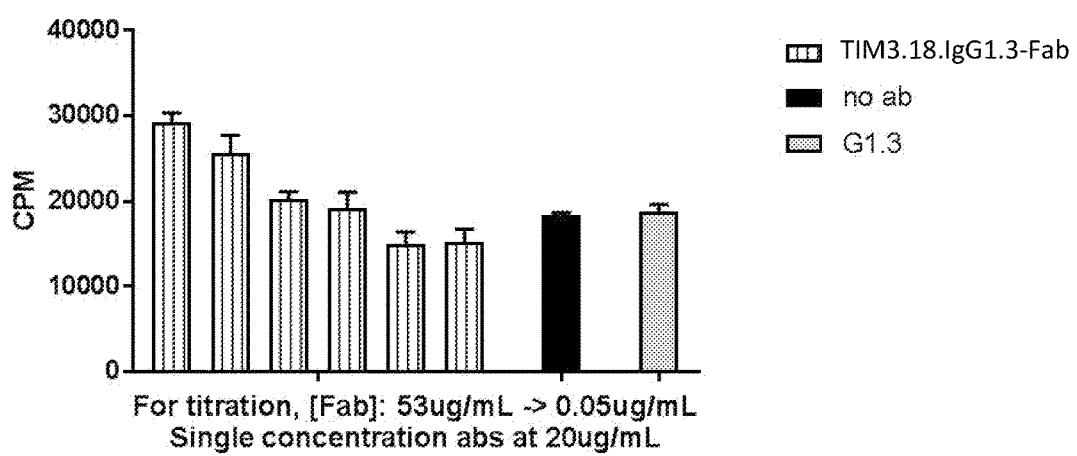


FIG. 30

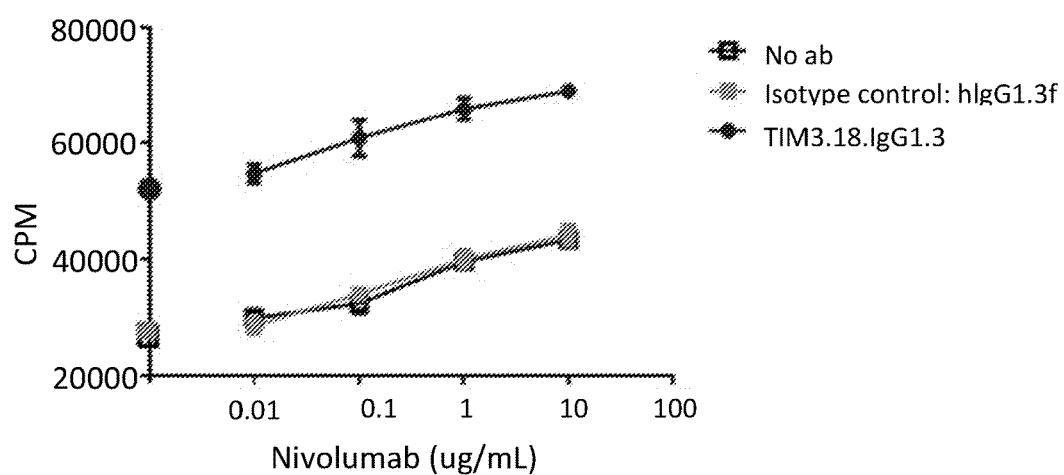


FIG. 31

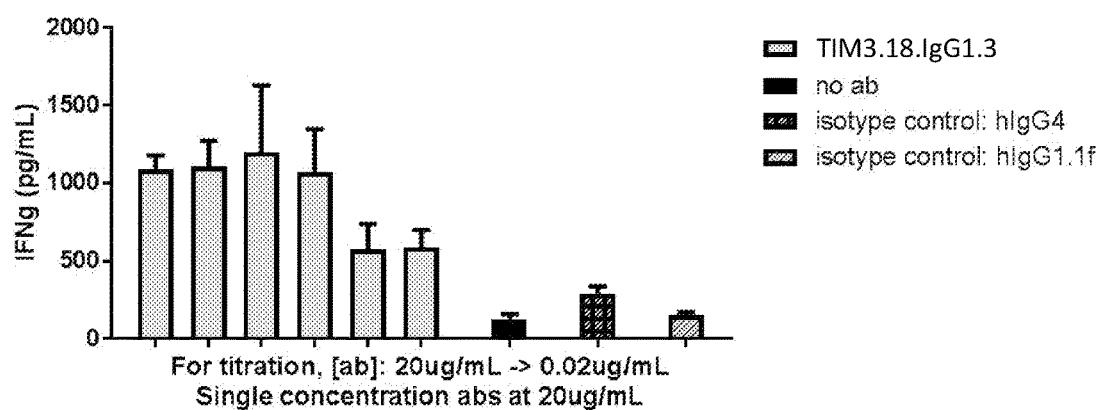


FIG. 32

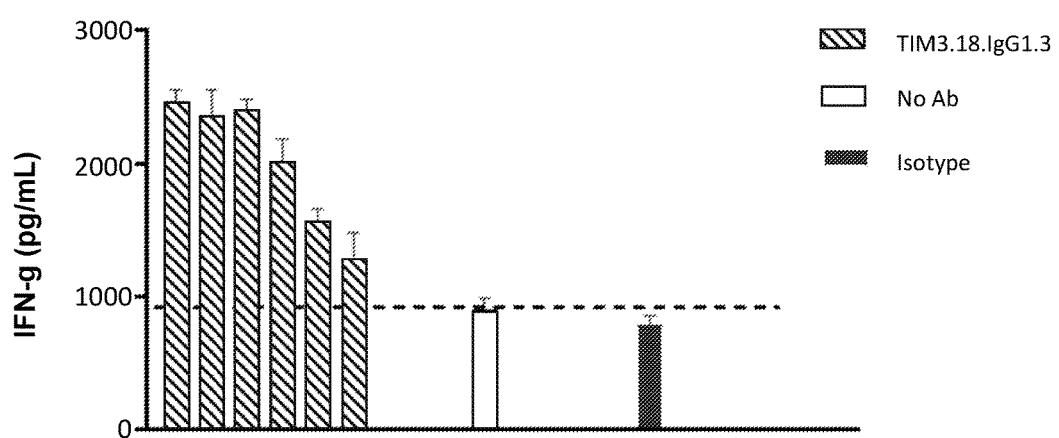


FIG. 33

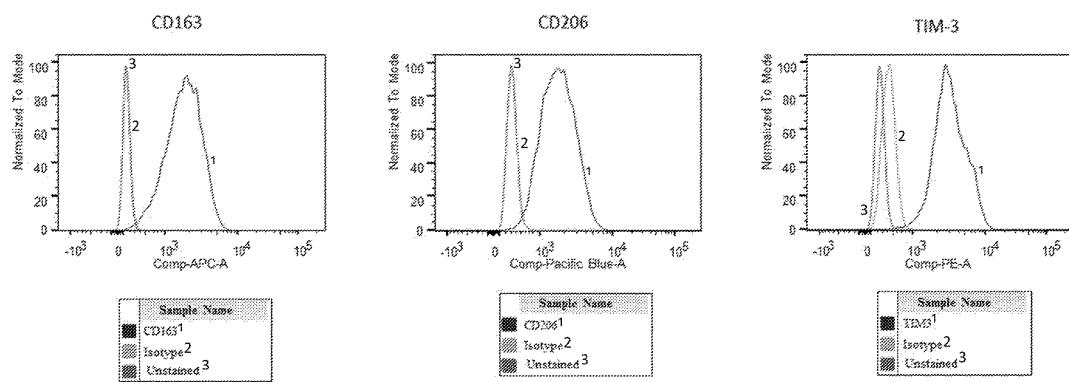


FIG. 34

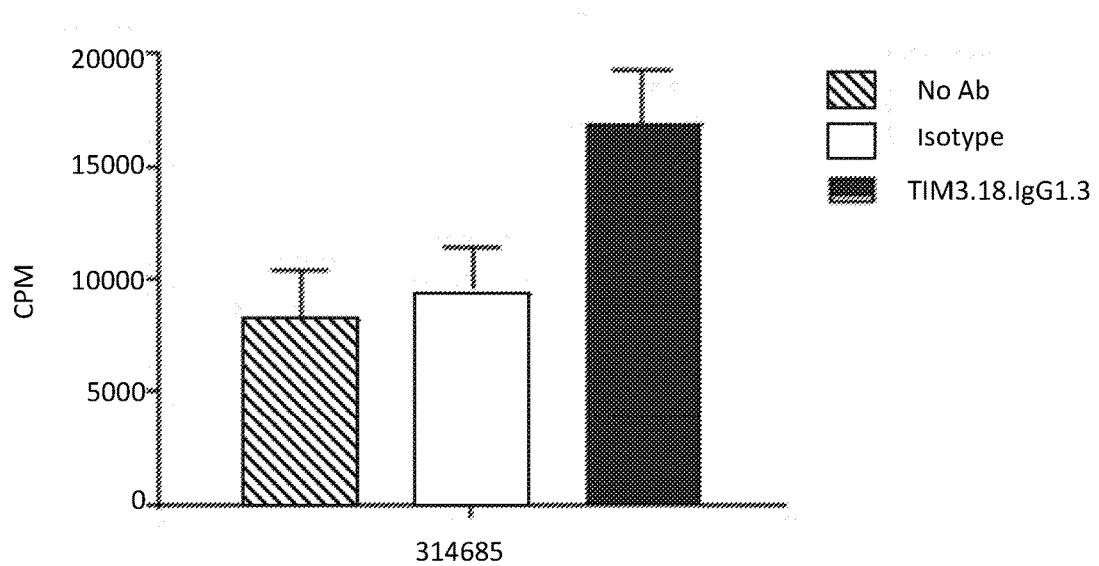


FIG. 35

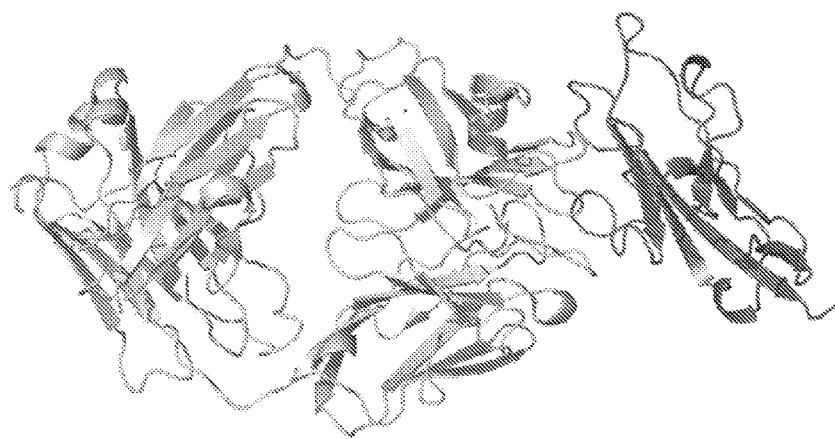


FIG. 36

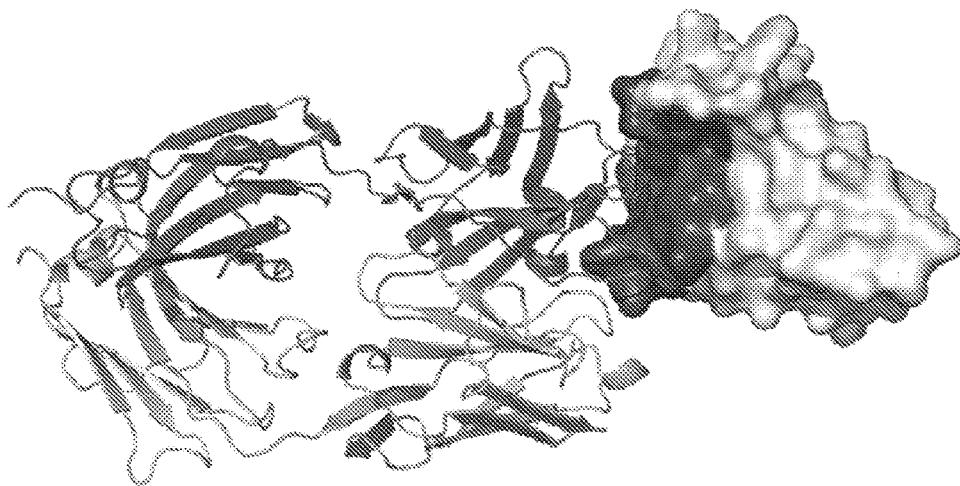


FIG. 37

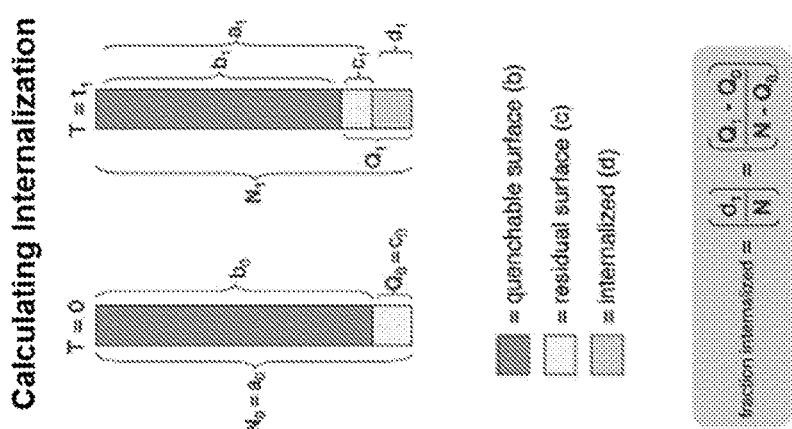
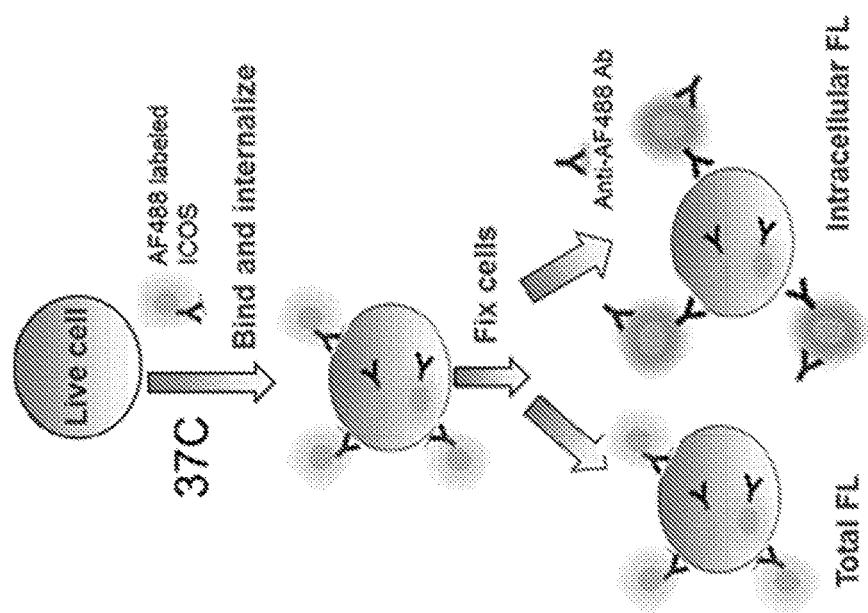


FIG. 38

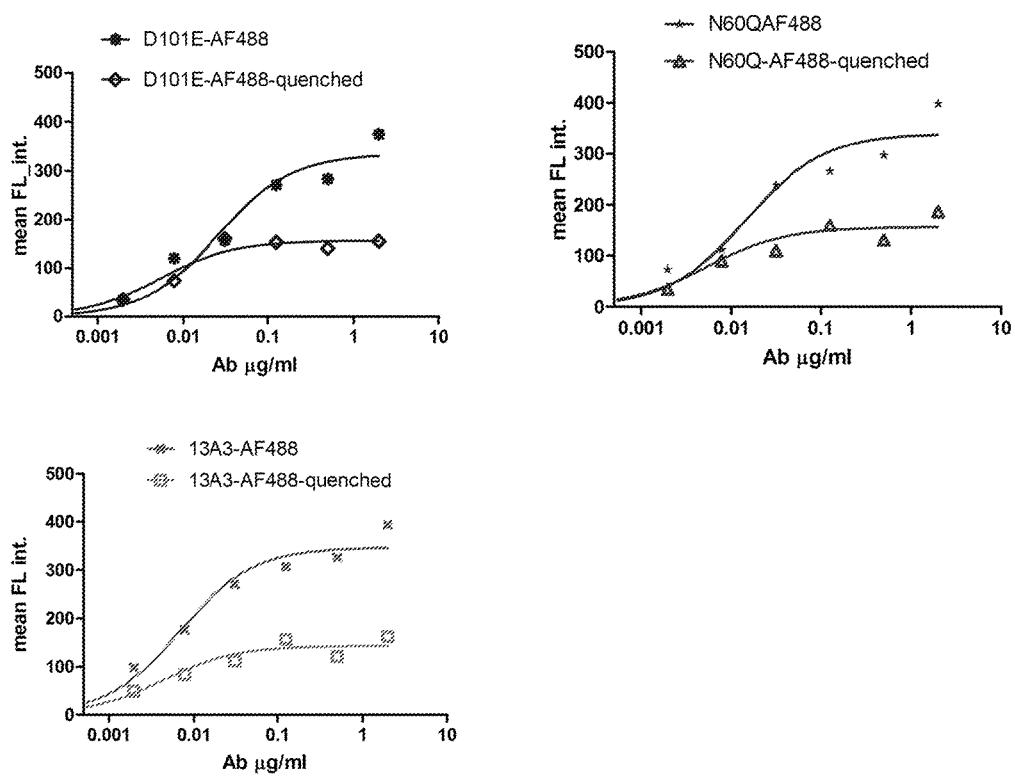


FIG. 39A

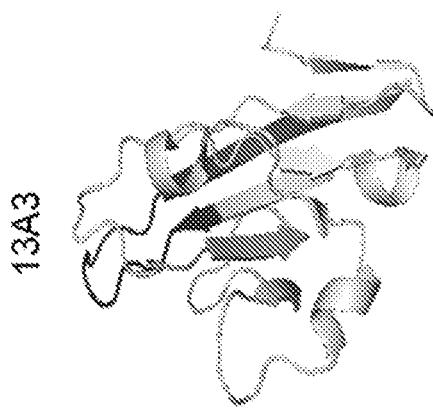
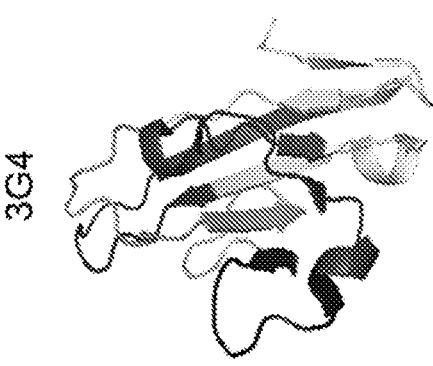


FIG. 39B



THE CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADERS

WILBERT D. WILSON

PROBLEMS 127

MORALITY 127

ANTIBODIES AGAINST TIM3 AND USES THEREOF**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

[0001] This application claims the priority benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Nos. 62/362,541, filed Jul. 14, 2016, and 62/459,499, filed Feb. 15, 2017, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

REFERENCE TO SEQUENCE LISTING SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY VIA EFS-WEB

[0002] The content of the electronically submitted sequence listing in ASCII text file (Name: 3338_052 PCO2_SeqListing.txt; Size: 779,837 bytes; and Date of Creation: Jul. 10, 2017) filed with the application is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0003] T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin-domain containing-3 (TIM3), also known as hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 (HAVCR2), is a type-I transmembrane protein that functions as a key regulator of immune responses. TIM3 was initially identified on activated IFN- γ producing T cells (e.g., type 1 helper CD4 $^{+}$ T cells and cytotoxic CD8 $^{+}$ T cells) and shown to induce T cell death or exhaustion after binding to galectin-9. More recent studies have indicated that TIM3 expression is also important in regulating the activities of many innate immune cells (e.g., macrophages, monocytes, dendritic cells, mast cells, and natural killer cells). See Han G et al., *Front Immunol.* 4: 449 (2013).

[0004] Like many inhibitory receptors (e.g., PD-1 and CTLA-4), TIM3 expression has been associated with many types of chronic diseases, including cancer. TIM3 $^{+}$ T cells have been detected in patients with advanced melanoma, non-small cell lung cancer, or follicular B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma. And the presence of TIM3 $^{+}$ regulatory T cells have been described as an effective indicator of lung cancer progression. See Anderson A C. *Cancer Immunol Res.* 2: 393-8 (2014).

[0005] Several potential ligands for TIM3 have been identified: Galectin-9, HMGB1, Semaphorin-4A, CEACAM-1, ILT-4 and phosphatidylserine (PtdSer or PS). PS is an important cell membrane component, and is normally localized to the inner leaflet of cell membranes. But as a cell undergoes apoptosis, PS is redistributed and exposed to the outer membrane. This redistribution is also observed in many tumor cell lines. See Riedl S et al., *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 1808: 2638-2645 (2011). Binding of TIM3 to PS may be critical for phagocytosis and cross-presentation. See Nakayama M et al., *Blood*. 113: 3821-30 (2009).

[0006] Studies have shown a close relationship between TIM3 and the inhibitory receptor PD-1. For example, many tumor-specific T cells express both PD-1 and TIM3, and these T cells have been shown to be more dysfunctional compared to T cells that express only PD-1 or TIM3. See Fourcade J et al., *J Exp Med.* 207: 2175-2186 (2010).

[0007] Accordingly, agents that target TIM3, and methods of using such agents, are highly desirable for designing new cancer immunotherapies and improving traditional cancer immunotherapies.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0008] Provided herein are isolated antibodies, such as monoclonal antibodies, in particular human (e.g., monoclonal) antibodies, that specifically bind TIM3 and have desirable functional properties. These properties include, e.g., high affinity binding to human TIM3, binding to monkey TIM3 (e.g., cynomolgus TIM3), and the ability to stimulate immune responses, e.g., antigen-specific T cell responses, such as in a tumor-bearing or virus-bearing (virus-infected) subject, and to detect TIM3 protein in a sample.

[0009] In one aspect, the isolated antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, which bind to TIM3, exhibit at least one of the following properties:

- (a) binding to soluble and/or membrane bound human TIM3;
- (b) binding to soluble and/or membrane bound cyno TIM3;
- (c) inducing or stimulating an immune response;
- (d) inducing or stimulating T cell activation, e.g., Th1 cell activation, (as evidenced, e.g., by enhanced cytokine secretion and/or proliferation);
- (e) inducing or stimulating T cell proliferation (e.g., CD4 $^{+}$, CD8 $^{+}$ T cells, Th1 cells or TILs), e.g., in a coculture assay, such as described in the Examples;
- (f) inducing or stimulating IFN- γ production by T cells, e.g., Th1 cells or tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs), such as TILs from human renal, lung, pancreatic or breast cancer tumors, as determined, e.g., in the assay described in the Examples;
- (g) blocking or inhibiting the binding of human TIM3 to PtdSer, as determined, e.g., in the assay described in the Examples;
- (h) not internalizing or downregulating cell surface TIM3 when binding to TIM3 on cells;
- (i) binding to human TIM3 extracellular domain (a) CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296); (b) RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298); (c) CPVFECG and RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NOs: 296 and 298, respectively); or (d) WTSRYWLNGDFR (SEQ ID NO: 297);
- (j) competing with, or cross-blocking, the binding to human TIM3 of an antibody binding to TIM3 described herein (e.g., 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18), as determined, e.g., in the assay described in the Examples;
- (k) binding to human TIM3, but not to human TIM3 having an amino acid substitution of one or more of the following amino acid residues: L48, C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, R89, D104, R111, Q113, G116, M118, and D120, as numbered in SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20);
- (l) binding to human TIM3 regions 49 VPVCWGK-GACPVFE 62 (SEQ ID NO: 367), 111 RIQIPGIMNDEKFN-LKL 127 (SEQ ID NO: 368), and 119 NDEKFNLKL 127 (SEQ ID NO: 373) as determined by HDX-MS;
- (m) having the heavy chain and/or light chain variable regions interact with at least 5, 10, 15, 20 or all of the following amino acids of human TIM3: P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120, and optionally T70 and/or I112, as determined by X-ray crystallography; and/or
- (n) competing with or cross-blocking with the binding to human TIM3 of 13A3 or TIM3.18.IgG1.3, e.g., as described in the Examples.

[0010] In certain embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portion thereof, stimulate an anti-tumor immune response, e.g., an antigen-specific T cell response. In other embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, increase cytokine production (e.g., IFN- γ) in TIM3-expressing T cells and/or increase T cell proliferation. In some embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, do not bind to Fc receptors.

[0011] In certain embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, bind to soluble human TIM3 with a K_D of 10 nM or less as measured by Biacore, bind to membrane bound human TIM3 with a K_D of 1 nM or less as measured by Scatchard, bind to soluble cynomolgus TIM3 with a K_D of 100 nM or less as measured by Biacore, bind to membrane bound human TIM3 with an EC_{50} of 1 μ g/mL or less as measured by flow cytometry, bind to membrane bound human TIM3 with an EC_{50} of 0.1 μ g/mL or less as measured by flow cytometry, bind to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3 with an EC_{50} of 1 μ g/mL or less as measured by flow cytometry, bind to membrane bound cyno TIM-3 with a K_D of 1 nM or less as measured by Scatchard.

[0012] Provided herein are isolated antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, which bind to human TIM3 and comprise heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 and light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3, wherein the heavy chain CDR3 comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 53, SEQ ID NO: 54, SEQ ID NO: 55, SEQ ID NO: 56, SEQ ID NO: 57, SEQ ID NO: 58, SEQ ID NO: 59, SEQ ID NO: 126, SEQ ID NO: 127, SEQ ID NO: 128, and SEQ ID NO: 129.

[0013] In certain embodiments, the heavy chain CDR1 comprises X1, X2, X3, X4, Y, X5, and X6, and wherein X1 is S or none, X2 is R or none, X3 is S, R, or D, X4 is Y or H, X5 is W or M, and X6 is G, N, S, or H. In other embodiments, the heavy chain CDR1 comprises X1, Y, Y, M, and X2, and wherein X1 is S or D and X2 is H or S. In some embodiments, the heavy chain CDR1 comprises R, X1, Y, W, and X2, and wherein X1 is H or Y and X2 is N or S.

[0014] In one embodiment, the heavy chain CDR2 comprises X1, I, X2, X3, X4, G, X5, X6, X7, X8, Y, X9, X10, X11, X12, X13, and X14, and wherein X1 is S, Y, I, or F, X2 is Y, H, N, or S, X3 is Y, P, G, T, or S, X4 is S, T, R, or G, X5 is F, S, or D, X6 is S, T, or I, X7 is I or none, X8 is Y, N, or I, X9 is N, Q, S, or A, X10 is P, S, Q, or D, X11 is S or K, X12 is L, F, or V, X13 is K or Q, and X14 is S or G. In another embodiment, the heavy chain CDR2 comprises Y, I, H, Y, X1, G, S, T, N, Y, N, X2, S, L, K, and S, and wherein X1 is S or T and X2 is S or P. In some embodiments, the heavy chain CDR2 comprises F, I, S, X1, X2, G, S, X3, I, Y, Y, A, D, S, V, K, and G, and wherein X1 is G, T or S, X2 is G or S, and X3 is T or I. In other embodiments, the heavy chain CDR2 comprises I, I, N, P, R, G, D, S, I, I, Y, A, Q, K, F, Q, and G.

[0015] In certain embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, comprise a light chain CDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 64 or SEQ ID NO: 65, a light chain CDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 66 or SEQ ID NO: 67, and/or a light chain CDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, or SEQ ID NO: 71.

[0016] Provided herein are isolated antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, which bind human TIM3 and

comprise heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 and light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3, wherein

(a) the heavy chain CDR1 is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, and SEQ ID NO: 45;

(b) the heavy chain CDR2 is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, SEQ ID NO: 51, SEQ ID NO: 52, SEQ ID NO: 122, SEQ ID NO: 123, SEQ ID NO: 124 and SEQ ID NO: 125;

(c) the heavy chain CDR3 is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 53, SEQ ID NO: 54, SEQ ID NO: 55, SEQ ID NO: 56, SEQ ID NO: 57, SEQ ID NO: 58, SEQ ID NO: 59, SEQ ID NO: 126, SEQ ID NO: 127, SEQ ID NO: 128 and SEQ ID NO: 129;

(d) the light chain CDR1 comprises SEQ ID NO: 64 or SEQ ID NO: 65;

(e) the light chain CDR2 comprises SEQ ID NO: 66 or SEQ ID NO: 67; and

(f) the light chain CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, or SEQ ID NO: 71.

[0017] Provided herein are isolated antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, which bind to human TIM3 and comprise:

(a1) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a2) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a3) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 123, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a4) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 124, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a5) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 126, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a6) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 127, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a7) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 128, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a8) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 129, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a9) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 128, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a10) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 126, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(b1) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 42, 47, 54, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 69, respectively;
(b2) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 42, 125, 54, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 69, respectively;
(c) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 43, 48, and 55, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, and 69, respectively;
(d) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 44, 49, and 56, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, and 68, respectively;
(e) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, and 57, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, and 69, respectively;
(f) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, and 57, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, and 71, respectively;
(g) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, and 57, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 65, 67, and 70, respectively;
(h) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 45, 51, and 58, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, and 68, respectively;
(i) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 45, 52, and 59, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, and 69, respectively.

[0018] Provided herein are isolated antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, which bind to human TIM3 and comprise heavy and light chain variable regions, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises an amino acid sequence which is at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, at least about 96%, at least about 97%, at least about 98%, at least about 99%, or about 100% identical to the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, and 364 and/or wherein the light chain variable region comprises an amino acid sequence which is at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, at least about 96%, at least about 97%, at least about 98%, at least about 99%, or about 100% identical to the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 60, 61, 62, and 63.

[0019] Provided herein are isolated antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, which bind to human TIM3 and cross-compete for binding to human TIM3 with a reference antibody comprising a VH and a VL, wherein the VH and the VL are selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60;
(b) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;

(c) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;
(d) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60;
(e) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;
(f) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 62;
(g) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 63;
(h) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60;
(i) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 40 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;
(j) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 121 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 63, respectively;
(k) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 120 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 61, respectively;
(l) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 112 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
(m) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 113 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
(n) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 114 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
(o) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 115 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
(p) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 116 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
(q) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 117 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
(r) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 118 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
(s) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 119 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively; and
(t) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 364 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively.

[0020] In one embodiment, the isolated anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, bind to TIM3 at the same epitope as the reference antibody.

[0021] In other embodiments, the isolated anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, comprise a VH and a VL, selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60;

- (b) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;
- (c) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;
- (d) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60;
- (e) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;
- (f) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 62;
- (g) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 63;
- (h) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60;
- (i) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 40 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;
- (j) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 121 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 63, respectively;
- (k) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 120 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 61, respectively;
- (l) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 112 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (m) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 113 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (n) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 114 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (o) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 115 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (p) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 116 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (q) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 117 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (r) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 118 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (s) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 119 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively; and
- (t) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 364 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively.

[0022] In certain embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, are selected from the group consisting of an IgG1, an IgG2, an IgG3, an IgG4 or a variant thereof. In some embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, comprise an effectorless IgG1 Fc that comprises the following mutations: L234A, L235E, G237A, and optionally A330S and P331S.

In other embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, comprise a heavy chain constant region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 130-133. In certain embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, are human or humanized antibody.

[0023] In certain embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, specifically bind to human TIM3 and comprise

- (a1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 301 (or 302) and 29, respectively;
- (a2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 1 (or 8) and 29, respectively;
- (a3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 15 (or 22) and 29, respectively;
- (a4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 303 (or 304) and 29, respectively;
- (a5) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 72 (or 82) and 29, respectively;
- (a6) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 92 (or 102) and 29, respectively;
- (a7) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 305 (or 306) and 29, respectively;
- (a8) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 73 (or 83) and 29, respectively;
- (a9) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 93 (or 103) and 29, respectively;
- (a10) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 307 (or 308) and 29, respectively;
- (a11) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 74 (or 84) and 29, respectively;
- (a12) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 94 (or 104) and 29, respectively;
- (a13) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 309 (or 310) and 29, respectively;
- (a14) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 75 (or 85) and 29, respectively;
- (a15) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 95 (or 105) and 29, respectively;
- (a16) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 311 (or 312) and 29, respectively;
- (a17) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 76 (or 86) and 29, respectively;
- (a18) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 96 (or 106) and 29, respectively;
- (a19) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 313 (or 314) and 29, respectively;
- (a20) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 77 (or 87) and 29, respectively;
- (a21) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 97 (or 107) and 29, respectively;
- (a22) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 315 (or 316) and 29, respectively;
- (a23) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 78 (or 88) and 29, respectively;
- (a24) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 98 (or 108) and 29, respectively;
- (a25) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 317 (or 318) and 29, respectively;
- (a26) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 79 (or 89) and 29, respectively;
- (a27) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 99 (or 109) and 29, respectively;

(a28) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 319 (or 320) and 29, respectively;

(a29) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 349 (or 350) and 29, respectively;

(a30) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 351 (or 352) and 29, respectively;

(a31) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 353 (or 354) and 29, respectively;

(b1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 321 (or 322) and 30, respectively;

(b2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 2 (or 9) and 30, respectively;

(b3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 16 (or 23) and 30, respectively;

(b4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 323 (or 324) and 30, respectively;

(b5) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 80 (or 90) and 30, respectively;

(b6) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 100 (or 110) and 30, respectively;

(b7) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 325 (or 326) and 30, respectively;

(c1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 327 (or 328) and 30, respectively;

(c2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 3 (or 10) and 30, respectively;

(c3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 17 (or 24) and 30, respectively;

(c4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 329 (or 330) and 30, respectively;

(d1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 331 (or 332) and 29, respectively;

(d2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 4 (or 11) and 29, respectively;

(d3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 18 (or 25) and 29, respectively;

(d4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 333 (or 334) and 29, respectively;

(e1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 335 (or 336) and 32, respectively;

(e12) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 335 (or 336) and 33, respectively;

(e13) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 335 (or 336) and 33, respectively;

(e2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 5 (or 12) and 33, respectively;

(e3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 19 (or 26) and 33, respectively;

(e4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 337 (or 338) and 33, respectively;

(e5) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 81 (or 91) and 33, respectively;

(e6) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 101 (or 111) and 33, respectively;

(e7) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 339 (or 340) and 33, respectively;

(f1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 341 (or 342) and 29, respectively;

(f2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 6 (or 13) and 29, respectively;

(f3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 20 (or 27) and 29, respectively;

(f4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 343 (or 344) and 29, respectively;

(g1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 345 (or 346) and 30, respectively;

(g2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 7 (or 14) and 30, respectively;

(g3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 21 (or 28) and 30, respectively; or

(g4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 347 (or 348) and 30, respectively.

[0024] In other embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, have one or more of the following properties:

- (1) binding to soluble human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 10 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (2) binding to soluble cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 100 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 100 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (3) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with an EC_{50} of 1 μ g/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 μ g/mL to 1 μ g/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);
- (4) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (5) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with an EC_{50} of 20 μ g/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 μ g/mL to 20 μ g/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);
- (6) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (7) inducing or enhancing T cell activation (e.g., by blocking or reducing the inhibitory effect of TIM3), as evidenced by (i) increased IFN- γ production in TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs) and/or (ii) enhanced proliferation of TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs), e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (8) stimulating T cell proliferation in a mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (9) inhibiting the binding of phosphatidylserine to TIM3, e.g., as measured by PS-hTIM3 “in-tandem” blocking assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (10) not internalizing or downregulating cell surface TIM3 when binding to TIM3 on cells;
- (11) binding to one of the following regions of human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): (a) CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296); (b) RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298); (c) CPVFECG and RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NOs: 296 and 298, respectively); and (d) WTSRYWLNGDFR (SEQ ID NO: 297), e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (12) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which one or more of amino acids L48, C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, R89, D104, R111, Q113, G116, M118, and D120 (as numbered in SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) is substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wild-type human TIM3, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (13) competing in either direction or both directions for binding to human TIM3 with an antibody comprising VH and VL domains of any one of 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4, or TIM3.7, TIM3.8, TIM3.10, TIM3.11, TIM3.

12, TIM3.13, TIM3.14, TIM3.15, TIM3.16, TIM3.17, and TIM3.18, e.g., as described in the Examples; (14) binding to human TIM3 regions ⁴⁹VPVCWGK-GACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367) and ¹¹¹RIQ-IPGIMNDEKFNKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) as determined by HDX-MS, e.g., as described in the Examples; (15) having the heavy chain and/or light chain variable regions interact with at least 5, 10, 15, 20 or all of the following amino acids of human TIM3; P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120, and optionally T70 and/or I112, as determined by X-ray crystallography (e.g., described in the Examples; numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)); and/or (16) (a) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 of amino acids C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, D120, and optionally D104 and Q113 (numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) are substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3; (b) binding to ⁴⁹VPVCWGKGACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367), ¹¹¹RIQPGIMNDEKFNKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368), and ¹¹⁹NDEKFNKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 373), as determined by HDX-MS, as described in the Examples; and/or (c) competing with or cross-blocking with the binding to human TIM3 of 13A3 or TIM3.18.IgG1.3, e.g., as described in the Examples.

[0025] Provided herein are bispecific molecules comprising an anti-TIM3 antibody linked to a molecule having a second binding specificity.

[0026] Provided herein are nucleic acids encoding the heavy and/or light chain variable regions of the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, expression vectors comprising the nucleic acid molecules, and cells transformed with the expression vectors.

[0027] Provided herein are immunoconjugates comprising the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, linked to an agent.

[0028] Provided herein are compositions comprising anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, bispecific molecules, or immunoconjugates described herein, and a carrier. Also provided herein are kits comprising the anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, bispecific molecules, or immunoconjugates described herein, and instructions for use.

[0029] Provided herein is a method of preparing anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, comprising expressing an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, in a cell and isolating the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, from the cell.

[0030] Provided herein is a method of stimulating an antigen-specific T cell response comprising contacting the T cell with an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecules, or immunoconjugates described herein such that an antigen-specific T cell response is stimulated (e.g., by inhibiting the negative effect of TIM3 on cells, e.g., T cells).

[0031] Provided herein is a method of activating or co-stimulating a T cell, e.g., an effector T cell (e.g., Th1 cell), comprising contacting a cell, e.g., an effector T cell, with an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecules, or immunoconjugates described herein, and CD3, wherein the effector T cell is activated or co-stimulated (e.g., by inhibiting the negative effect of TIM3 on cells, e.g., T cells).

[0032] Provided herein is a method of increasing IFN- γ production in and/or proliferation of a T cell, e.g., Th1 cell or TIL, comprising contacting the T cell with an effective amount of an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecules, or immunoconjugates described herein.

[0033] Provided herein is a method of increasing IFN- γ production in T cells in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule, or immunoconjugate described herein to increase IFN- γ production from the T cells.

[0034] Provided herein is a method of stimulating TIL activity in a subject comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, described herein, such that the TILs proliferate or secrete a cytokine, e.g., IFN- γ .

[0035] Provided herein are methods for stimulating NK cells (e.g., by increasing NK cell cytotoxic activity) and/or macrophages or other antigen presenting cell in a subject, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule, or immunoconjugate described herein. For example, an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein can increase IL-12 secretion by antigen presenting cells contacted with the TIM3 antibody.

[0036] Provided herein is a method of stimulating an immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule or immunoconjugate described herein, such that an immune response in the subject is stimulated. In certain embodiments, the subject has a tumor and an immune response against the tumor is stimulated.

[0037] Provided herein is a method for inhibiting the growth of tumors or reducing the size of tumors in a subject comprising administering to the subject an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule, or immunoconjugate described herein, such that growth of the tumor is inhibited in the subject.

[0038] Provided herein is a method of treating cancer, e.g., by immunotherapy, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule, or immunoconjugate described herein to treat the cancer. In certain embodiments, the cancer is selected from the group consisting of: bladder cancer, breast cancer, uterine/cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, testicular cancer, esophageal cancer, gastrointestinal cancer, pancreatic cancer, colorectal cancer, colon cancer, kidney cancer, head and neck cancer, lung cancer, stomach cancer, germ cell cancer, bone cancer, liver cancer, thyroid cancer, skin cancer, neoplasm of the central nervous system, lymphoma, leukemia, myeloma, sarcoma, virus-related cancer, and any combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the cancer is a metastatic cancer, refractory cancer, or recurrent cancer. In some embodiments, the cancer is a cold tumor.

[0039] In certain embodiments, the methods described herein further comprise one or more additional therapeutics with an anti-TIM3 antibody, e.g., an anti-PD-1 antibody, an anti-LAG-3 antibody, an anti-CTLA-4 antibody, an anti-GITR antibody, and/or an anti-PD-L1 antibody.

[0040] Provided herein is a method of detecting the presence of a TIM3 protein in a sample comprising contacting

the sample with an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, under conditions that allow for formation of a complex between the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, and TIM3, and detecting the formation of a complex.

EMBODIMENTS

Embodiment 1

[0041] An isolated antibody (e.g., a human antibody), or antigen binding portion thereof, which binds to human T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin-domain containing-3 (TIM3), wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof comprises heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 and light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3, wherein

- (a) the heavy chain CDR1 is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42; SEQ ID NO: 43; SEQ ID NO: 44; and SEQ ID NO: 45;
- (b) the heavy chain CDR2 is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47; SEQ ID NO: 48; SEQ ID NO: 49; SEQ ID NO: 50; SEQ ID NO: 51; SEQ ID NO: 52; SEQ ID NO: 122; SEQ ID NO: 123; SEQ ID NO: 124 and SEQ ID NO: 125;
- (c) the heavy chain CDR3 is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 53, SEQ ID NO: 54; SEQ ID NO: 55; SEQ ID NO: 56; SEQ ID NO: 57; SEQ ID NO: 58; SEQ ID NO: 59; SEQ ID NO: 126; SEQ ID NO: 127; SEQ ID NO: 128 and SEQ ID NO: 129;
- (d) the light chain CDR1 comprises SEQ ID NO: 64 or SEQ ID NO: 65;
- (e) the light chain CDR2 comprises SEQ ID NO: 66 or SEQ ID NO: 67; and
- (f) the light chain CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, or SEQ ID NO: 71.

Embodiment 2

[0042] An isolated antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, which binds to human TIM3, comprising:

- (a1) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;
- (a2) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;
- (a3) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 123, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;
- (a4) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 124, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;
- (a5) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 126, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;
- (a6) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 127, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

- (a7) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 128, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;
- (a8) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 129, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;
- (a9) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 128, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;
- (a10) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 126, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;
- (b1) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 42, 47, 54, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 69, respectively;
- (b2) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 42, 125, 54, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 69, respectively;
- (c) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 43, 48, and 55, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, and 69, respectively;
- (d) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 44, 49, and 56, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, and 68, respectively;
- (e) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, and 57, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, and 69, respectively;
- (f) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, and 57, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, and 71, respectively;
- (g1) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, and 57, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 65, 67, and 70, respectively;
- (g2) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, 57, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 71, respectively;
- (g3) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, 57, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 69, respectively;
- (h) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 45, 51, and 58, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, and 68, respectively;
- (i) heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 45, 52, and 59, respectively, and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, and 69, respectively.

Embodiment 3

[0043] The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of Embodiment 1 or 2, wherein the heavy chain variable region

comprises an amino acid sequence which is at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, at least about 96%, at least about 97%, at least about 98%, at least about 99%, or about 100% identical to the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, and 364 and/or the light chain variable region comprises an amino acid sequence which is at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, at least about 96%, at least about 97%, at least about 98%, at least about 99%, or about 100% identical to the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 60, 61, 62, and 63.

Embodiment 4

[0044] The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of Embodiments 1 to 3, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises an effectorless IgG1 Fc that comprises the following mutations: L234A, L235E, G237A, and optionally A330S and P331S.

Embodiment 5

[0045] The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any of the preceding Embodiments, comprising a heavy chain constant region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 263-266.

Embodiment 6

[0046] The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any of the preceding Embodiments, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, is a human or humanized antibody.

Embodiment 7

[0047] The antibody of any one of Embodiments 1-6, wherein the antibody comprises:

- (a1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 301 (or 302) and 29, respectively;
- (a2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 1 (or 8) and 29, respectively;
- (a3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 15 (or 22) and 29, respectively;
- (a4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 303 (or 304) and 29, respectively;
- (a5) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 72 (or 82) and 29, respectively;
- (a6) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 92 (or 102) and 29, respectively;
- (a7) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 305 (or 306) and 29, respectively;
- (a8) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 73 (or 83) and 29, respectively;
- (a9) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 93 (or 103) and 29, respectively;
- (a10) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 307 (or 308) and 29, respectively;
- (a11) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 74 (or 84) and 29, respectively;
- (a12) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 94 (or 104) and 29, respectively;
- (a13) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 309 (or 310) and 29, respectively;

- (a14) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 75 (or 85) and 29, respectively;
- (a15) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 95 (or 105) and 29, respectively;
- (a16) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 311 (or 312) and 29, respectively;
- (a17) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 76 (or 86) and 29, respectively;
- (a18) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 96 (or 106) and 29, respectively;
- (a19) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 313 (or 314) and 29, respectively;
- (a20) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 77 (or 87) and 29, respectively;
- (a21) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 97 (or 107) and 29, respectively;
- (a22) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 315 (or 316) and 29, respectively;
- (a23) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 78 (or 88) and 29, respectively;
- (a24) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 98 (or 108) and 29, respectively;
- (a25) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 317 (or 318) and 29, respectively;
- (a26) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 79 (or 89) and 29, respectively;
- (a27) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 99 (or 109) and 29, respectively;
- (a28) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 319 (or 320) and 29, respectively;
- (a29) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 349 (or 350) and 29, respectively;
- (a30) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 351 (or 352) and 29, respectively;
- (a31) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 353 (or 354) and 29, respectively;
- (b1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 321 (or 322) and 30, respectively;
- (b2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 2 (or 9) and 30, respectively;
- (b3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 16 (or 23) and 30, respectively;
- (b4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 323 (or 324) and 30, respectively;
- (b5) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 80 (or 90) and 30, respectively;
- (b6) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 100 (or 110) and 30, respectively;
- (b7) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 325 (or 326) and 30, respectively;
- (c1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 327 (or 328) and 30, respectively;
- (c2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 3 (or 10) and 30, respectively;
- (c3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 17 (or 24) and 30, respectively;
- (c4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 329 (or 330) and 30, respectively;
- (d1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 331 (or 332) and 29, respectively;
- (d2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 4 (or 11) and 29, respectively;
- (d3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOS: 18 (or 25) and 29, respectively;

(d4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 333 (or 334) and 29, respectively;
 (e1.1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 335 (or 336) and 32, respectively;
 (e1.2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 335 (or 336) and 33, respectively;
 (e1.3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 335 (or 336) and 31, respectively;
 (e2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 5 (or 12) and 33, respectively;
 (e3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 19 (or 26) and 33, respectively;
 (e4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 337 (or 338) and 33, respectively;
 (e5) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 81 (or 91) and 33, respectively;
 (e6) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 101 (or 111) and 33, respectively;
 (e7) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 339 (or 340) and 33, respectively;
 (f1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 341 (or 342) and 29, respectively;
 (f2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 6 (or 13) and 29, respectively;
 (f3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 20 (or 27) and 29, respectively;
 (f4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 343 (or 344) and 29, respectively;
 (g1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 345 (or 346) and 29, respectively;
 (g2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 7 (or 43) and 30, respectively;
 (g3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 21 (or 28) and 30, respectively; or
 (g4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 347 (or 348) and 30, respectively; wherein the antibody specifically binds to human TIM3.

Embodiment 8

[0048] The antibody or antigen binding portion thereof, of any of Embodiments 1-7, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof has one or more of the following properties:

- (1) binding to soluble human TIM3, e.g., with a KD of 10 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore;
- (2) binding to soluble cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a KD of 100 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 100 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore;
- (3) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with an EC50 of 1 ug/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 ug/mL to 1 ug/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry;
- (4) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with a KD of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis;
- (5) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with an EC50 of 20 ug/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 ug/mL to 20 ug/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry;
- (6) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a KD of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis;
- (7) inducing or enhancing T cell activation (e.g., by blocking or reducing the inhibitory effect of TIM3), as evidenced by (i) increased IFN- γ production in TIM3-expressing T cells

(e.g., Th1 cells or TILs) and/or (ii) enhanced proliferation of TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs);

- (8) stimulating T cell proliferation in a mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assay;
- (9) inhibiting the binding of phosphatidylserine to TIM3, e.g., as measured by PS-hTIM3 “in-tandem” blocking assay;
- (10) not internalizing or downregulating cell surface TIM3 when binding to TIM3 on cells;
- (11) binding to one of the following regions of human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): (a) CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296); (b) RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298); (c) CPVFECG and RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NOs: 296 and 298, respectively); and (d) WTSRYWLNGDFR (SEQ ID NO: 297);
- (12) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which one or more of amino acids L48, C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, R89, D104, R111, Q113, G116, M118, and D120 is substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3;
- (13) competing in either direction or both directions for binding to human TIM3 with an antibody comprising VH and VL domains of any one of 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4, or TIM3.7, TIM3.8, TIM3.10, TIM3.11, TIM3.12, TIM3.13, TIM3.14, TIM3.15, TIM3.16, TIM3.17, and TIM3.18;

(14) binding to human TIM3 regions 49VPVCWGK-GACPVFE62 (SEQ ID NO: 367) and 111RIQ-IPGIMNDEKFNLKL127 (SEQ ID NO: 368) as determined by HDX-MS (15) having the heavy chain and/or light chain variable regions interact with at least 5, 10, 15, 20 or all of the following amino acids of human TIM3: P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120, and optionally T70 and/or I112, as determined by X-ray crystallography (e.g., described in the Examples; numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)); and/or

- (16) (a) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 of amino acids C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, D120, and optionally D104 and Q113 (numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) are substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3; (b) binding to 49VPVCWGKGACPVFE62 (SEQ ID NO: 367), 111RIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL127 (SEQ ID NO: 368) and 119NDEKFNLKL127 (SEQ ID NO: 373), as determined by HDX-MS, as described in the Examples; and/or (c) competing with or cross-blocking with the binding to human TIM3 of 13A3 or TIM3.18.IgG1.3.

Embodiment 9

[0049] A bispecific molecule comprising the antibody of any one of the preceding Embodiments linked to a molecule having a second binding specificity.

Embodiment 10

[0050] A nucleic acid encoding the heavy and/or light chain variable region of the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of Embodiments 1 to 8.

Embodiment 11

[0051] A cell transformed with the nucleic acid of Embodiment 10.

Embodiment 12

[0052] An immunoconjugate comprising the antibody according to any one of Embodiments 1 to 8, linked to an agent.

Embodiment 13

[0053] A composition comprising the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule or immunoconjugate, of any one of Embodiments 1 to 9 and 12, and a carrier.

Embodiment 14

[0054] A kit comprising the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, or bispecific molecule, or immunoconjugate of any one of Embodiments 1 to 9 and 12 and instructions for use.

Embodiment 15

[0055] A method of stimulating, increasing or modulating an immune response in a subject in need thereof or for treating cancer in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule or immunoconjugate, of any one of Embodiments 1 to 9 and 12, wherein an antigen-specific T cell response is stimulated, wherein the effector T cell is activated or co-stimulated, wherein IFN- γ production in a T cell is increased, wherein the number of T cells is increased, wherein TIL activity is stimulated, wherein the size of a tumor in the subject is reduced, wherein growth of a tumor in the subject is inhibited, or any combination thereof, after the administration.

[0056] Other features and advantages of the instant disclosure will be apparent from the following detailed description and examples, which should be construed as limiting.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS/FIGURES

[0057] FIG. 1A shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 167) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 34) of the mature heavy chain variable (VH) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 13A3. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 41), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 46) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 53) are delineated, and the V, D and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0058] FIG. 1B shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 193) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 60) of the mature light chain variable (VL) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 13A3. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 64), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 66) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 68) are delineated, and the V and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0059] FIG. 1C shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 167) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 34) of the heavy chain VH region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 13A3 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 274 and 269, respectively), and the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 193) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 60) of the light chain VL region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 13A3 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 273 and 268, respectively).

[0060] FIG. 2A shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 168) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 35) of

the mature heavy chain variable (VH) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 8B9. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 42), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 47) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 54) are delineated, and the V, D and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0061] FIG. 2B shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 194) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 61) of the mature light chain variable (VL) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 8B9. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 64), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 66) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 69) are delineated, and the V and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0062] FIG. 2C shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 168) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 35) of the heavy chain VH region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 8B9 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 274 and 269, respectively), and the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 194) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 61) of the light chain VL region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 8B9 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 273 and 268, respectively).

[0063] FIG. 3A shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 169) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 36) of the mature heavy chain variable (VH) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 8C4. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 43), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 48) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 55) are delineated, and the V, D and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0064] FIG. 3B shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 194) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 61) of the mature light chain variable (VL) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 8C4. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 64), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 66) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 69) are delineated, and the V and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0065] FIG. 3C shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 169) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 36) of the heavy chain VH region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 8C4 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 274 and 269, respectively), and the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 194) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 61) of the light chain VL region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 8C4 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 273 and 268, respectively).

[0066] FIG. 4A shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 170) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 37) of the mature heavy chain variable (VH) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 17C3. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 44), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 49) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 56) are delineated, and the V, D and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0067] FIG. 4B shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 193) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 60) of the mature light chain variable (VL) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 17C3. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 64), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 66) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 68) are delineated, and the V and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0068] FIG. 4C shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 170) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 37) of the heavy chain VH region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 17C3 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 272 and 267, respectively), and the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 193) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 60) of

the light chain VL region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 17C3 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 273 and 268, respectively).

[0069] FIG. 5A shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 171) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 38) of the mature heavy chain variable (VH) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 9F6. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 45), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 50) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 57) are delineated, and the V, D and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0070] FIG. 5B shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 195) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 62) of the mature light chain variable (VL) region of VK1 of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 9F6. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 65), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 67) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 70) are delineated, and the V and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0071] FIG. 5C shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 196) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 63) of the mature light chain variable (VL) region of VK2 of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 9F6. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 64), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 66) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 71) are delineated, and the V and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0072] FIG. 5D shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 194) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 61) of the mature light chain variable (VL) region of VK3 of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 9F6. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 64), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 66) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 69) are delineated, and the V and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0073] FIG. 5E shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 171) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 38) of the heavy chain VH region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 9F6 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 275 and 270, respectively), and the nucleotide sequences (SEQ ID NO: 195, 196, and 194, respectively) and the amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NO: 62, 63, and 61, respectively) of the light chain VL region of VK1, VK2 and VK3 of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 9F6 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 276 and 271, respectively).

[0074] FIG. 6A shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 172) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 39) of the mature heavy chain variable (VH) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 3G4. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 45), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 51) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 58) are delineated, and the V, D and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0075] FIG. 6B shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 193) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 60) of the mature light chain variable (VL) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 3G4. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 64), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 66) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 68) are delineated, and the V and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0076] FIG. 6C shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 172) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 39) of the heavy chain VH region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 3G4 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 275 and 270, respectively), and the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 193) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 60) of the light chain VL region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 3G4 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 273 and 268, respectively).

[0077] FIG. 7A shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 173) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 40) of the mature heavy chain variable (VH) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 17C8. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 45), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 52) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 59) are delineated, and the V, D and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0078] FIG. 7B shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 194) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 61) of the mature light chain variable (VL) region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 17C8. The CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 64), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 66) and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 69) are delineated, and the V and J germline derivations are indicated.

[0079] FIG. 7C shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 173) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 40) of the heavy chain VH region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 17C8 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 275 and 270, respectively), and the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 194) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 61) of the light chain VL region of the anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibody 17C8 with a signal sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 273 and 268, respectively).

[0080] FIG. 8A shows a sequence alignment of the heavy chain variable (VH) region of monoclonal antibodies 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4, and 17C8. The complementarity determining regions (CDRs) are boxed.

[0081] FIG. 8B lists the SEQ ID NOs for the VH regions, each of the CDRs, and mutants thereof, of the antibodies.

[0082] FIG. 9A shows a sequence alignment of the light chain variable (VL) region of monoclonal antibodies 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6_VK1, 9F6_VK2, 9F6_VK3, 3G4, and 17C8. The complementarity determining regions (CDRs) are boxed.

[0083] FIG. 9B lists the SEQ ID NOs for the VL regions and each of the CDRs of the antibodies.

[0084] FIG. 10 shows a sequence alignment of the mature full length heavy chain (HC) of monoclonal antibody TIM3.5 (13A3) and exemplary variants thereof: TIM3.13 (D101E), TIM3.14 (P102V), TIM3.15 (P102Y), TIM3.16 (P102L), TIM3.17 (N60Q/P102Y), TIM3.18 (N60Q/D101E), TIM3.10 (N60Q), TIM3.11 (N60S), and TIM3.12 (N60A). The VH region of each of the heavy chains is underlined.

[0085] FIG. 11 shows a sequence alignment of the mature full length HC of monoclonal antibody 9F6 and an exemplary variant TIM3.7 (A108T) thereof. The VH region of each heavy chain is underlined.

[0086] FIG. 12 shows a sequence alignment of the mature full length HC of monoclonal 8B9 and an exemplary variant TIM3.8 (S61P) thereof. The VH region of each heavy chain is underlined.

[0087] FIG. 13 lists the SEQ ID NOs of the full length heavy and light chains, variable regions and CDRs of hybridoma derived antibodies (13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4 and 17C8) and recombinant (TIM3.2-TIM3.18) anti-human TIM3 antibodies. The isotype of the heavy and light chains is also indicated. "H.n." refers to hybridoma name. Heavy and light chains that are referred to in FIG. 13 can be derived from its elements, e.g., variable and constant regions that are disclosed herein. Where a SEQ ID NO does not appear in a given column on the second or third page of the table, it is provided in that column in the page preceding it or the page preceding that one.

[0088] FIGS. 14A-14B show the binding curves and EC₅₀s of anti-TIM3 antibodies to human TIM-3 transfected CHO cells (FIG. 14A) and activated human T cells (FIG. 14B).

[0089] FIGS. 15A-15B show the binding curves and EC₅₀s of anti-TIM3 antibodies to a cyno TIM3-transfected CHO cell line (FIG. 15A) and activated cyno T cells (FIG. 15B).

[0090] FIG. 16 shows anti-TIM3 activity (at various antibody concentrations) in promoting IFN- γ production from tumor infiltrating leukocytes (TILs) in renal cell carcinoma (RCC). The 8 bars for each antibody represent different concentrations of antibody, as indicated.

[0091] FIGS. 17A-17B show anti-TIM3 activity (at various antibody concentrations) in promoting IFN- γ production from lung cancer TILs (FIG. 17A, IFN- γ ELISA; FIG. 17B, intracellular IFN- γ staining) In FIG. 17A, the individual bar for each antibody represents different concentrations of antibody, as indicated. In FIG. 17B, the upper panel shows CD4 $^{+}$ cells and the lower panel shows CD8 $^{+}$ cells. The level of TIM3 was measured with 8B9 (x-axis).

[0092] FIG. 18 shows anti-TIM-3 antibodies (i.e., antibodies 13A3 and 3G4) in promoting IFN- γ secretion from TILs isolated from various tissues in the presence of CHO-OKT3 cells.

[0093] FIG. 19 shows anti-TIM-3 cross-blocking of TIM-3 antibodies on activated human T cells.

[0094] FIG. 20 shows the amino acid residues that are necessary for binding of anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3 and 8B9 to human TIM3. The signal sequence and the transmembrane domains are underlined.

[0095] FIGS. 21A-21B show that certain anti-TIM3 antibodies block the interaction between human TIM3 and PS-liposome. FIG. 21A shows a schematic diagram of the phosphatidylserine (PS)-hTIM3 “in-tandem” blocking assay. FIG. 21B shows blocking of binding of hTIM3-Fc to PS-liposome by certain anti-TIM3 antibodies, as measured via the PS-hTIM3 “in-tandem” blocking assay shown in FIG. 21A.

[0096] FIG. 22 shows a summary of the functional activity of various anti-TIM3 antibodies (e.g., TIM3.5, TIM3.4, TIM3.2, TIM3.9, 9F6, TIM3.8, and TIM3.6). Data for the binding assay, T-cell assay, TIL assay, and PS-TIM3 blocking assay are provided.

[0097] FIG. 23 provides a listing of all SEQ ID Numbers with a description of the sequences represented by the SEQ ID Numbers.

[0098] FIGS. 24A-24B show the anti-tumor activity of the combined administration of anti-PD1 and anti-TIM3 antibodies in the CT26 colorectal tumor mouse model. FIG. 24A shows the tumor volume at various time points post tumor implantation in mice (n=10/group) treated with the (i) control IgG (upper left panel), (ii) RMT3-23 anti-TIM3 antibody alone (upper right panel), (iii) RMP1-14 anti-PD1 antibody alone (bottom left panel), and (iv) combination of the RMT3-23 anti-TIM3 and RMP1-14 anti-PD1 antibodies (bottom right panel). FIG. 24B shows the average tumor volume as a function of time (days post tumor implantation) in mice treated with (i) RMT3-23 anti-TIM3 antibody alone, (ii) AbM anti-TIM3 antibody alone, (iii) RMP1-14 anti-PD1 antibody alone, (iv) combination of RMT3-23 anti-TIM3 and RMP1-14 anti-PD1 antibodies, (v) combination of Ab M anti-TIM3 and RMP1-14 anti-PD1 antibodies, and (vi) isotype control antibody.

[0099] FIG. 25 shows the list of common peptides of hTIM-3 that were used to map the epitopes of the anti-TIM3 antibodies (13A3 and 3G4) using hydrogen/deuterium exchange mass spectrometry (HDX-MS). Each bar indicates a peptic peptide. The circled residues (i.e., N99, T145, and N172) indicate the glycosylation sites.

[0100] FIG. 26 shows the human TIM-3 binding regions of the anti-TIM3 antibodies (13A3 and 3G4) identified using HDX-MX. The upper panel shows the binding region of the 13A3 anti-TIM3 antibody. The bottom panel shows the binding region of the 3G4 anti-TIM3 antibody.

[0101] FIGS. 27A-27B show the results of a Scatchard analysis of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 to CHO cells ectopically expressing human or cyno TIM3. FIG. 27A shows a ¹²⁵I-TIM3 Ab standard curve. FIG. 27B shows the amount of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 antibody bound to CHO cells expressing human (left panel) and cyno (right panel) TIM3.

[0102] FIG. 28 shows the results of a Scatchard analysis of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 to activated Th1 cells from two donors (left and right panels).

[0103] FIGS. 29A and 29B show TIM3.18.IgG1.3 and TIM3.18.IgG1.3 Fab enhanced proliferation of Th1 T cells in the polarized Th1/irradiated CHO-OKT3 co-culture assay. FIG. 29A shows Th1 cell proliferation observed with various concentrations of TIM3.18.IgG1.3, 13A3 (“13A3-g4”) or with no antibody or isotype control antibodies (hIgG1.1 and hIgG4). FIG. 29B shows Th1 cell proliferation observed with various concentrations of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 Fab or with no antibody or isotype control antibody IgG1.3.

[0104] FIG. 30 shows that anti-TIM3 antibody TIM3.18. IgG1.3 enhanced proliferation of Th1 T cells in the polarized Th1/irradiated CHO-OKT3-PD-L1 co-culture assay in combination with nivolumab.

[0105] FIG. 31 shows that anti-TIM3 antibody TIM3.18. IgG1.3 enhanced interferon- γ secretion of renal cell carcinoma tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) stimulated with irradiated CHO-OKT3 cells.

[0106] FIG. 32 shows that anti-TIM3 antibody TIM3.18. IgG1.3 enhanced interferon- γ secretion of breast cancer TILs stimulated with irradiated CHO-OKT3 cells.

[0107] FIG. 33 shows CD163, CD206 and TIM3 expression on the MO macrophages that were used in an AlloMLR (mixed lymphocyte reaction) assay, the results of which are shown in FIG. 34.

[0108] FIG. 34 shows the proliferation of cells in an AlloMLR assay conducted in the presence of the anti-TIM3 antibody TIM3.18.IgG1.3, an isotype control or in the absence of antibody.

[0109] FIG. 35 is a ribbon diagram of the structure of a TIM3:TIM3.18 Fab complex, as determined by crystallography. The Fab fragment is shown in light gray and TIM3 is shown in dark gray.

[0110] FIG. 36 shows the structure of TIM3:TIM3.18 Fab complex, as determined by crystallography. The Fab fragment is shown as a ribbon diagram. TIM3 is shown in white surface representation, with the Fab contact residues depicted in dark gray.

[0111] FIG. 37 is a diagram of the assay that was used to measure potential internalization by anti-TIM3 antibodies.

[0112] FIG. 38 shows that anti-TIM3 antibodies 13A3 (bottom left panel) and certain variants (D101E—top left panel; N60Q—top right panel) thereof do not trigger receptor (i.e., TIM3) mediated internalization.

[0113] FIGS. 39A and 39 B show a ribbon diagram depicting the epitopes of anti-TIM3 antibodies 13A3 (FIG. 39A) and 3G4 (FIG. 39B). The amino acid sequences of the epitopes for each of the antibodies are provided below the ribbon diagram. The different patterns identify the specific regions of the anti-TIM3 antibodies that correspond to the specific epitopes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF DISCLOSURE

[0114] In order that the present description can be more readily understood, certain terms are first defined. Additional definitions are set forth throughout the detailed description.

[0115] It is to be noted that the term “a” or “an” entity refers to one or more of that entity; for example, “a nucleotide sequence,” is understood to represent one or more nucleotide sequences. As such, the terms “a” (or “an”), “one or more,” and “at least one” can be used interchangeably herein.

[0116] Furthermore, “and/or” where used herein is to be taken as specific disclosure of each of the two specified features or components with or without the other. Thus, the term “and/or” as used in a phrase such as “A and/or B” herein is intended to include “A and B,” “A or B,” “A” (alone), and “B” (alone). Likewise, the term “and/or” as used in a phrase such as “A, B, and/or C” is intended to encompass each of the following aspects: A, B, and C; A, B, or C; A or C; A or B; B or C; A and C; A and B; B and C; A (alone); B (alone); and C (alone).

[0117] It is understood that wherever aspects are described herein with the language “comprising,” otherwise analogous aspects described in terms of “consisting of” and/or “consisting essentially of” are also provided.

[0118] Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this disclosure is related. For example, the Concise Dictionary of Biomedicine and Molecular Biology, Juo, Pei-Show, 2nd ed., 2002, CRC Press; The Dictionary of Cell and Molecular Biology, 3rd ed., 1999, Academic Press; and the Oxford Dictionary Of Biochemistry And Molecular Biology, Revised, 2000, Oxford University Press, provide one of skill with a general dictionary of many of the terms used in this disclosure.

[0119] Units, prefixes, and symbols are denoted in their Système International de Unites (SI) accepted form. Numeric ranges are inclusive of the numbers defining the range. Unless otherwise indicated, nucleotide sequences are written left to right in 5' to 3' orientation. Amino acid sequences are written left to right in amino to carboxy orientation. The headings provided herein are not limitations of the various aspects of the disclosure, which can be had by reference to the specification as a whole. Accordingly, the terms defined immediately below are more fully defined by reference to the specification in its entirety.

[0120] The term “about” is used herein to mean approximately, roughly, around, or in the regions of. When the term “about” is used in conjunction with a numerical range, it modifies that range by extending the boundaries above and below the numerical values set forth. In general, the term “about” can modify a numerical value above and below the stated value by a variance of, e.g., 10 percent, up or down (higher or lower).

[0121] The term “T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin-domain containing-3” or “TIM3” as used herein refers to a

receptor that is a member of the T cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain (TIM) family of proteins. Primary ligand for TIM3 include phosphatidylserine (TIM3-L). TIM3 is also referred to as hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 (HAVCR2), T-cell immunoglobulin mucin receptor 3, TIM-3, TIMD3, TIMD-3, Kidney Injury Molecule-3, KIM-3, and CD366. The term “TIM3” includes any variants or isoforms of TIM3 which are naturally expressed by cells. Accordingly, antibodies described herein can cross-react with TIM3 from species other than human (e.g., cynomolgus TIM3). Alternatively, the antibodies can be specific for human TIM3 and do not exhibit any cross-reactivity with other species. TIM3 or any variants and isoforms thereof, can either be isolated from cells or tissues which naturally express them or be recombinantly produced using well-known techniques in the art and/or those described herein.

[0122] Two isoforms of human TIM3 have been identified. Isoform 1 (Accession No. NP_116171; SEQ ID NO: 286) consists of 301 amino acids and represents the canonical sequence. Isoform 2 (Accession No. AAH20843; SEQ ID NO: 287) consists of 142 amino acids, and is soluble. It lacks amino acid residues 143-301, which encode the transmembrane domain, the cytoplasmic domain, and part of the extracellular domain of TIM3. The amino acid residues 132-142 also differ from the canonical sequence described above.

[0123] Below are the amino acid sequences of the two known human TIM3 isoforms.

(A) Human TIM3 isoform 1 (Accession No. NP_116171; SEQ ID NO: 286; encoded by the nucleotide sequence having Accession No. NM_032782.4; SEQ ID NO: 288; FIG. 20):

```
MFSHLPPDCVLLLLLLTRSSEVYRAEVGQNAYLPCFYTPAAPGNLVP
VCWGKGACPVFECGNVVLRTDERDVNYWTSRYWLNGDFRKGDVSLTIENV
TLADSGIYCCRIQIPGIMNDEKENLKLVIKPAKVTPAPTRQRDFTAAPFR
MLTTRGHGPAETQTLGSLPDINLTQISTLANELRDSRLANDLRDSGATIR
IGIYIGAGICAGLALALIFGALIFKWSHSKEKIQNLSLISLANLPSGL
ANAVAEGIRSEENIYTIEENVYEVEEPNEYYCYVSSRQQPSQPLGCRFAM
P
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(B) Human TIM3 isoform 2 (Accession No. AAH20843; SEQ ID NO: 287; encoded by the nucleotide sequence having Accession No. BC020843.1; SEQ ID NO: 289):

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MFSHLPPDCVLLLLLLTRSSEVYRAEVGQNAYLPCFYTPAAPGNLVP
VCWGKGACPVFECGNVVLRTDERDVNYWTSRYWLNGDFRKGDVSLTIENV
TLADSGIYCCRIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKLVIKPGEWTFACHLYE
```

[0124] The signal sequence of isoforms 1 and 2 corresponds to amino acids 1-21 (underlined). Thus, the mature isoforms 1 and 2 consist of amino acids 22 to 301 or 142, respectively. The extracellular domain of mature human TIM3 consists of amino acids 22-202 of SEQ ID NO: 286 and has the amino acid sequence:

(SEQ ID NO: 290)
 SEVEYRAEVGQNAYLPCFYTPAAPGNLVPVCWKGACPVFECGNVLRD
 ERDVNYWTSRYWLNGDFRKGDVSLTIENVTLADSGIYCCRQIPGIMNDE
 KFNLKLVIKPAKVTAPTRQDFTAAPRMLTTRGHGPAETQTLGSLPDI
 NLTOQISTLANELRDSRLANDLRDSGATIRIG.

[0125] Cynomolgus TIM3 protein consists of the following amino acid sequence (including a signal sequence):

(SEQ ID NO: 360)
 MFSHLPFDCVLLLLLRLTRSSVEYIAEVGQNAYLPCSYTPAPPGNLVP
 VCWGKGACPVFDSCNVVLRTEENRDVNDRTSGRYWLKGDFHKGDVSLTIEN
 VTLADSGVYCCRQIPGIMNDEKHLNLKLVVIKPAKVTAPTLQRDLTSAF
 PRMLTTGEHGPATQTPGSLPDVNLTQIFLTNELRDSGATIRTAIYIAA
 GISAGLALALIFGALIFKWKYSHSKEKTQNLSSLISLANIPPSGLANAVAEG
 IRSEENIYTIEEDVYEVEEPNEYCYVSSGQQPSQPLGCRFAMP

[0126] The term “antibody” refers, in one embodiment, to a protein comprising at least two heavy (H) chains and two light (L) chains inter-connected by disulfide bonds. Each heavy chain is comprised of a heavy chain variable region (abbreviated herein as VH) and a heavy chain constant region (abbreviated herein as CH). In certain antibodies, e.g., naturally occurring IgG antibodies, the heavy chain constant region is comprised of a hinge and three domains, CH1, CH2 and CH3. In certain antibodies, e.g., naturally occurring IgG antibodies, each light chain is comprised of a light chain variable region (abbreviated herein as VL) and a light chain constant region. The light chain constant region is comprised of one domain (abbreviated herein as CL). The VH and VL regions can be further subdivided into regions of hypervariability, termed complementarity determining regions (CDR), interspersed with regions that are more conserved, termed framework regions (FR). Each VH and VL is composed of three CDRs and four FRs, arranged from amino-terminus to carboxy-terminus in the following order: FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3, FR4. The variable regions of the heavy and light chains contain a binding domain that interacts with an antigen. The constant regions of the antibodies can mediate the binding of the immunoglobulin to host tissues or factors, including various cells of the immune system (e.g., effector cells) and the first component (Clq) of the classical complement system. A heavy chain may have the C-terminal lysine or not. Unless specified otherwise herein, the amino acids in the variable regions are numbered using the Kabat numbering system and those in the constant regions are numbered using the EU system.

[0127] An “IgG antibody”, e.g., a human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4 antibody, as used herein has, in certain embodiments, the structure of a naturally occurring IgG antibody, i.e., it has the same number of heavy and light chains and disulfide bonds as a naturally occurring IgG antibody of the same subclass. For example, an anti-TIM3 IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 or IgG4 antibody consists of two heavy chains (HCs) and two light chains (LCs), wherein the two heavy chains and light chains are linked by the same number and location of disulfide bridges that occur in naturally

occurring IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4 antibodies, respectively (unless the antibody has been mutated to modify the disulfide bridges).

[0128] Antibodies typically bind specifically to their cognate antigen with high affinity, reflected by a dissociation constant (K_D) of 10^{-5} to 10^{-11} M or less. Any K_D greater than about 10^{-4} M is generally considered to indicate non-specific binding. As used herein, an antibody that “binds specifically” to an antigen refers to an antibody that binds to the antigen and substantially identical antigens with high affinity, which means having a K_D of 10^{-7} M or less, 10^{-8} M or less, 5×10^{-9} M or less, or between 10^{-8} M and 10^{-10} M or less, but does not bind with high affinity to unrelated antigens. An antigen is “substantially identical” to a given antigen if it exhibits a high degree of sequence identity to the given antigen, for example, if it exhibits at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 97%, or at least 99% sequence identity to the sequence of the given antigen. By way of example, an antibody that binds specifically to human TIM3 can, in certain embodiments, also have cross-reactivity with TIM3 antigens from certain primate species (e.g., cynomolgus TIM3), but cannot cross-react with TIM3 antigens from other species or with an antigen other than TIM3.

[0129] An immunoglobulin can be from any of the commonly known isotypes, including but not limited to IgA, secretory IgA, IgG and IgM. The IgG isotype is divided in subclasses in certain species: IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4 in humans, and IgG1, IgG2a, IgG2b and IgG3 in mice. In certain embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein are of the IgG1 subtype. Immunoglobulins, e.g., IgG1, exist in several allotypes, which differ from each other in at most a few amino acids. “Antibody” includes, by way of example, both naturally occurring and non-naturally occurring antibodies; monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies; chimeric and humanized antibodies; human and nonhuman antibodies and wholly synthetic antibodies.

[0130] The term “antigen-binding portion” of an antibody, as used herein, refers to one or more fragments of an antibody that retain the ability to specifically bind to an antigen (e.g., human TIM3). It has been shown that the antigen-binding function of an antibody can be performed by fragments of a full-length antibody. Examples of binding fragments encompassed within the term “antigen-binding portion” of an antibody, e.g., an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein, include (i) a Fab fragment (fragment from papain cleavage) or a similar monovalent fragment consisting of the V_L , V_H , LC and CH1 domains; (ii) a $F(ab')_2$ fragment (fragment from pepsin cleavage) or a similar bivalent fragment comprising two Fab fragments linked by a disulfide bridge at the hinge region; (iii) a Fd fragment consisting of the V_H and CH1 domains; (iv) a Fv fragment consisting of the V_L and V_H domains of a single arm of an antibody, (v) a dAb fragment (Ward et al., (1989) *Nature* 341:544-546), which consists of a V_H domain; (vi) an isolated complementarity determining region (CDR) and (vii) a combination of two or more isolated CDRs which can 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 synthetic linker that enables them to be made as a single protein chain in which the V_L and V_H regions pair to form monovalent molecules (known as single chain Fv (scFv); see e.g., Bird et al. (1988) *Science* 242:423-426; and Huston et al. (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*

USA 85:5879-5883). Such single chain antibodies are also intended to be encompassed within the term “antigen-binding portion” of an antibody. These antibody fragments are obtained using conventional techniques known to those with skill in the art, and the fragments are screened for utility in the same manner as are intact antibodies. Antigen-binding portions can be produced by recombinant DNA techniques, or by enzymatic or chemical cleavage of intact immunoglobulins.

[0131] A “bispecific” or “bifunctional antibody” is an artificial hybrid antibody having two different heavy/light chain pairs and two different binding sites. Bispecific antibodies can be produced by a variety of methods including fusion of hybridomas or linking of Fab' fragments. See, e.g., Songsvilai & Lachmann, *Clin. Exp. Immunol.* 79:315-321 (1990); Kostelny et al., *J. Immunol.* 148, 1547-1553 (1992).

[0132] The term “monoclonal antibody,” as used herein, refers to an antibody from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, i.e., the individual antibodies comprised in the population are substantially similar and bind the same epitope(s) (e.g., the antibodies display a single binding specificity and affinity), except for possible variants that may arise during production of the monoclonal antibody, such variants generally being present in minor amounts. The modifier “monoclonal” indicates the character of the antibody as being obtained from a substantially homogeneous population of antibodies, and is not to be construed as requiring production of the antibody by any particular method. The term “human monoclonal antibody” refers to an antibody from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies that display(s) a single binding specificity and which has variable and optional constant regions derived from human germline immunoglobulin sequences. In one embodiment, human monoclonal antibodies are produced by a hybridoma which includes a B cell obtained from a transgenic non-human animal, e.g., a transgenic mouse, having a genome comprising a human heavy chain transgene and a light chain transgene fused to an immortalized cell.

[0133] The term “recombinant human antibody,” as used herein, includes all human antibodies that are prepared, expressed, created or isolated by recombinant means, such as (a) antibodies isolated from an animal (e.g., a mouse) that is transgenic or transchromosomal for human immunoglobulin genes or a hybridoma prepared therefrom, (b) antibodies isolated from a host cell transformed to express the antibody, e.g., from a transfectoma, (c) antibodies isolated from a recombinant, combinatorial human antibody library, and (d) antibodies prepared, expressed, created or isolated by any other means that involve splicing of human immunoglobulin gene sequences to other DNA sequences. Such recombinant human antibodies comprise variable and constant regions that utilize particular human germline immunoglobulin sequences are encoded by the germline genes, but include subsequent rearrangements and mutations which occur, for example, during antibody maturation. As known in the art (see, e.g., Lonberg (2005) *Nature Biotech.* 23(9): 1117-1125), the variable region contains the antigen binding domain, which is encoded by various genes that rearrange to form an antibody specific for a foreign antigen. In addition to rearrangement, the variable region can be further modified by multiple single amino acid changes (referred to as somatic mutation or hypermutation) to increase the affinity of the antibody to the foreign antigen.

The constant region will change in further response to an antigen (i.e., isotype switch). Therefore, the rearranged and somatically mutated nucleic acid molecules that encode the light chain and heavy chain immunoglobulin polypeptides in response to an antigen cannot have sequence identity with the original nucleic acid molecules, but instead will be substantially identical or similar (i.e., have at least 80% identity).

[0134] A “human” antibody (HuMAb) refers to an antibody having variable regions in which both the framework and CDR regions are derived from human germline immunoglobulin sequences. Furthermore, if the antibody contains a constant region, the constant region also is derived from human germline immunoglobulin sequences. The anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can include amino acid residues not encoded by human germline immunoglobulin sequences (e.g., mutations introduced by random or site-specific mutagenesis in vitro or by somatic mutation in vivo). However, the term “human antibody”, as used herein, is not intended to include antibodies in which CDR sequences derived from the germline of another mammalian species, such as a mouse, have been grafted onto human framework sequences. The terms “human” antibodies and “fully human” antibodies are used synonymously.

[0135] A “humanized” antibody refers to an antibody in which some, most or all of the amino acids outside the CDR domains of a non-human antibody are replaced with corresponding amino acids derived from human immunoglobulins. In one embodiment of a humanized form of an antibody, some, most or all of the amino acids outside the CDR domains have been replaced with amino acids from human immunoglobulins, whereas some, most or all amino acids within one or more CDR regions are unchanged. Small additions, deletions, insertions, substitutions or modifications of amino acids are permissible as long as they do not abrogate the ability of the antibody to bind to a particular antigen. A “humanized” antibody retains an antigenic specificity similar to that of the original antibody.

[0136] A “chimeric antibody” refers to an antibody in which the variable regions are derived from one species and the constant regions are derived from another species, such as an antibody in which the variable regions are derived from a mouse antibody and the constant regions are derived from a human antibody.

[0137] As used herein, “isotype” refers to the antibody class (e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgM, IgA1, IgA2, IgD, and IgE antibody) that is encoded by the heavy chain constant region genes.

[0138] “Allotype” refers to naturally occurring variants within a specific isotype group, which variants differ in a few amino acids (see, e.g., Jefferis et al. (2009) mAbs 1:1). Anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be of any allotype. As used herein, antibodies referred to as “IgG1f,” “IgG1.1f,” or “IgG1.3f” isotype are IgG1, effectorless IgG1.1, and effectorless IgG1.3 antibodies, respectively, of the allotype “f,” i.e., having 214R, 356E and 358M according to the EU index as in Kabat, as shown, e.g., in SEQ ID NO: 3.

[0139] The phrases “an antibody recognizing an antigen” and “an antibody specific for an antigen” are used interchangeably herein with the term “an antibody which binds specifically to an antigen.”

[0140] An “isolated antibody,” as used herein, is intended to refer to an antibody which is substantially free of other proteins and cellular material.

[0141] As used herein, an antibody that “inhibits binding of TIM3-L to TIM3” is intended to refer to an antibody that inhibits the binding of TIM3 to its ligand, e.g., phosphatidylserine, e.g., in binding assays using CHO cells transfected with human TIM3 or TIM3 expressing activated T cells, with an EC₅₀ of about 1 µg/mL or less, such as about 0.9 µg/mL or less, about 0.85 µg/mL or less, about 0.8 µg/mL or less, about 0.75 µg/mL or less, about 0.7 µg/mL or less, about 0.65 µg/mL or less, about 0.6 µg/mL or less, about 0.55 µg/mL or less, about 0.5 µg/mL or less, about 0.45 µg/mL or less, about 0.4 µg/mL or less, about 0.35 µg/mL or less, about 0.3 µg/mL or less, about 0.25 µg/mL or less, about 0.2 µg/mL or less, about 0.15 µg/mL or less, about 0.1 µg/mL or less, or about 0.05 µg/mL or less, in art-recognized methods, e.g., the FACS-based binding assays described herein.

[0142] An “effector function” refers to the interaction of an antibody Fc region with an Fc receptor or ligand, or a biochemical event that results therefrom. Exemplary “effector functions” include Clq binding, complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC), Fc receptor binding, FcγR-mediated effector functions such as ADCC and antibody dependent cell-mediated phagocytosis (ADCP), and downregulation of a cell surface receptor (e.g., the B cell receptor; BCR). Such effector functions generally require the Fc region to be combined with a binding domain (e.g., an antibody variable domain).

[0143] An “Fc receptor” or “FcR” is a receptor that binds to the Fc region of an immunoglobulin. FcRs that bind to an IgG antibody comprise receptors of the FcγR family, including allelic variants and alternatively spliced forms of these receptors. The FcγR family consists of three activating (FcγRI, FcγRIII, and FcγRIV in mice; FcγRIA, FcγRIIA, and FcγRIIIA in humans) and one inhibitory (FcγRIIB) receptor. Various properties of human FcγRs are known in the art. The majority of innate effector cell types coexpress one or more activating FcγR and the inhibitory FcγRIIB, whereas natural killer (NK) cells selectively express one activating Fc receptor (FcγRIII in mice and FcγRIIIA in humans) but not the inhibitory FcγRIIB in mice and humans. Human IgG1 binds to most human Fc receptors and is considered equivalent to murine IgG2a with respect to the types of activating Fc receptors that it binds to.

[0144] An “Fc region” (fragment crystallizable region) or “Fc domain” or “Fc” refers to the C-terminal region of the heavy chain of an antibody that mediates the binding of the immunoglobulin to host tissues or factors, including binding to Fc receptors located on various cells of the immune system (e.g., effector cells) or to the first component (Clq) of the classical complement system. Thus, an Fc region comprises the constant region of an antibody excluding the first constant region immunoglobulin domain (e.g., CH1 or CL). In IgG, IgA and IgD antibody isotypes, the Fc region comprises two identical protein fragments, derived from the second (CH2) and third (CH3) constant domains of the antibody’s two heavy chains; IgM and IgE Fc regions comprise three heavy chain constant domains (CH domains 2-4) in each polypeptide chain. For IgG, the Fc region comprises immunoglobulin domains CH2 and CH3 and the hinge between CH1 and CH2 domains. Although the definition of the boundaries of the Fc region of an immunoglobulin heavy chain might vary, as defined herein, the human IgG heavy chain Fc region is defined to stretch from an amino acid residue D221 for IgG1, V222 for IgG2, L221

for IgG3 and P224 for IgG4 to the carboxy-terminus of the heavy chain, wherein the numbering is according to the EU index as in Kabat. The CH2 domain of a human IgG Fc region extends from amino acid 237 to amino acid 340, and the CH3 domain is positioned on C-terminal side of a CH2 domain in an Fc region, i.e., it extends from amino acid 341 to amino acid 447 or 446 (if the C-terminal lysine residue is absent) or 445 (if the C-terminal glycine and lysine residues are absent) of an IgG. As used herein, the Fc region can be a native sequence Fc, including any allotypic variant, or a variant Fc (e.g., a non-naturally occurring Fc). Fc can also refer to this region in isolation or in the context of an Fc-comprising protein polypeptide such as a “binding protein comprising an Fc region,” also referred to as an “Fc fusion protein” (e.g., an antibody or immunoadhesion).

[0145] A “native sequence Fc region” or “native sequence Fc” comprises an amino acid sequence that is identical to the amino acid sequence of an Fc region found in nature. Native sequence human Fc regions include a native sequence human IgG1 Fc region; native sequence human IgG2 Fc region; native sequence human IgG3 Fc region; and native sequence human IgG4 Fc region as well as naturally occurring variants thereof. Native sequence Fc include the various allotypes of Fcs (see, e.g., Jefferis et al. (2009) mAbs 1:1).

[0146] The term “epitope” or “antigenic determinant” refers to a site on an antigen (e.g., TIM3) to which an immunoglobulin or antibody specifically binds, e.g., as defined by the specific method used to identify it. Epitopes can be formed both from contiguous amino acids (usually a linear epitope) or noncontiguous amino acids juxtaposed by tertiary folding of a protein (usually a conformational epitope). Epitopes formed from contiguous amino acids are typically, but not always, retained on exposure to denaturing solvents, whereas epitopes formed by tertiary folding are typically lost on treatment with denaturing solvents. An epitope typically includes at least 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 amino acids in a unique spatial conformation. Methods for determining what epitopes are bound by a given antibody (i.e., epitope mapping) are well known in the art and include, for example, immunoblotting and immunoprecipitation assays, wherein overlapping or contiguous peptides from (e.g., from TIM3) are tested for reactivity with a given antibody (e.g., anti-TIM3 antibody). Methods of determining spatial conformation of epitopes include techniques in the art and those described herein, for example, x-ray crystallography, antigen mutational analysis, 2-dimensional nuclear magnetic resonance and HDX-MS (see, e.g., Epitope Mapping Protocols in Methods in Molecular Biology, Vol. 66, G. E. Morris, Ed. (1996)).

[0147] The term “epitope mapping” refers to the process of identification of the molecular determinants for antibody-antigen recognition.

[0148] The term “binds to the same epitope” with reference to two or more antibodies means that the antibodies bind to the same segment of amino acid residues, as determined by a given method. Techniques for determining whether antibodies bind to the “same epitope on TIM3” with the antibodies described herein include, for example, epitope mapping methods, such as, x-ray analyses of crystals of antigen:antibody complexes which provides atomic resolution of the epitope and hydrogen/deuterium exchange mass spectrometry (HDX-MS). Other methods monitor the binding of the antibody to antigen fragments or mutated variations of the antigen where loss of binding due to a modifi-

cation of an amino acid residue within the antigen sequence is often considered an indication of an epitope component. In addition, computational combinatorial methods for epitope mapping can also be used. These methods rely on the ability of the antibody of interest to affinity isolate specific short peptides from combinatorial phage display peptide libraries. Antibodies having the same VH and VL or the same CDR1, 2 and 3 sequences are expected to bind to the same epitope.

[0149] Antibodies that “compete with another antibody for binding to a target” refer to antibodies that inhibit (partially or completely) the binding of the other antibody to the target. Whether two antibodies compete with each other for binding to a target, i.e., whether and to what extent one antibody inhibits the binding of the other antibody to a target, can be determined using known competition experiments, e.g., BIACORE® surface plasmon resonance (SPR) analysis. In certain embodiments, an antibody competes with, and inhibits binding of another antibody to a target by at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or 100%. The level of inhibition or competition can be different depending on which antibody is the “blocking antibody” (i.e., the cold antibody that is incubated first with the target). Competition assays can be conducted as described, for example, in Ed Harlow and David Lane, *Cold Spring Hath Protoc*; 2006; doi: 10.1101/pdb.prot4277 or in Chapter 11 of “Using Antibodies” by Ed Harlow and David Lane, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., USA 1999. Two antibodies “cross-compete” if antibodies block each other both ways by at least 50%, i.e., regardless of whether one or the other antibody is contacted first with the antigen in the competition experiment.

[0150] Competitive binding assays for determining whether two antibodies compete or cross-compete for binding include: competition for binding to T cells expressing TIM3, e.g., by flow cytometry, such as described in the Examples. Other methods include: SPR (e.g., BIACORE®), solid phase direct or indirect radioimmunoassay (RIA), solid phase direct or indirect enzyme immunoassay (EIA), sandwich competition assay (see Stahli et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 9:242 (1983)); solid phase direct biotin-avidin EIA (see Kirkland et al., *J. Immunol.* 137:3614 (1986)); solid phase direct labeled assay, solid phase direct labeled sandwich assay (see Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Press (1988)); solid phase direct label RIA using 1-125 label (see Morel et al., *Mol. Immunol.* 25(1):7 (1988)); solid phase direct biotin-avidin EIA (Cheung et al., *Virology* 176:546 (1990)); and direct labeled RIA. (Moldenhauer et al., *Scand. J. Immunol.* 32:77 (1990)).

[0151] As used herein, the terms “specific binding,” “selective binding,” “selectively binds,” and “specifically binds,” refer to antibody binding to an epitope on a predetermined antigen. Typically, the antibody (i) binds with an equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) of approximately less than 10^{-7} M, such as approximately less than 10^{-8} M, 10^{-9} M or 10^{-10} M or even lower when determined by, e.g., surface plasmon resonance (SPR) technology in a BIACORE® 2000 instrument using the predetermined antigen, e.g., recombinant human TIM3, as the analyte and the antibody as the ligand, or Scatchard analysis of binding of the antibody to antigen positive cells, and (ii) binds to the predetermined antigen with an affinity that is at least two-fold greater than its affinity for binding to a non-specific

antigen (e.g., BSA, casein) other than the predetermined antigen or a closely-related antigen. Accordingly, an antibody that “specifically binds to human TIM3” refers to an antibody that binds to soluble or cell bound human TIM3 with a K_D of 10^{-7} M or less, such as approximately less than 10^{-8} M, 10^{-9} M or 10^{-10} M or even lower. An antibody that “cross-reacts with cynomolgus TIM3” refers to an antibody that binds to cynomolgus TIM3 with a K_D of 10^{-7} M or less, such as approximately less than 10^{-8} M, 10^{-9} M or 10^{-10} M or even lower. In certain embodiments, such antibodies that do not cross-react with TIM3 from a non-human species exhibit essentially undetectable binding against these proteins in standard binding assays.

[0152] The term “ k_{assoc} ” or “ k_a ”, as used herein, is intended to refer to the association rate of a particular antibody-antigen interaction, whereas the term “ k_{dis} ” or “ k_d ,” as used herein, is intended to refer to the dissociation rate of a particular antibody-antigen interaction. The term “ K_D ”, as used herein, is intended to refer to the dissociation constant, which is obtained from the ratio of k_d to k_a (i.e., k_d/k_a) and is expressed as a molar concentration (M). K_D values for antibodies can be determined using methods well established in the art. Available methods for determining the K_D of an antibody include surface plasmon resonance, a biosensor system such as a BIACORE® system or flow cytometry and Scatchard analysis.

[0153] As used herein, the term “high affinity” for an IgG antibody refers to an antibody having a K_D of 10^{-8} M or less, 10^{-9} M or less, or 10^{-10} M or less for a target antigen. However, “high affinity” binding can vary for other antibody isotypes. For example, “high affinity” binding for an IgM isotype refers to an antibody having a K_D of 10^{-10} M or less, or 10^{-8} M or less.

[0154] The term “ EC_{50} ” in the context of an in vitro or in vivo assay using an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, refers to the concentration of an antibody or an antigen-binding portion thereof that induces a response that is 50% of the maximal response, i.e., halfway between the maximal response and the baseline.

[0155] The term “naturally-occurring” as used herein as applied to an object refers to the fact that an object can be found in nature. For example, a polypeptide or polynucleotide sequence that is present in an organism (including viruses) that can be isolated from a source in nature and which has not been intentionally modified by man in the laboratory is naturally-occurring.

[0156] A “polypeptide” refers to a chain comprising at least two consecutively linked amino acid residues, with no upper limit on the length of the chain. One or more amino acid residues in the protein can contain a modification such as, but not limited to, glycosylation, phosphorylation or disulfide bond formation. A “protein” can comprise one or more polypeptides.

[0157] The term “nucleic acid molecule,” as used herein, is intended to include DNA molecules and RNA molecules. A nucleic acid molecule can be single-stranded or double-stranded, and can be cDNA.

[0158] “Conservative amino acid substitutions” refer to substitutions of an amino acid residue with an amino acid residue having a similar side chain. Families of amino acid residues having similar side chains have been defined in the art. These families include amino acids with basic side chains (e.g., lysine, arginine, histidine), acidic side chains (e.g., aspartic acid, glutamic acid), uncharged polar side

chains (e.g., glycine, asparagine, glutamine, serine, threonine, tyrosine, cysteine, tryptophan), nonpolar side chains (e.g., alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine), beta-branched side chains (e.g., threonine, valine, isoleucine) and aromatic side chains (e.g., tyrosine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, histidine). In certain embodiments, a predicted nonessential amino acid residue in an anti-TIM3 antibody is replaced with another amino acid residue from the same side chain family. Methods of identifying nucleotide and amino acid conservative substitutions which do not eliminate antigen binding are well-known in the art (see, e.g., Brummell et al., *Biochem.* 32: 1180-1187 (1993); Kobayashi et al. *Protein Eng.* 12(10):879-884 (1999); and Burks et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:412-417 (1997)).

[0159] For nucleic acids, the term "substantial homology" indicates that two nucleic acids, or designated sequences thereof, when optimally aligned and compared, are identical, with appropriate nucleotide insertions or deletions, in at least about 80% of the nucleotides, at least about 90% to 95%, or at least about 98% to 99.5% of the nucleotides. Alternatively, substantial homology exists when the segments will hybridize under selective hybridization conditions, to the complement of the strand.

[0160] For polypeptides, the term "substantial homology" indicates that two polypeptides, or designated sequences thereof, when optimally aligned and compared, are identical, with appropriate amino acid insertions or deletions, in at least about 80% of the amino acids, at least about 90% to 95%, or at least about 98% to 99.5% of the amino acids.

[0161] The percent identity between two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences (i.e., % homology = # of identical positions/total # of positions x 100), taking into account the number of gaps, and the length of each gap, which need to be introduced for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The comparison of sequences and determination of percent identity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm, as described in the non-limiting examples below.

[0162] The percent identity between two nucleotide sequences can be determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at [worldwideweb.gcg.com](http://www.gcg.com)), using a NWSgapdna.CMP matrix and a gap weight of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. The percent identity between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences can also be determined using the algorithm of E. Meyers and W. Miller (*CABIOS*, 4: 11-17 (1989)) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0), using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4. In addition, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences can be determined using the Needleman and Wunsch (*J. Mol. Biol.* (48):444-453 (1970)) algorithm which has been incorporated into the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using either a Blossum 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0163] The nucleic acid and protein sequences described herein can further be used as a "query sequence" to perform a search against public databases to, for example, identify related sequences. Such searches can be performed using the NBLAST and BLAST programs (version 2.0) of Altschul, et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-10. BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program,

score=100, wordlength=12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to the nucleic acid molecules described herein. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the BLAST program, score=50, wordlength=3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to the protein molecules described herein. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al., (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25(17):3389-3402. When utilizing BLAST and Gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., BLAST and NBLAST) can be used. See worldwideweb.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov.

[0164] The nucleic acids can be present in whole cells, in a cell lysate, or in a partially purified or substantially pure form. A nucleic acid is "isolated" or "rendered substantially pure" when purified away from other cellular components or other contaminants, e.g., other cellular nucleic acids (e.g., the other parts of the chromosome) or proteins, by standard techniques, including alkaline/SDS treatment, CsCl banding, column chromatography, agarose gel electrophoresis and others well known in the art. See, F. Ausubel, et al., ed. *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publishing and Wiley Interscience, New York (1987).

[0165] Nucleic acids, e.g., cDNA, can be mutated, in accordance with standard techniques to provide gene sequences. For coding sequences, these mutations, can affect amino acid sequence as desired. In particular, DNA sequences substantially homologous to or derived from native V, D, J, constant, switches and other such sequences described herein are contemplated (where "derived" indicates that a sequence is identical or modified from another sequence).

[0166] The term "vector," as used herein, is intended to refer to a nucleic acid molecule capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. One type of vector is a "plasmid," which refers to a circular double stranded DNA loop into which additional DNA segments can be ligated. Another type of vector is a viral vector, wherein additional DNA segments can be ligated into the viral genome. Certain vectors are capable of autonomous replication in a host cell into which they are introduced (e.g., bacterial vectors having a bacterial origin of replication and episomal mammalian vectors). Other vectors (e.g., non-episomal mammalian vectors) can be integrated into the genome of a host cell upon introduction into the host cell, and thereby are replicated along with the host genome. Moreover, certain vectors are capable of directing the expression of genes to which they are operatively linked. Such vectors are referred to herein as "recombinant expression vectors" (or simply, "expression vectors") In general, expression vectors of utility in recombinant DNA techniques are often in the form of plasmids. In the present specification, "plasmid" and "vector" can be used interchangeably as the plasmid is the most commonly used form of vector. However, also included are other forms of expression vectors, such as viral vectors (e.g., replication defective retroviruses, adenoviruses and adeno-associated viruses), which serve equivalent functions.

[0167] The term "recombinant host cell" (or simply "host cell"), as used herein, is intended to refer to a cell that comprises a nucleic acid that is not naturally present in the cell, and can be a cell into which a recombinant expression vector has been introduced. It should be understood that such terms are intended to refer not only to the particular

subject cell but to the progeny of such a cell. Because certain modifications can occur in succeeding generations due to either mutation or environmental influences, such progeny cannot, in fact, be identical to the parent cell, but are still included within the scope of the term "host cell" as used herein.

[0168] An "immune response" is as understood in the art, and generally refers to a biological response within a vertebrate against foreign agents or abnormal, e.g., cancerous cells, which response protects the organism against these agents and diseases caused by them. An immune response is mediated by the action of one or more cells of the immune system (for example, a T lymphocyte, B lymphocyte, natural killer (NK) cell, macrophage, eosinophil, mast cell, dendritic cell or neutrophil) and soluble macromolecules produced by any of these cells or the liver (including antibodies, cytokines, and complement) that results in selective targeting, binding to, damage to, destruction of, and/or elimination from the vertebrate's body of invading pathogens, cells or tissues infected with pathogens, cancerous or other abnormal cells, or, in cases of autoimmunity or pathological inflammation, normal human cells or tissues. An immune reaction includes, e.g., activation or inhibition of a T cell, e.g., an effector T cell, a Th cell, a CD4+ cell, a CD8+ T cell, or a Treg cell, or activation or inhibition of any other cell of the immune system, e.g., NK cell.

[0169] An "immunomodulator" or "immunoregulator" refers to an agent, e.g., an agent targeting a component of a signaling pathway that can be involved in modulating, regulating, or modifying an immune response. "Modulating," "regulating," or "modifying" an immune response refers to any alteration in a cell of the immune system or in the activity of such cell (e.g., an effector T cell, such as a Th1 cell). Such modulation includes stimulation or suppression of the immune system which can be manifested by an increase or decrease in the number of various cell types, an increase or decrease in the activity of these cells, or any other changes which can occur within the immune system. Both inhibitory and stimulatory immunomodulators have been identified, some of which can have enhanced function in a tumor microenvironment. In some embodiments, the immunomodulator targets a molecule on the surface of a T cell. An "immunomodulatory target" or "immunoregulatory target" is a molecule, e.g., a cell surface molecule, that is targeted for binding by, and whose activity is altered by the binding of, a substance, agent, moiety, compound or molecule. Immunomodulatory targets include, for example, receptors on the surface of a cell ("immunomodulatory receptors") and receptor ligands ("immunomodulatory ligands")

[0170] "Immunotherapy" refers to the treatment of a subject afflicted with, or at risk of contracting or suffering a recurrence of, a disease by a method comprising inducing, enhancing, suppressing or otherwise modifying the immune system or an immune response.

[0171] "Immuno stimulating therapy" or "immuno stimulatory therapy" refers to a therapy that results in increasing (inducing or enhancing) an immune response in a subject for, e.g., treating cancer.

[0172] "Potentiating an endogenous immune response" means increasing the effectiveness or potency of an existing immune response in a subject. This increase in effectiveness and potency can be achieved, for example, by overcoming mechanisms that suppress the endogenous host immune

response or by stimulating mechanisms that enhance the endogenous host immune response.

[0173] "T effector" ("T_{eff}") cells refers to T cells (e.g., CD4+ and CD8+ T cells) with cytolytic activities as well as T helper (Th) cells, e.g., Th1 cells, which cells secrete cytokines and activate and direct other immune cells, but does not include regulatory T cells (Treg cells). Certain anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein activate T_{eff} cells, e.g., CD4+ and CD8+ T_{eff} cells and Th1 cells.

[0174] An increased ability to stimulate an immune response or the immune system, can result from an enhanced agonist activity of T cell co-stimulatory receptors and/or an enhanced antagonist activity of inhibitory receptors. An increased ability to stimulate an immune response or the immune system can be reflected by a fold increase of the EC₅₀ or maximal level of activity in an assay that measures an immune response, e.g., an assay that measures changes in cytokine or chemokine release, cytolytic activity (determined directly on target cells or indirectly via detecting CD107a or granzymes) and proliferation. The ability to stimulate an immune response or the immune system activity can be enhanced by at least 10%, 30%, 50%, 75%, 2 fold, 3 fold, 5 fold or more.

[0175] As used herein, the term "linked" refers to the association of two or more molecules. The linkage can be covalent or non-covalent. The linkage also can be genetic (i.e., recombinantly fused). Such linkages can be achieved using a wide variety of art recognized techniques, such as chemical conjugation and recombinant protein production.

[0176] As used herein, "administering" refers to the physical introduction of a composition comprising a therapeutic agent to a subject, using any of the various methods and delivery systems known to those skilled in the art. Different routes of administration for the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein include intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, spinal or other parenteral routes of administration, for example by injection or infusion. The phrase "parenteral administration" as used herein means modes of administration other than enteral and topical administration, usually by injection, and includes, without limitation, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intraarterial, intrathecal, intralymphatic, intralesional, intracapsular, intraorbital, intracardiac, intradermal, transtracheal, subcutaneous, subcuticular, intraarticular, subcapsular, subarachnoid, intraspinal, epidural and intrasternal injection and infusion, as well as in vivo electroporation. Alternatively, an antibody described herein can be administered via a non-parenteral route, such as a topical, epidermal or mucosal route of administration, for example, intranasally, orally, vaginally, rectally, sublingually or topically. Administering can also be performed, for example, once, a plurality of times, and/or over one or more extended periods.

[0177] As used herein, the term "T cell-mediated response" refers to a response mediated by T cells, including effector T cells (e.g., CD8+ cells) and helper T cells (e.g., CD4+ cells). T cell mediated responses include, for example, T cell cytotoxicity and proliferation.

[0178] As used herein, the term "cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) response" refers to an immune response induced by cytotoxic T cells. CTL responses are mediated primarily by CD8+ T cells.

[0179] As used herein, the terms "inhibits" or "blocks" (e.g., referring to inhibition/blocking of binding of TIM3-L to TIM3 on cells) are used interchangeably and encompass

both partial and complete inhibition/blocking. In some embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibody inhibits binding of TIM3-L to TIM3 by at least about 50%, for example, about 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 99%, or 100%, determined, e.g., as further described herein. In some embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibody inhibits binding of TIM3-L to TIM3 by no more than 50%, for example, by about 40%, 30%, 20%, 10%, 5% or 1%, determined, e.g., as further described herein.

[0180] As used herein, the phrase “inhibits growth of a tumor” includes any measurable decrease in the growth of a tumor, e.g., the inhibition of growth of a tumor by at least about 10%, for example, at least about 20%, at least about 30%, at least about 40%, at least about 50%, at least about 60%, at least about 70%, at least about 80%, at least about 90%, at least about 99%, or 100%.

[0181] As used herein, “cancel” refers a broad group of diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells in the body. Unregulated cell division can result in the formation of malignant tumors or cells that invade neighboring tissues and can metastasize to distant parts of the body through the lymphatic system or bloodstream.

[0182] The terms “treat,” “treating,” and “treatment,” as used herein, refer to any type of intervention or process performed on, or administering an active agent to, the subject with the objective of reversing, alleviating, ameliorating, inhibiting, or slowing down or preventing the progression, development, severity or recurrence of a symptom, complication, condition or biochemical indicia associated with a disease or enhancing overall survival. Treatment can be of a subject having a disease or a subject who does not have a disease (e.g., for prophylaxis).

[0183] A “hematological malignancy” includes a lymphoma, leukemia, myeloma or a lymphoid malignancy, as well as a cancer of the spleen and the lymph nodes. Exemplary lymphomas include both B cell lymphomas (a B-cell hematological cancer) and T cell lymphomas. B-cell lymphomas include both Hodgkin’s lymphomas and most non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas. Non-limiting examples of B cell lymphomas include diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, follicular lymphoma, mucosa-associated lymphatic tissue lymphoma, small cell lymphocytic lymphoma (overlaps with chronic lymphocytic leukemia), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), Burkitt’s lymphoma, mediastinal large B cell lymphoma, Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia, nodal marginal zone B cell lymphoma, splenic marginal zone lymphoma, intravascular large B-cell lymphoma, primary effusion lymphoma, lymphomatoid granulomatosis. Non-limiting examples of T cell lymphomas include extranodal T cell lymphoma, cutaneous T cell lymphomas, anaplastic large cell lymphoma, and angioimmunoblastic T cell lymphoma. Hematological malignancies also include leukemia, such as, but not limited to, secondary leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, acute myelogenous leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, and acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Hematological malignancies further include myelomas, such as, but not limited to, multiple myeloma and smoldering multiple myeloma. Other hematological and/or B cell- or T-cell-associated cancers are encompassed by the term hematological malignancy.

[0184] The term “effective dose” or “effective dosage” is defined as an amount sufficient to achieve or at least partially achieve a desired effect. A “therapeutically effective amount” or “therapeutically effective dosage” of a drug or

therapeutic agent is any amount of the drug that, when used alone or in combination with another therapeutic agent, promotes disease regression evidenced by a decrease in severity of disease symptoms, an increase in frequency and duration of disease symptom-free periods, or a prevention of impairment or disability due to the disease affliction. A therapeutically effective amount or dosage of a drug includes a “prophylactically effective amount” or a “prophylactically effective dosage”, which is any amount of the drug that, when administered alone or in combination with another therapeutic agent to a subject at risk of developing a disease or of suffering a recurrence of disease, inhibits the development or recurrence of the disease. The ability of a therapeutic agent to promote disease regression or inhibit the development or recurrence of the disease can be evaluated using a variety of methods known to the skilled practitioner, such as in human subjects during clinical trials, in animal model systems predictive of efficacy in humans, or by assaying the activity of the agent in in vitro assays.

[0185] By way of example, an anti-cancer agent is a drug that promotes cancer regression in a subject. In some embodiments, a therapeutically effective amount of the drug promotes cancer regression to the point of eliminating the cancer. “Promoting cancer regression” means that administering an effective amount of the drug, alone or in combination with an antineoplastic agent, results in a reduction in tumor growth or size, necrosis of the tumor, a decrease in severity of at least one disease symptom, an increase in frequency and duration of disease symptom-free periods, a prevention of impairment or disability due to the disease affliction, or otherwise amelioration of disease symptoms in the patient. In addition, the terms “effective” and “effectiveness” with regard to a treatment includes both pharmacological effectiveness and physiological safety. Pharmacological effectiveness refers to the ability of the drug to promote cancer regression in the patient. Physiological safety refers to the level of toxicity, or other adverse physiological effects at the cellular, organ and/or organism level (adverse effects) resulting from administration of the drug.

[0186] By way of example for the treatment of tumors, a therapeutically effective amount or dosage of the drug inhibits cell growth or tumor growth by at least about 20%, by at least about 40%, by at least about 60%, or by at least about 80% relative to untreated subjects. In some embodiments, a therapeutically effective amount or dosage of the drug completely inhibits cell growth or tumor growth, i.e., inhibits cell growth or tumor growth by 100%. The ability of a compound to inhibit tumor growth can be evaluated using the assays described infra. Alternatively, this property of a composition can be evaluated by examining the ability of the compound to inhibit cell growth, such inhibition can be measured in vitro by assays known to the skilled practitioner. In other embodiments described herein, tumor regression can be observed and continue for a period of at least about 20 days, at least about 40 days, or at least about 60 days.

[0187] The term “patient” includes human and other mammalian subjects that receive either prophylactic or therapeutic treatment.

[0188] As used herein, the term “subject” includes any human or non-human animal. For example, the methods and compositions described herein can be used to treat a subject having cancer. The term “non-human animal” includes all

vertebrates, e.g., mammals and non-mammals, such as non-human primates, sheep, dog, cow, chickens, amphibians, reptiles, etc.

[0189] The term “weight based” dose or dosing as referred to herein means that a dose that is administered to a patient is calculated based on the weight of the patient. For example, when a patient with 60 kg body weight requires 3 mg/kg of an anti-TIM3 antibody, one can calculate and use the appropriate amount of the anti-TIM3 antibody (i.e., 180 mg) for administration.

[0190] The use of the term “fixed dose” with regard to a method of the disclosure means that two or more different antibodies in a single composition (e.g., anti-TIM3 antibody and a second antibody, e.g., a PD-1 or PD-L1 antibody) are present in the composition in particular (fixed) ratios with each other. In some embodiments, the fixed dose is based on the weight (e.g., mg) of the antibodies. In certain embodiments, the fixed dose is based on the concentration (e.g., mg/ml) of the antibodies. In some embodiments, the ratio of the two antibodies (e.g., anti-TIM3 and anti-PD1 or anti-PD-L1) is at least about 1:1, about 1:2, about 1:3, about 1:4, about 1:5, about 1:6, about 1:7, about 1:8, about 1:9, about 1:10, about 1:15, about 1:20, about 1:30, about 1:40, about 1:50, about 1:60, about 1:70, about 1:80, about 1:90, about 1:100, about 1:120, about 1:140, about 1:160, about 1:180, about 1:200, about 200:1, about 180:1, about 160:1, about 140:1, about 120:1, about 100:1, about 90:1, about 80:1, about 70:1, about 60:1, about 50:1, about 40:1, about 30:1, about 20:1, about 15:1, about 10:1, about 9:1, about 8:1, about 7:1, about 6:1, about 5:1, about 4:1, about 3:1, or about 2:1 mg first antibody (e.g., anti-TIM3 antibody) to mg second antibody. For example, a 2:1 ratio of an anti-TIM3 antibody and a PD-1 antibody, such as nivolumab, can mean that a vial or an injection can contain about 480 mg of the anti-TIM3 antibody and 240 mg of the anti-PD-1 antibody, or about 2 mg/ml of the anti-TIM3 antibody and 1 mg/ml of the anti-PD-1 antibody.

[0191] The use of the term “flat dose” with regard to the methods and dosages described herein means a dose that is administered to a patient without regard for the weight or body surface area (BSA) of the patient. The flat dose is therefore not provided as a mg/kg dose, but rather as an absolute amount of the agent (e.g., the anti-TIM3 antibody). For example, a 60 kg person and a 100 kg person would receive the same dose of an antibody (e.g., 480 mg of an anti-TIM3 antibody).

[0192] As used herein, the terms “ug” and “uM” are used interchangeably with “μg” and “μM,” respectively.

[0193] Various aspects described herein are described in further detail in the following subsections.

I. Anti-Human TIM3 Antibodies

[0194] Described herein are antibodies, e.g., fully human antibodies, which are characterized by particular functional features or properties. For example, the antibodies specifically bind human TIM3, and more specifically, a particular domain (e.g., a functional domain) within the extracellular domain of human TIM3. In a particular embodiment, the antibodies specifically bind to the site on TIM3 to which TIM3-L binds. In certain embodiments, the antibodies are antagonist antibodies, i.e., they inhibit or suppress the T cell inhibitory activity of TIM3 on cells, e.g., T cells. In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies cross-react with TIM3 from one or more non-human primates, such as cynomolgus

TIM3. In certain embodiments, the antibodies specifically bind to the extracellular region of human TIM3 and the extracellular region of cynomolgus TIM3. In one embodiment, the antibodies bind to human TIM3 with high affinity.

[0195] Anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein exhibit one or more of the following functional properties:

- (a) binding to soluble and/or membrane bound human TIM3;
- (b) binding to soluble and/or membrane bound cyno TIM3;
- (c) inducing or stimulating an immune response;
- (d) inducing or stimulating T cell activation, e.g., Th1 cell activation (as evidenced, e.g., by enhanced cytokine secretion and/or proliferation);
- (e) inducing or stimulating T cell proliferation (e.g., CD4+, CD8+ T cells, Th1 cells, or TILs), e.g., in a coculture assay, such as described in the Examples;
- (f) inducing or stimulating IFN-γ production by T cells, e.g., Th1 cells or tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs), such as TILs from human renal, lung, pancreatic, or breast cancer tumors, as determined, e.g., in the assay described in the Examples;
- (g) blocking or inhibiting the binding of human TIM3 to PtdSer, as determined, e.g., in the assay described in the Examples;
- (h) not internalizing or downregulating cell surface TIM3 when binding to TIM3 on cells;
- (i) binding to human TIM3 extracellular domain (i) CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296); (ii) RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298); (iii) CPVFECG and RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NOs: 296 and 298, respectively); or (iv) WTSRY-WLNGDFR (SEQ ID NO: 297);
- (j) competing with, or cross-blocking, the binding to human TIM3 of an antibody binding to TIM3 described herein (e.g., 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18), as determined, e.g., in the assay described in the Examples;
- (k) binding to human TIM3, but not to human TIM3 having an amino acid substitution of one or more of the following amino acid residues: L48, C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, R89, D104, R111, Q113, G116, M118, and D120, as numbered in SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20); and
- (l) binding to human TIM3 regions ⁴⁹VPVCWGK-GACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367) and ¹¹¹RIQ-IPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) as determined by HDX-MS;
- (m) having the heavy chain and/or light chain variable regions interact with at least 5, 10, 15, 20 or all of the following amino acids of human TIM3: P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120, and optionally T70 and/or I112, as determined by X-ray crystallography; and/or
- (n) competing with or cross-blocking with the binding to human TIM3 of 13A3 or TIM3.18.IgG1.3, e.g., as described in the Examples.

[0196] In some embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein bind to human TIM3 with high affinity, for example, with a K_D of 10^{-7} M or less, 10^{-8} M or less, 10^{-9} M or less, 10^{-10} M or less, 10^{-11} M or less, 10^{-12} M or less, 10^{-12} M to 10^{-7} M, 10^{-11} M to 10^{-7} M, 10^{-10} M to 10^{-7} M, or 10^{-9} M to 10^{-7} M. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to soluble human TIM3, e.g., as determined by BIACORE™ (e.g., as described in the Examples), with

a K_D of 10^{-7} M or less, 10^{-8} M or less, 10^{-9} M (1 nM) or less, 10^{-10} M or less, 10^{-12} M to 10^{-7} M, 10^{-11} M to 10^{-7} M, 10^{-10} M to 10^{-7} M, 10^{-9} M to 10^{-7} M, or 10^{-8} M to 10^{-7} M. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to bound (e.g., cell membrane bound) human TIM3, such as on activated human T cells, e.g., as determined by flow cytometry and Scatchard plot, with a K_D of 10^{-7} M or less, 10^{-8} M or less, 10^{-9} M (1 nM) or less, 5×10^{-10} M or less, 10^{-10} M or less, 10^{-12} M to 10^{-7} M, 10^{-11} M to 10^{-8} M, 10^{-10} M to 10^{-8} M, 10^{-9} M to 10^{-8} M, 10^{-11} M to 10^{-9} M, or 10^{-10} M to 10^{-9} M. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to bound (e.g., cell membrane bound) human TIM3, such as on activated human T cells, e.g., as determined by flow cytometry, with an EC_{50} of 10 μ g/mL or less, 5 μ g/mL or less, 1 μ g/mL or less, 0.9 μ g/mL or less, 0.8 μ g/mL or less, 0.7 μ g/mL or less, 0.6 μ g/mL or less, 0.5 μ g/mL or less, 0.4 μ g/mL or less, 0.3 μ g/mL or less, 0.2 μ g/mL or less, 0.1 μ g/mL or less, 0.05 μ g/mL or less, or 0.01 μ g/mL or less. In some embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein bind to cyno TIM3, for example, with a K_D of 10^{-7} M or less, 10^{-8} M or less, 10^{-9} M or less, 10^{-10} M or less, 10^{-11} M or less, 10^{-12} M or less, 10^{-12} M to 10^{-7} M, 10^{-11} M to 10^{-7} M, 10^{-10} M to 10^{-7} M, or 10^{-9} M to 10^{-7} M. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to soluble cyno TIM3, e.g., as determined by BIACORE™ (e.g., as described in the Examples), with a K_D of 10^{-7} M or less, 10^{-8} M or less, 10^{-9} M (1 nM) or less, 10^{-10} M or less, 10^{-12} M to 10^{-7} M, 10^{-11} M to 10^{-7} M, 10^{-10} to 10^{-7} M, 10^{-9} M to 10^{-7} M, or 10^{-8} M to 10^{-7} M. Anti-TIM3 antibodies can bind to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with an EC_{50} of 100 nM or less, 10 nM or less, 100 nM to 0.01 nM, 100 nM to 0.1 nM, 100 nM to 1 nM, or 10 nM to 1 nM, e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to bound (e.g., cell membrane bound) cyno TIM3, such as on activated human T cells, e.g., as determined by flow cytometry and Scatchard plot, with a K_D of 10^{-7} M or less, 10^{-8} M or less, 10^{-9} M (1 nM) or less, 5×10^{-10} M or less, 10^{-10} M or less, 10^{-12} M to 10^{-7} M, 10^{-11} M to 10^{-8} M, 10^{-10} M to 10^{-8} M, 10^{-9} M to 10^{-8} M, or 10^{-10} M to 10^{-9} M.

[0197] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein stimulate or enhance an immune response, e.g., by activating T cells, e.g., in the tumor. For example, the anti-TIM3 antibodies can activate or costimulate cells, as evidenced, e.g., by enhanced cytokine (e.g., IFN- γ) secretion and/or enhanced proliferation, which may result from the inhibition of TIM3 mediated T cell inhibitory activity. In certain embodiments, T cell activation or co-stimulation by a TIM3 antibody occurs in the presence of CD3 stimulation. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody increases IFN- γ secretion by a factor of 50% , 100% (i.e., 2 fold), 3 fold, 4 fold, 5 fold or more, optionally with a maximum of up to 10 fold, 30 fold, 100 fold, as measured, e.g., on primary human T cells and/or T cells expressing human TIM3, such as tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs).

[0198] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies inhibit binding of phosphatidylserine to human TIM3 on cells, e.g., CHO cells or activated T cells expressing human TIM3, e.g., with an EC_{50} of 10 μ g/ml or less, 1 μ g/ml or less, 0.01 μ g/ml to 10 μ g/ml, 0.1 μ g/ml to 10 μ g/ml, or 0.1 μ g/ml to 1 μ g/ml.

[0199] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein bind to an epitope, e.g., a conformational

epitope, in the extracellular portion of human TIM3, e.g., in the Ig like domain of the extracellular region, i.e., amino acids 22 to 202 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope located within amino acids 22 to 120 of human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 286) or 1-99 of mature human TIM3 (SEQ ID NO: 290) (see Examples). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to, or to an epitope within, a region consisting of amino acids 58-64 of human TIM3 having SEQ ID NO: 286, which corresponds to amino acid residues 37-43 of mature human TIM3 (CPVFEKG, SEQ ID NO: 296; see FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to, or to an epitope within, a region consisting of amino acids 111-120 of human TIM3 having SEQ ID NO: 286, which corresponds to amino acid residues 90-99 of mature human TIM3 (RIQIPGIMND, SEQ ID NO: 298; see FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to, or to an epitope within, a region consisting of a region consisting of amino acids 58-64 of human TIM3 having SEQ ID NO: 286 (CPVFEKG, SEQ ID NO: 296) and to, or to an epitope within, a region consisting of amino acids 111-120 of human TIM3 having SEQ ID NO: 286 (RIQIPGIMND, SEQ ID NO: 298; see FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to, or to an epitope within, a region consisting of amino acids 78-89 of human TIM3 having SEQ ID NO: 286, which corresponds to amino acid residues 57-83 of mature human TIM3 (WTSRYWLNGDFR, SEQ ID NO: 297; see FIG. 20).

[0200] In one embodiment, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to substantially the same epitope as that of 13A3, i.e., an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, and D120 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, D104, R111, Q113 and D120 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, and D120 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, D104, R111, Q113 and D120 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution.

[0201] In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to substantially the same epitope as that of 3G4, i.e., an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acids residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G116, and M118 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, D104, G116, and M118 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G116, and M118 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in

a non-conservative amino acid substitution. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, D104, G116, and M118 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution.

[0202] In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to substantially the same epitope as that of 17C3, i.e., an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acids residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, and G116 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, D104, and G116 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, and G116 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, D104, and G116 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution.

[0203] In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to substantially the same epitope as that of 8B9, i.e., an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acids residues L48, W78, S80, R81, W83, G86, D87, and R89 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acid residues L48, W78, S80, R81, W83, G86, D87, R89, and D104 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues L48, W78, S80, R81, W83, G86, D87, and R89 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20) is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues L48, W78, S80, R81, W83, G86, D87, R89, and D104 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20) is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution. In some embodiments an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues L48, W78, S80, R81, W83, G86, D87, R89, and D104 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20) is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution.

[0204] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies compete for binding to human TIM3 with (or inhibit binding of) anti-TIM3 antibodies comprising CDRs or variable

regions described herein, e.g., those of antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 and any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18. In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies inhibit binding of antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 to human TIM3 by at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or by 100%. In certain embodiments, 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 inhibit binding of anti-TIM3 antibodies to human TIM3 by at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or by 100%. In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies inhibit binding of 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 to human TIM3 by at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or by 100% and 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 inhibit binding of the anti-TIM3 antibodies to human TIM3 by at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or by 100% (e.g., compete in both directions).

[0205] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies have 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or all of the following features:

- (1) binding to soluble human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 10 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (2) binding to soluble cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 100 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 100 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (3) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with an EC_{50} of 1 μ g/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 μ g/mL to 1 μ g/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);
- (4) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (5) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with an EC_{50} of 20 μ g/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 μ g/mL to 20 μ g/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);
- (6) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (7) inducing or enhancing T cell activation (e.g., by blocking or reducing the inhibitory effects of TIM3), as evidenced by (i) increased IFN- γ production in TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs) and/or (ii) enhanced proliferation of TIM-3 expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs), e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (8) stimulating T cell proliferation in a mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (9) inhibiting the binding of phosphatidylserine to TIM3, e.g., as measured by PS-hTIM3 “in-tandem” blocking assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (10) not internalizing or downregulating cell surface TIM3 when binding to TIM3 on cells;
- (11) binding to one of the following regions of human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): (a) CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296); (b) RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298); (c) CPVFECG and RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NOs: 296 and 298, respectively); and (d) WTSRYWLNGDFR (SEQ ID NO: 297), e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (12) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which one or more of amino acids L48, C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, R89, D104,

R111, Q113, G116, M118, and D120 (as numbered in SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) is substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(13) competing in either direction or both directions for binding to human TIM3 with an antibody comprising VH and VL domains of any one of 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4, or TIM3.7, TIM3.8, TIM3.10, TIM3.11, TIM3.12, TIM3.13, TIM3.14, TIM3.15, TIM3.16, TIM3.18, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(14) binding to human TIM3 regions ⁴⁹VPVCWGK-GACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367) and ¹¹¹RIQ-IPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) as determined by HDX-MS, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(15) having the heavy chain and/or light chain variable regions interact with at least 5, 10, 15, 20 or all of the following amino acids of human TIM3: P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120, and optionally T70 and/or I112, as determined by X-ray crystallography (e.g., described in the Examples; numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)); and/or

(16) (a) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 of amino acids C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, D120, and optionally D104 and Q113 (numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) are substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3; (b) binding to ⁴⁹VPVCWGK-GACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367), ¹¹¹RIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) and ¹¹⁹NDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 373), as determined by HDX-MS, as described in the Examples; and/or (c) competing with or cross-blocking with the binding to human TIM3 of 13A3 or TIM3.18.IgG1.3, e.g., as described in the Examples.

[0206] Accordingly, an antibody that exhibits one or more of these functional properties (e.g., biochemical, immunochemical, cellular, physiological or other biological activities, or the like) as determined according to methodologies known to the art and described herein, will be understood to exhibit a statistically significant difference in the particular activity relative to that seen in the absence of the antibody (e.g., or when a control antibody of irrelevant specificity is present). In some embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibody-induced increases in a measured parameter (e.g., T cell proliferation, cytokine production) in a given assay effects a statistically significant increase by at least 10% of the measured parameter, e.g., by at least 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 100% (i.e., 2 fold), 3 fold, 5 fold or 10 fold, and in certain embodiments, an antibody described herein can increase the measured parameter, e.g., by greater than 92%, 94%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99%, 100% (i.e., 2 fold), 3 fold, 5 fold or 10 fold, relative to the same assay conducted in the absence of the antibody. Conversely, anti-TIM3 antibody-induced decreases in a measured parameter (e.g., tumor volume, TIM3-L binding to human TIM3) in a given assay effects a statistically significant decrease by at least 10% of the measured parameter, e.g., by at least 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80% or 90%, and in certain embodiments, an antibody described herein can decrease the measured parameter, e.g., by greater than 92%, 94%, 95%, 97%, 98% or 99%, relative to the same assay conducted in the absence of the antibody.

[0207] Standard assays to evaluate the binding ability of the antibodies toward TIM3 of various species are known in

the art, including for example, ELISAs, Western blots, and RIAs. Suitable assays are described in detail in the Examples. The binding kinetics (e.g., binding affinity) of the antibodies can also be assessed by standard assays known in the art, such as by Biacore analysis. Assays to evaluate the effects of the antibodies on functional properties of TIM3 (e.g., ligand binding, T cell proliferation, cytokine production) are described in further detail infra and in the Examples.

[0208] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies are not native antibodies or are not naturally-occurring antibodies. For example, anti-TIM3 antibodies have post-translational modifications that are different from those of antibodies that are naturally occurring, such as by having more, less or a different type of post-translational modification.

[0209] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies do not have agonist activity, as determined, e.g., in cross-linking of anti-TIM3 antibodies in CHO-OKT3-CD32:T cell co-culture experiments, in which such antibodies do not enhance activity beyond anti-TIM3 alone. In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies block the interaction of TIM3 with its ligand without promoting agonist activity.

[0210] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies enhance IL-12 production from monocytes or dendritic cells treated with LPS.

[0211] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies revive tumor infiltrating CD8+ T cells that coexpress PD-1 and TIM3 by combined treatment, hence avoiding depletion of CD8+ T cells.

II. Exemplary Anti-TIM3 Antibodies

[0212] Particular anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein are antibodies, e.g., monoclonal, recombinant, and/or human antibodies, having the CDR and/or variable region sequences of antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any one of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18, isolated and structurally characterized as described herein, as well as antibodies having at least 80% identity (e.g., at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, or at least 99% identity) to their variable region or CDR sequences. The VH amino acid sequences of 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 34-40, respectively. The VH amino acid sequences of mutated versions of 13A3, 8B9 and 9F6 are set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 112-121, and 364. The VL amino acid sequences of 13A3, 17C3, and 3G4 are set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60. The VL amino acid sequences of 8B9, 8C4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61. The VL amino acid sequence of 9F6 are set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 61, 62, and 63. The VL amino acid sequences of the mutated versions of 13A3, 8B9 and 9F6 are those of the corresponding nonmutated antibodies. A summary of the identity of SEQ ID NOS is provided in FIG. 13.

[0213] Accordingly, provided herein are isolated antibodies, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprising heavy and light chain variable regions, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 34-40, 112-121 and 364.

[0214] Also provided are isolated antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, comprising heavy and light chain variable regions, wherein the light chain variable region comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 60-63.

[0215] Provided herein are isolated anti-human TIM antibodies, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising:
 (a) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 34 and 60, respectively;
 (b) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 35 and 61, respectively;
 (c) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 36 and 61, respectively;
 (d) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 37 and 60, respectively;
 (e) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 38 and 61, respectively;
 (f) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 38 and 62, respectively;
 (g) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 38 and 63, respectively;
 (h) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 39 and 60, respectively;
 (i) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 40 and 61, respectively;
 (j) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 121 and 63, respectively;
 (k) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 120 and 61, respectively;
 (l) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 112 and 60, respectively;
 (m) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 113 and 60, respectively;
 (n) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 114 and 60, respectively;
 (o) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 115 and 60, respectively;
 (p) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 116 and 60, respectively;
 (q) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 117 and 60, respectively;
 (r) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 118 and 60, respectively;
 (s) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 119 and 60, respectively; or
 (t) heavy and light chain variable region sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 364 and 60, respectively.

[0216] Anti-TIM3 antibodies can comprise the heavy and light chain CDR1s, CDR2s and CDR3s of 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4, and 17C8 or any one of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18, or combinations thereof. The amino acid sequences of the VH CDR1s of 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, and 17C3 are set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 41-44, respectively. The amino acid sequences of the VH CDR1s of 9F6, 3G4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NO 45. The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR1 of the mutated 13A3 antibodies (i.e., TIM3.10-TIM3.18) is the same as that of the nonmutated 13A3 antibody, i.e., SEQ ID NO: 41. The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR1 of the mutated 8B9 antibody (i.e., TIM3.8) is the same as that of the nonmutated 8B9 antibody, i.e., SEQ ID NO: 42. The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR1 of the mutated 9F6 antibody (i.e., TIM3.7) is the same as that of the nonmutated 9F6 antibody, i.e., SEQ ID NO: 45. The amino acid sequences of the VH CDR2s of 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 46-52, respectively. The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR2s of the mutated 13A3 antibodies TIM3.10, TIM3.17, and TIM3.18 is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 122. The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR2s of the mutated 13A3

antibodies TIM3.11 and TIM3.12 are set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 123 and 124, respectively. The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR2 of the mutated 13A3 antibodies TIM3.13 and TIM3.16 is that of the nonmutated 13A3 antibody, i.e., SEQ ID NO: 46. The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR2 of the mutated 8B9 antibody (i.e., TIM3.8) is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 125. The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR2 of the mutated 9F6 antibody (i.e., TIM3.7) is the same as that of the nonmutated 9F6 antibody, i.e., SEQ ID NO: 45. The amino acid sequences of the VH CDR3s of 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 53-59, respectively.

[0217] The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR3s of the mutated 13A3 antibodies (i.e., TIM3.10 to TIM3.12 is that of the nonmutated 13A3 antibody, i.e., SEQ ID NO: 53. The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR3s of the mutated 13A3 antibodies TIM3.13 and TIM3.18 is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 126. The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR3s of the mutated 13A3 antibodies TIM3.15 and TIM3.17 is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 128. The amino acid sequences of the VH CDR3s of the mutated 13A3 antibodies TIM3.14 and TIM3.16 are set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 127 and 129, respectively. The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR3 of the mutated 8B9 antibody (i.e., TIM3.8) is that of the nonmutated 8B9 antibody, i.e., SEQ ID NO: 54. The amino acid sequence of the VH CDR3 of the mutated 9F6 antibody (i.e., TIM3.7) is the same as that of the nonmutated 9F6 antibody, i.e., SEQ ID NO: 57. The amino acid sequences of the VH CDR3s of 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 53-59, respectively. The amino acid sequences of the VL CDR1s of 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 3G4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NO: 64. The amino acid sequences of the VL CDR1 of 9F6 is set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 64 and 65. The amino acid sequences of the VL CDR2s of 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 3G4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NO: 66. The amino acid sequences of the VL CDR2 of 9F6 is set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 66 and 67. The amino acid sequences of the VL CDR3s of 13A3, 17C3, and 3G4 are set forth in SEQ ID NO: 68. The amino acid sequences of the VL CDR3s of 8B9, 8C4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NO: 69. The amino acid sequences of the VL CDR3 of 9F6 are set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 69, 70, and 71. The amino acid sequences of the VL CDRs of the mutated antibodies 13A3, 8B9 and 9F6 are those of the corresponding nonmutated antibodies. FIG. 13 provides a list of the SEQ ID NOs for the CDRs of anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein.

[0218] The CDR regions are delineated using the Kabat system (Kabat, E. A., et al. (1991) Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, Fifth Edition, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH Publication No. 91-3242). Kabat system is the most common numbering system for a scheme called the EU index or EU numbering system, which is based on the sequential numbering of the first human IgG1 sequenced (the EU antibody; Edelman et al. 1969). Based on the Kabat numbering scheme disclosed herein, the antibody numbering can be converted into other systems known in the art, e.g., Chothia, IMGT, Martin (enhanced Chothia), or AHo numbering scheme.

[0219] Given that each of these antibodies bind to human TIM3 and that antigen-binding specificity is provided primarily by the CDR1, 2 and 3 regions, the VH CDR1, 2 and 3 sequences and VL CDR1, 2 and 3 sequences, e.g., those in FIG. 13, can be “mixed and matched” (i.e., CDRs from

different antibodies can be mixed and match, although each antibody must contain a VH CDR1, 2 and 3 and a VL CDR1, 2 and 3) to create other anti-TIM3 binding molecules described herein. TIM3 binding of such “mixed and matched” antibodies can be tested using the binding assays described above and in the Examples (e.g., ELISAs). In some embodiments, when VH CDR sequences are mixed and matched, the CDR1, CDR2 and/or CDR3 sequence from a particular VH sequence is replaced with a structurally similar CDR sequence(s). Likewise, when VL CDR sequences are mixed and matched, the CDR1, CDR2 and/or CDR3 sequence from a particular VL sequence is replaced with a structurally similar CDR sequence(s). It will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan that novel VH and VL sequences can be created by substituting one or more VH and/or VL CDR region sequences with structurally similar sequences from the CDR sequences disclosed herein for monoclonal antibodies 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4, 17C8 and any one of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18.

[0220] Provided herein are isolated anti-human TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding portion thereof comprising: (a) a heavy chain variable region CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 41-45;

(b) a heavy chain variable region CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 46-52 and 122-125;

(c) a heavy chain variable region CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 53-59 and 126-129;

(d) a light chain variable region CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 64-65;

(e) a light chain variable region CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 66-67; and

(f) a light chain variable region CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 68-71;

wherein the antibody specifically binds to human TIM3.

[0221] In one embodiment, the anti-human TIM3 antibody comprises heavy and light chain variable regions, wherein the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 regions comprise:

(a) SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 53;

(b) SEQ ID NOs: 42, 47, 54;

(c) SEQ ID NOs: 43, 48, 55;

(d) SEQ ID NOs: 44, 49, 56;

(e) SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, 57;

(f) SEQ ID NOs: 45, 51, 58;

(g) SEQ ID NOs: 45, 52, 59;

(h) SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 53;

(i) SEQ ID NOs: 41, 123, 53;

(j) SEQ ID NOs: 41, 124, 53;

(k) SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 126;

(l) SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 127;

(m) SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 128;

(n) SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 129;

(o) SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 128; or

(p) SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 126;

[0222] wherein the antibody specifically binds to human TIM3.

[0223] In some embodiments, the anti-human TIM3 antibody comprises heavy and light chain variable regions, wherein the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 regions comprise:

(a) SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68;

(b) SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 69;

(c) SEQ ID NOs: 65, 67, 70; or

(d) SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 71;

[0224] wherein the antibody specifically binds to human TIM3.

[0225] In a particular embodiment, the anti-TIM3 antibody comprises heavy and light chain variable regions, wherein:

(a1) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a2) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a3) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 123, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a4) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 124, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a5) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 126, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a6) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 127, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a7) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 128, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a8) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 129, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a9) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 128, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a10) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 126, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(b1) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 42, 47, 54, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 69, respectively;

(b2) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 42, 125, 54, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 69, respectively;

(c) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 43, 48, 55, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 69, respectively;

(d) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 44, 49, 56, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(e) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, 57, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 69, respectively;

(f) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, 57, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 71, respectively;

(g1) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, 57, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 65, 67, 70, respectively;

(g2) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, 57, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 71, respectively;

(g3) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 45, 50, 57, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 69, respectively;

(h) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 45, 51, 58, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively; or

(i) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 45, 52, 59, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 69, respectively; wherein the antibody specifically binds to human TIM3.

[0226] A VH domain, or one or more CDRs thereof, described herein can be linked to a constant domain for forming a heavy chain, e.g., a full length heavy chain.

Similarly, a VL domain, or one or more CDRs thereof, described herein can be linked to a constant domain for forming a light chain, e.g., a full length light chain A full length heavy chain (with the exception of the C-terminal lysine (K) or with the exception of the C-terminal glycine and lysine (GK), which can be absent) and full length light chain combine to form a full length antibody.

[0227] A VH domain described herein can be fused to the constant domain of a human IgG, e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 or IgG4, which are either naturally-occurring or modified, e.g., as further described herein. For example, a VH domain can comprise the amino acid sequence of any VH domain described herein fused to a human IgG, e.g., an IgG1, constant region, such as the following wild-type human IgG1 constant domain amino acid sequence:

(SEQ ID NO: 291)
 ASTKGPSVPLAPSSKSTGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGV
 HTFPAPLVQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEP
 KSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEELLGGPSVFLFPPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVS
 HEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK
 EYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSDELTKNQVSLTC
 LVKGFPSPDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRW
 QQGNVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

or that of an allotypic variant of SEQ ID NO: 291 and have the following amino acid sequences:

(SEQ ID NO: 277; allotype specific amino acid residues are in bold and underlined)
 ASTKGPSVPLAPSSKSTGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGV
 HTFPAPLVQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEP
 KSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEELLGGPSVFLFPPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVS
 HEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK
 EYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTC
 LVKGFPSPDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRW
 QQGNVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

[0228] A VH domain of an anti-TIM3 antibody can comprise the amino acid sequence of any VH domain described herein fused to an effectorless constant region, e.g., the following effectorless human IgG1 constant domain amino acid sequences:

(SEQ ID NO: 294; "IgG1.1f," comprising substitutions L234A, L235E, G237A, A330S and P331S, which are underlined)
 ASTKGPSVPLAPSSKSTGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGV
 HTFPAPLVQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEP
 KSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAEGAPSVFLFPPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVS
 HEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK
 EYKCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTC

- continued

LVKGFPYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRW
QQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

or

(SEQ ID NO: 295; "IgG1.3f", comprising substitutions L234A, L235E and G237A, which are underlined)
ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDFPEPVTVWSNGALTSGV
HTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEP
KSCDKTHTCPCPPCAPAPEGAGPSVFLFPPPKKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDV
HEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSLTVLHQDWLNG
EYKCKVSNKALPAPEIKTISKAKGQPREPQYTLPPSR~~E~~MTKNQVSLTC
LVKGFPYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRW
QQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

[0229] For example, an allotypic variant of IgG1 comprises an K97R, D239E, and/or L241M (underlined and bolded above) and numbering according to that in SEQ ID NOs: 277, 294, and 295. Within the full length heavy region, e.g., 8C4 (SEQ ID NO: 3) and according to EU numbering, these amino acid substitutions are numbered K214R, D356E, and L358M. In some embodiments, the constant region of an anti-TIM3 antibody can further comprises one or more mutations or substitutions at amino acids L117, A118, G120, A213, and P214 (underlined above) as numbered in SEQ ID NO: 277, 294, and 295, or L234, A235, G237, A330 and P331, per EU numbering. In further embodiments, the constant region of an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises one or more mutations or substitutions at amino acids L117A, A118E, G120A, A213S, and P214S of SEQ ID NO: 291, or L234A, L235E, G237A, A330S and P331S, per EU numbering. The constant region of an anti-TIM3 antibody may also comprise one or more mutations or substitutions L117A, A118E and G120A of SEQ ID NO: 291, or L234A, L235E and G237A, per EU numbering.

[0230] Alternatively, a VH domain of an anti-TIM3 antibody can comprise the amino acid sequence of any VH domain described herein fused to a human IgG4 constant region, e.g., the following human IgG4 amino acid sequence or variants thereof:

(SEQ ID NO: 292, comprising S228P)
ASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSEAALGCLVKDFPEPVTVWSNGALTSGV
HTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVHDKPSNTKVDRVE
KYGPPCSCAPAEFLGGPSVFLEPPKKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSQE
PEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNYTVVSLTVLHQDWLNG
EYKCKVSNKLPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQYTLPPSQEEMTKNQVSLTCLV
GFYPPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQE
NVFSCSVMHEALNHYTQKSLSLGK.

[0231] A VL domain described herein can be fused to the constant domain of a human Kappa or Lambda light chain. For example, a VL domain of an anti-TIM3 antibody can comprise the amino acid sequence of any VL domain described herein fused to the following human IgG1 kappa light chain amino acid sequence: RTVAAPSVIFPPSD-EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNEYPREAKVQWKVDNALQS-

GNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTLTLS KADYEHKVY-
ACEVTHQGLLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 278)

[0232] In certain embodiments, the heavy chain constant region comprises a lysine or another amino acid at the C-terminus, e.g., it comprises the following last amino acids: LSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 279) in the heavy chain. In certain embodiments, the heavy chain constant region is lacking one or more amino acids at the C-terminus, and has, e.g., the C-terminal sequence LSPG (SEQ ID NO: 280) or LSP (SEQ ID NO: 281).

[0233] The amino acid sequences of exemplary heavy and light chains correspond to SEQ ID NOS: 1-28, 72-111, 301-354, for the heavy chains and SEQ ID NOS: 29-30 and 32-33 for the light chains.

[0234] Provided herein are isolated anti-human TIM3 antibodies, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising: (a1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 301 (or 302) and 29, respectively;

(a2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 1 (or 8) and 29, respectively;

(a3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 15 (or 22) and 29, respectively;

(a4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 303 (or 304) and 29, respectively;

(a5) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 72 (or 82) and 29, respectively;

(a6) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 92 (or 102) and 29, respectively;

(a7) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 305 (or 306) and 29, respectively;

(a8) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 73 (or 83) and 29, respectively;

(a9) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 93 (or 103) and 29, respectively;

(a10) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 307 (or 308) and 29, respectively;

(a11) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 74 (or 84) and 29, respectively;

(a12) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 94 (or 104) and 29, respectively;

(a13) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 309 (or 310) and 29, respectively;

(a14) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 75 (or 85) and 29, respectively;

(a15) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 95 (or 105) and 29, respectively;

(a16) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 311 (or 312) and 29, respectively;

(a17) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 76 (or 86) and 29, respectively;

(a18) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 96 (or 106) and 29, respectively;

(a19) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 313 (or 314) and 29, respectively;

(a20) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 77 (or 87) and 29, respectively;

(a21) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 97 (or 107) and 29, respectively;

(a22) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 315 (or 316) and 29, respectively;

(a23) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 78 (or 88) and 29, respectively;

(a24) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 98 (or 108) and 29, respectively;

(a25) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 317 (or 318) and 29, respectively;
(a26) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 79 (or 89) and 29, respectively;
(a27) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 99 (or 109) and 29, respectively;
(a28) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 319 (or 320) and 29, respectively;
(a29) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 349 (or 350) and 29, respectively;
(a30) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 351 (or 352) and 29, respectively;
(a31) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 353 (or 354) and 29, respectively;
(b1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 321 (or 322) and 30, respectively;
(b2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 2 (or 9) and 30, respectively;
(b3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 16 (or 23) and 30, respectively;
(b4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 323 (or 324) and 30, respectively;
(b5) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 80 (or 90) and 30, respectively;
(b6) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 100 (or 110) and 30, respectively;
(b7) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 325 (or 326) and 30, respectively;
(c1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 327 (or 328) and 30, respectively;
(c2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 3 (or 10) and 30, respectively;
(c3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 17 (or 24) and 30, respectively;
(c4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 329 (or 330) and 30, respectively;
(d1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 331 (or 332) and 29, respectively;
(d2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 4 (or 11) and 29, respectively;
(d3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 18 (or 25) and 29, respectively;
(d4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 333 (or 334) and 29, respectively;
(e1.1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 335 (or 336) and 32, respectively;
(e1.2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 335 (or 336) and 33, respectively;
(e1.3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 335 (or 336) and 31, respectively;
(e2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 5 (or 12) and 33, respectively;
(e3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 19 (or 26) and 33, respectively;
(e4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 337 (or 338) and 33, respectively;
(e5) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 81 (or 91) and 33, respectively;
(e6) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 101 (or 111) and 33, respectively;
(e7) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 339 (or 340) and 33, respectively;
(f1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 341 (or 342) and 29, respectively;

(f2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 6 (or 13) and 29, respectively;

(f3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 20 (or 27) and 29, respectively;

(f4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 343 (or 344) and 29, respectively;

(g1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 345 (or 346) and 30, respectively;

(g2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 7 (or 14) and 30, respectively;

(g3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 21 (or 28) and 30, respectively; or

(g4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 347 (or 348) and 30, respectively; wherein the antibody specifically binds to human TIM3.

[0235] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a combination of a heavy and light chain sequences set forth herein, e.g., in the preceding paragraph, wherein the antibody comprises two heavy chains and two light chains, and can further comprise at least one disulfide bond linking the two heavy chains together. The antibodies can also comprise disulfide bonds linking each of the light chains to each of the heavy chains.

[0236] Heavy and light chains comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 99%, 98%, 97%, 96%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75% or 70% identical to any of the heavy or light chains set forth herein (or their variable regions), e.g., SEQ ID NOs: 1-33, 72-111, and 301-354 can be used for forming anti-human TIM3 antibodies having the desired characteristics, e.g., those further described herein. Exemplary variants are those comprising an allotypic variation, e.g., in the constant domain, and/or a mutation in the variable or constant region, such as the mutations disclosed herein. Heavy and light chains comprising an amino acid sequence that differs in at most 1-30, 1-25, 1-20, 1-15, 1-10, 1-5, 1-4, 1-3, 1-2 or 1 amino acid (by substitution, addition or deletion) from any of the heavy or light chains set forth herein (or their variable regions) can be used for forming anti-human TIM3 antibodies having the desired characteristics, e.g., those further described herein.

[0237] In various embodiments, the antibodies described above exhibit one or more, two or more, three or more, four or more, five or more, six or more, seven or more, eight or more, nine or more, ten or more, eleven or more, twelve or more, thirteen or more, fourteen or more, fifteen or more, or all of the following functional properties:

(1) binding to soluble human TIM3, e.g., with a KD of 10 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(2) binding to soluble cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a KD of 100 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 100 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(3) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with an EC50 of 1 ug/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 ug/mL to 1 ug/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);

(4) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(5) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with an EC50 of 20 ug/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 ug/mL to 20 ug/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);

(6) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(7) inducing or enhancing T cell activation (e.g., by blocking or reducing the inhibitory effect of TIM3), as evidenced by (i) increased IFN- γ production in TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs) and/or (ii) enhanced proliferation of TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs), e.g., as described in the Examples;

(8) stimulating T cell proliferation in a mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(9) inhibiting the binding of phosphatidylserine to TIM3, e.g., as measured by PS-hTIM3 “in-tandem” blocking assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(10) not internalizing or downregulating cell surface TIM3 when binding to TIM3 on cells;

(11) binding to one of the following regions of human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): (a) CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296); (b) RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298); (c) CPVFECG and RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NOs: 296 and 298, respectively); and (d) WTSRYWLNGDFR (SEQ ID NO: 297), e.g., as described in the Examples;

(12) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which one or more of amino acids L48, C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, R89, D104, R111, Q113, G116, M118, and D120 (as numbered in SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) is substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(13) competing in either direction or both directions for binding to human TIM3 with an antibody comprising VH and VL domains of any one of 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4, or TIM3.7, TIM3.8, TIM3.10, TIM3.11, TIM3.12, TIM3.13, TIM3.14, TIM3.15, TIM3.16, TIM3.17, and TIM3.18, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(14) binding to human TIM3 regions 49 VPVCWKG-GACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367) and 111 RIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) as determined by HDX-MS, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(15) having the heavy chain and/or light chain variable regions interact with at least 5, 10, 15, 20 or all of the following amino acids of human TIM3: P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120, and optionally T70 and/or I112, as determined by X-ray crystallography (e.g., described in the Examples; numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)); and/or

(16) (a) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 of amino acids C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, D120, and optionally D104 and Q113 (numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) are substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3; (b) binding to 49 VPVCWKG-GACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367), 111 RIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) and 119 NDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 373), as determined by HDX-MS, as described in the Examples; and/or (c) competing with or cross-blocking with the binding to human TIM3 of 13A3 or TIM3.18.IgG1.3, e.g., as described in the Examples.

[0238] Such antibodies include, for example, human antibodies, humanized antibodies, or chimeric antibodies.

[0239] In one embodiment, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein bind to a conformational epitope.

[0240] In one embodiment, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein bind to amino acid residues within the following region of mature human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): SEVEYRAEVGQNAFLPC-FYTPAAPGNLVPVCWKGKGACPVFECGNVVLRT-DERDVNYWTSRYWLNGDFRKGDVSILTENVTIADS-GIYCCRQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 299), corresponding to amino acid residues 1-99 of mature human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290) or amino acids 22 to 120 of human TIM3 having SEQ ID NO: 286.

[0241] In one embodiment, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein bind to amino acid residues within the following region of mature human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296), corresponding to amino acid residues 37-43 of mature human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290).

[0242] In one embodiment, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein bind to amino acid residues within the following region of mature human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): WTSRYWLNGDFR (SEQ ID NO: 297), corresponding to amino acid residues 57-83 of mature human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290).

[0243] In one embodiment, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein bind to amino acid residues within the following region of mature human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298), corresponding to amino acid residues 90-99 of mature human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290).

[0244] In one embodiment, anti-TIM3 antibodies have the same pattern of binding to wildtype and mutated human TIM3 as that of one or more of antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 and TIM3.2 to TIM3.18. In one embodiment, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to amino acid residues within the following regions of mature human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296), WTSRYWLNGDFRKGDVSILTEN-VTLAD (SEQ ID NO: 297), and/or RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298).

[0245] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to (1) 49 VPVCWKGKGACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367) and 111 RIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) or (2) 40 YTPAAPGNLVPVCWKGKGACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 369), 66 VVLRTDERDVNY⁷⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 370), 78 WTSRYWLNGDFRKGDVS 95 (SEQ ID NO: 371), 110 CRIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 372), and 119 NDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 373), as determined by HDX-MS, as described, e.g., in the Examples. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody interacts with regions of amino acid residues 40-62 and 111-127 of hTIM3, but does not significantly interact with other regions, such as the region that is N-terminal to amino acid residue Y40, the region that is located between amino acid residues E62 and R111, and the region that is C-terminal to amino acid residue L127, as determined by HDX-MS, as described, e.g., in the Examples.

[0246] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody has reduced binding to human TIM3 in which one or more of amino acids L48, C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, R89, D104, R111, Q113, G116, M118, and D120 (as numbered in SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) is substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3 and the antibody binds to

(1) ⁴⁹VPVCWGKGACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367) and ¹¹¹RIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) or (2) ⁴⁰YTPAAPGNLVPVCWGKGACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 369), ⁶⁶VVRLTDERDVNY⁷⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 370), ⁷⁸WTSRYWLNGDFRKGDVSL⁹⁵ (SEQ ID NO: 371), ¹¹⁰CRIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 372), and ¹¹⁹NDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 373), as determined by HDX-MS, as described, e.g., in the Examples.

[0247] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody has a similar pattern of binding to wild-type and mutated human TIM3 as that of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 or 13A3, i.e., the antibody:

[0248] (i) binds to (1) ⁴⁹VPVCWGKGACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367), ¹¹¹RIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368), and ¹¹⁹NDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 373), and, e.g., but does not bind significantly to (a) peptides having sequences located N-terminal of amino acid residue 49; (b) peptides having sequences located between amino acid residue 62 and 111 (e.g., ⁷⁸WTSRYWLNGDFRKGDVSL⁹⁵ (SEQ ID NO: 371)); and (c) peptides having sequences that are located C-terminal of amino acid residue 127, as determined by HDX-MS (e.g., as described in the Examples); [0249] (ii) fails to bind to human TIM3, or has significantly reduced binding to human TIM3, having one or more of the following amino acid mutations, as determined, e.g., using a yeast surface display method (e.g., as described in the Examples): C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, D120, and optionally D104 and Q113 (numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)); and/or

[0250] (iii) has the heavy chain and/or light chain variable regions interact with at least 5, 10, 15, 20 or all of the following amino acids of human TIM3: P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, I117, M118, D120, and optionally T70 and/or I112, as determined by X-ray crystallography (e.g., as described in the Examples; numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)).

[0251] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a heavy chain and a light chain, wherein the heavy chain is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 72-111, 305-354, 325-326, and 339-340, and/or the light chain is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 29-33.

[0252] As further discussed herein, the heavy chain constant region of anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be of any isotype, e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4, or combinations thereof and/or modifications thereof. An anti-TIM3 antibody can have effector function or can have reduced or no effector function. In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies comprise a modified heavy chain constant region that provides enhanced properties to the antibody.

[0253] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a heavy chain and a light chain, wherein the heavy chain is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 72-111, and 349-352, and/or the light chain is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 29-33.

III. Antibodies Having Particular Germline Sequences

[0254] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region from a particular germline heavy chain immunoglobulin gene and/or a light chain variable region from a particular germline light chain immunoglobulin gene.

[0255] As demonstrated herein, human antibodies specific for TIM3 have been prepared that comprise a heavy chain variable region that is the product of or derived from a human germline VH 4-39 gene, VH 4-59 gene, VH 1-46 gene, VH 3-11, VH 4-17 gene, VH 3-10 gene, VH 6-19 gene, VH 6-13 gene, VH JH5b gene and/or VH JH6b gene. Accordingly, provided herein are isolated monoclonal antibodies, or antigen-binding portions thereof, comprising a heavy chain variable region that is the product of or derived from a human VH germline gene selected from the group consisting of: VH 4-39, VH 4-59, VH 1-46, VH 3-11, VH 4-17, VH 3-10, VH 6-19, VH 6-13, VH JH5b, VH JH6b, and any combination thereof.

[0256] Human antibodies specific for TIM3 have been prepared that comprise a light chain variable region that is the product of or derived from a human germline VK A27 gene, VK JK5 gene, VK JK4 gene, VK L18 gene, and/or VK JK1 gene. Accordingly, provide herein are isolated monoclonal antibodies, or antigen-binding portions thereof, comprising a light chain variable region that is the product of or derived from a human VK germline gene selected from the group consisting of: VK A27, VK JK5, VK JK4, VK L18, VK JK1, and any combination thereof.

[0257] Anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein include those comprising a heavy chain variable region that is the product of or derived from one of the above-listed human germline VH genes and also comprising a light chain variable region that is the product of or derived from one of the above-listed human germline VK genes, as shown in the Figures.

[0258] As used herein, a human antibody comprises heavy and light chain variable regions that are “the product of or “derived from” a particular germline sequence if the variable regions of the antibody are obtained from a system that uses human germline immunoglobulin genes. Such systems include immunizing a transgenic mouse carrying human immunoglobulin genes with the antigen of interest or screening a human immunoglobulin gene library displayed on phage with the antigen of interest. A human antibody that is “the product of or “derived from” a human germline immunoglobulin sequence can be identified as such by comparing the amino acid sequence of the human antibody to the amino acid sequences of human germline immunoglobulins and selecting the human germline immunoglobulin sequence that is closest in sequence (i.e., greatest % identity) to the sequence of the human antibody. A human antibody that is “the product of or “derived from” a particular human germline immunoglobulin sequence can contain amino acid differences as compared to the germline sequence, due to, for example, naturally-occurring somatic mutations or intentional introduction of site-directed mutation. However, a selected human antibody typically is at least 90% identical in amino acids sequence to an amino acid sequence encoded by a human germline immunoglobulin gene and contains amino acid residues that identify the human antibody as being human when compared to the germline immunoglobulin amino acid sequences of other species (e.g., murine germline sequences). In certain cases, a human antibody can be at least 95%, or even at least 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence encoded by the germline immunoglobulin gene. Typically, a human antibody derived from a particular human germline sequence will display no more than 10 amino acid differences from the amino acid sequence encoded by the human

germline immunoglobulin gene. In certain cases, the human antibody can display no more than 5, or even no more than 4, 3, 2, or 1 amino acid difference from the amino acid sequence encoded by the germline immunoglobulin gene.

IV. Homologous Antibodies

[0259] Encompassed herein are antibodies having heavy and light chain variable regions comprising amino acid sequences that are homologous to the amino acid sequences of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, and wherein the antibodies retain the desired functional properties of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein.

[0260] For example, an isolated anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, can comprise a heavy chain variable region and a light chain variable region, wherein: (a) the heavy chain variable region comprises an amino acid sequence that is at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 34-40, 112-121, and 364, or comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-10, 1-15, 1-20, 1-25, or 1-50 amino acid changes (i.e., amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions) relative to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 34-40, 112-121, and 364, wherein optionally the heavy chain variable region comprises the CDR sequences of one of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein;

(b) the light chain variable region comprises an amino acid sequence that is at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 60-63, or comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-10, 1-15, 1-20, 1-25, or 1-50 amino acid changes (i.e., amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions) relative to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 60-63, wherein optionally the light chain variable region comprises the CDR sequences of one of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein;

(c) the antibody specifically binds to human TIM3, and (d) the antibody exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or all of the following functional properties:

(1) binding to soluble human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 10 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(2) binding to soluble cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 100 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 100 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(3) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with an EC_{50} of 1 ug/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 ug/mL to 1 ug/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);

(4) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(5) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with an EC_{50} of 20 ug/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 ug/mL to 20 ug/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);

(6) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(7) inducing or enhancing T cell activation (e.g., by blocking or reducing the inhibitory effect of TIM3), as evidenced by (i) increased IFN- γ production in TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs) and/or (ii) enhanced proliferation of TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs), e.g., as described in the Examples;

(8) stimulating T cell proliferation in a mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assay, e.g., as described in the Examples; (9) inhibiting the binding of phosphatidylserine to TIM3, e.g., as measured by PS-hTIM3 “in-tandem” blocking assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(10) not internalizing or downregulating cell surface TIM3 when binding to TIM3 on cells;

(11) binding to one of the following regions of human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): (a) CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296); (b) RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298); (c) CPVFECG and RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NOs: 296 and 298, respectively); and (d) WTSRYWLNGDFR (SEQ ID NO: 297), e.g., as described in the Examples;

(12) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which one or more of amino acids L48, C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, R89, D104, R111, Q113, G116, M118, and D120 (as numbered in SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) is substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(13) competing in either direction or both directions for binding to human TIM3 with an antibody comprising VH and VL domains of any one of 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4, or TIM3.7, TIM3.8, TIM3.10, TIM3.11, TIM3.12, TIM3.13, TIM3.14, TIM3.15, TIM3.16, TIM3.17, and TIM3.18, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(14) binding to human TIM3 regions $^{49}\text{VPVCWGK-GACPVFE}^{62}$ (SEQ ID NO: 367) and $^{111}\text{RIQ-IPGIMNDEKFNLKL}^{127}$ (SEQ ID NO: 368) as determined by HDX-MS, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(15) having the heavy chain and/or light chain variable regions interact with at least 5, 10, 15, 20 or all of the following amino acids of human TIM3: P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120, and optionally T70 and/or 1112, as determined by X-ray crystallography (e.g., described in the Examples; numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)); and/or

(16) (a) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 of amino acids C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, D120, and optionally D104 and Q113 (numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) are substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3; (b) binding to $^{49}\text{VPVCWGKGACPVFE}^{62}$ (SEQ ID NO: 367), $^{111}\text{RIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL}^{127}$ (SEQ ID NO: 368) and $^{119}\text{NDEKFNLKL}^{127}$ (SEQ ID NO: 373), as determined by HDX-MS, as described in the Examples; and/or (c) competing with or cross-blocking with the binding to human TIM3 of 13A3 or TIM3.18.IgG1.3, e.g., as described in the Examples.

[0261] In various embodiments, the antibody can exhibit one or more, two or more, three or more, four or more, five or more, six or more, seven or more, eight or more, nine or more, or all of the functional properties listed as (1) through (16) above. The antibody can be, for example, a human antibody, a humanized antibody or a chimeric antibody.

[0262] An isolated anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, can comprise a heavy chain and a light chain, wherein:

- (a) the heavy chain comprises an amino acid sequence that is at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1-28, 72-111, and 349-352, or comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-10, 1-15, 1-20, 1-25, or 1-50 amino acid changes (i.e., amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions) relative to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1-28, 72-111, and 349-352, with the proviso that, in certain embodiments, if the sequence is that of an effectorless heavy chain, the mutations rendering the heavy chain effectorless are not modified (e.g., no modification is made to R214, A234, E235, A237, 5330 and 5331) for IgG1.1 constant regions, and no modification is made to R214, A234 and E235 for IgG1.3 constant regions, wherein optionally the heavy chain variable region comprises the CDR sequences of one of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein;
- (b) the light chain comprises an amino acid sequence that is at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 29-31, or comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-10, 1-15, 1-20, 1-25, or 1-50 amino acid changes (i.e., amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions) relative to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 29-31, wherein optionally the light chain variable region comprises the CDR sequences of one of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein;
- (c) the antibody specifically binds to human TIM3, and
- (d) the antibody exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or all of the following functional properties:

- (1) binding to soluble human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 10 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (2) binding to soluble cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 100 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 100 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (3) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with an EC_{50} of 1 μ g/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 μ g/mL to 1 μ g/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);
- (4) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (5) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with an EC_{50} of 20 μ g/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 μ g/mL to 20 μ g/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);
- (6) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (7) inducing or enhancing T cell activation (e.g., by blocking or reducing the inhibitory effect of TIM3), as evidenced by (i) increased IFN- γ production in TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs) and/or (ii) enhanced proliferation of TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs), e.g., as described in the Examples;

- (8) stimulating T cell proliferation in a mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (9) inhibiting the binding of phosphatidylserine to TIM3, e.g., as measured by PS-hTIM3 “in-tandem” blocking assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (10) not internalizing or downregulating cell surface TIM3 when binding to TIM3 on cells;
- (11) binding to one of the following regions of human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): (a) CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296); (b) RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298); (c) CPVFECG and RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NOs: 296 and 298, respectively); and (d) WTSRYWLNGDFR (SEQ ID NO: 297), e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (12) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which one or more of amino acids L48, C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, R89, D104, R111, Q113, G116, M118, and D120 (as numbered in SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) is substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (13) competing in either direction or both directions for binding to human TIM3 with an antibody comprising VH and VL domains of any one of 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4, TIM3.7, TIM3.8, TIM3.10, TIM3.11, TIM3.12, TIM3.13, TIM3.14, TIM3.15, TIM3.16, TIM3.17, and TIM3.18, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (14) binding to human TIM3 regions 49 VPVCWGK-GACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367) and 11 RIQ-IPGMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) as determined by HDX-MS, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (15) having the heavy chain and/or light chain variable regions interact with at least 5, 10, 15, 20 or all of the following amino acids of human TIM3: P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120, and optionally T70 and/or I112, as determined by X-ray crystallography (e.g., as described in the Examples; numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)); and/or
- (16) (a) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 of amino acids C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, D120, and optionally D104 and Q113 (numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) are substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3; (b) binding to 49 VPVCWGKGACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367), 11 RIQIPGMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) and 119 NDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 373), as determined by HDX-MS, as described in the Examples; and/or (c) completing with or cross-blocking with the binding to human TIM3 of 13A3 or TIM3.18.IgG1.3, e.g., as described in the Examples.

[0263] Also provided are anti-TIM3 antibodies comprising a VH CDR1, VH CDR2, VH CDR3, VL CDR1, VL CDR2, and/or VL CDR3 that differs from the corresponding CDR of 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, or 1-5 amino acid changes (i.e., amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises 1-5 amino acid changes in each of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 of the CDRs relative to the corresponding sequence in 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises at total of 1-5 amino acid changes across all CDRs relative to the CDRs in 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18.

[0264] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises VH and VL CDRs consisting of those of 13A3, wherein one or more of the amino acids in one or more CDRs are those of one of the other anti-TIM3 antibodies disclosed herein.

[0265] For example, in certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a VH CDR1 comprising one or more amino acid modifications relative to SRSYYWG (SEQ ID NO: 41), and can comprise, e.g., the following degenerate sequence: $X_1X_2X_3X_4YX_5X_6$ (SEQ ID NO: 282), wherein X_1 is any amino acid, e.g., S or none; X_2 is any amino acid, e.g., R or none; X_3 is any amino acid, e.g., S, R, or D; X_4 is any amino acid, e.g., Y or H; X_5 is any amino acid, e.g., W or M; and X_6 is any amino acid, e.g., G, N, S, or H.

[0266] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a VH CDR2 comprising one or more amino acid modifications relative to SIYYSGFTYYNPSLKS (SEQ ID NO: 46), and can comprise, e.g., the following degenerate sequence: $X_1X_2X_3X_4GX_5X_6X_7X_8YX_9X_{10}X_{11}X_{12}X_{13}X_{14}$ (SEQ ID NO: 283), wherein X_1 is any amino acid, e.g., S, Y, I, or F; X_2 is any amino acid, e.g., Y, H, N, or S; X_3 is any amino acid, e.g., Y, P, G, T, or S; X_4 is any amino acid, e.g., S, T, R, or G; X_5 is any amino acid, e.g., F, S, or D; X_6 is any amino acid, e.g., S, T, or I; X_7 is any amino acid, e.g., I or none; X_8 is any amino acid, e.g., Y, N, or I; X_9 is any amino acid, e.g., N, Q, S, or A; X_{10} is any amino acid, e.g., P, S, Q, or D; X_{11} is any amino acid, e.g., S or K; X_{12} is any amino acid, e.g., L, F, or V; X_{13} is any amino acid, e.g., K or Q; and X_{14} is any amino acid, e.g., S or G.

[0267] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a VH CDR3 comprising one or more amino acid modifications relative to GGPYGDYAHWFDP (SEQ ID NO: 53), and can comprise, e.g., the following degenerate sequence:

$X_1X_2X_3X_4X_5X_6X_7X_8X_9X_{10}YGX_{11}X_{12}X_{13}X_{14}X_{15}X_{16}X_{17}X_{18}$ (SEQ ID NO: 284), wherein X_1 is any amino acid, e.g., D, E, or none; X_2 is any amino acid, e.g., F, G, or none; X_3 is any amino acid, e.g., Y or none; X_4 is any amino acid, e.g., G, S, or none; X_5 is any amino acid, e.g., G, T, or S; X_6 is any amino acid, e.g., G or S; X_7 is any amino acid, e.g., N, W, or none; X_8 is any amino acid, e.g., Y, S, E, or none; X_9 is any amino acid, e.g., Y or none; X_{10} is any amino acid, e.g., P or Y; X_{11} is any amino acid, e.g., D or none; X_{12} is any amino acid, e.g., Y or none; X_{13} is any amino acid, e.g., A or none; X_{14} is any amino acid, e.g., H or none; X_{15} is any amino acid, e.g., W or none; X_{16} is any amino acid, e.g., F or M; X_{17} is any amino acid, e.g., D or E; and X_{18} is any amino acid, e.g., P, I, V, Y, or L.

[0268] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a VH CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 53-59 and 126-129.

[0269] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a VL CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 64 or SEQ ID NO: 65.

[0270] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a VL CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 66 or SEQ ID NO: 67.

[0271] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a VL CDR3 comprising one or more amino acid modifications relative to QQYGSSPIT (SEQ ID NO: 68), and can comprise, e.g., the following degenerate sequence: $QQX_1X_2SX_3X_4X_5T$ (SEQ ID NO: 285), wherein X_1 is any

amino acid, e.g., F or Y; X_2 is any amino acid, e.g., N or G; X_3 is any amino acid, e.g., Y or S; X_4 is any amino acid, e.g., P or none; X_5 is any amino acid, e.g., I, R, or L.

[0272] Antibodies having sequences with homology to those of 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18, e.g., the VH and VL regions of SEQ ID NOs: 34-40, 112-121, or 364, and SEQ ID NOs: 60-63, respectively, or heavy and light chains of SEQ ID NOs: 1-28, 72-111, or 349-352, and SEQ ID NOs: 29-33, respectively, or CDRs, can be obtained by mutagenesis (e.g., site-directed or PCR-mediated mutagenesis) of nucleic acid molecules encoding SEQ ID NOs: 167-173 and/or SEQ ID NOs: 193-196 or SEQ ID NOs: 134-161 and/or SEQ ID NOs: 162-166, followed by testing of the encoded altered antibody for retained function (i.e., the functions set forth in (1) through (16) above) using the functional assays described herein.

V. Antibodies with Conservative Modifications

[0273] Anti-TIM3 antibodies can comprise a heavy chain variable region comprising CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 sequences and a light chain variable region comprising CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 sequences, wherein one or more of these CDR sequences comprise specified amino acid sequences based on the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein (e.g., 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18), or conservative modifications thereof, and wherein the antibodies retain the desired functional properties of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein. Accordingly, an isolated anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, can comprise a heavy chain variable region comprising CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences and a light chain variable region comprising CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences, wherein:

(a) the heavy chain variable region CDR3 sequence comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 53-59 and 126-129, and conservative modifications thereof, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4 or 1-5 conservative amino acid substitutions, wherein optionally the heavy chain variable region comprises the CDR sequences of one of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein;

(b) the light chain variable region CDR3 sequence comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 68-71, and conservative modifications thereof, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4 or 1-5 conservative amino acid substitutions, wherein optionally the light chain variable region comprises the CDR sequences of one of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein;

(c) the antibody specifically binds to human TIM3, and (d) the antibody exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or all of the following features:

(1) binding to soluble human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 10 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(2) binding to soluble cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 100 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 100 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(3) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with an EC_{50} of 1 μ g/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 μ g/mL to 1 μ g/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);

- (4) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (5) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with an EC_{50} of 20 μ g/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 μ g/mL to 20 μ g/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);
- (6) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (7) inducing or enhancing T cell activation (e.g., by blocking or reducing the inhibitory effect of TIM3), as evidenced by (i) increased IFN- γ production in TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs) and/or (ii) enhanced proliferation of TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs), e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (8) stimulating T cell proliferation in a mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (9) inhibiting the binding of phosphatidylserine to TIM3, e.g., as measured by PS-hTIM3 “in-tandem” blocking assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (10) not internalizing or downregulating cell surface TIM3 when binding to TIM3 on cells;
- (11) binding to one of the following regions of human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): (a) CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296); (b) RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298); (c) CPVFECG and RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NOs: 296 and 298, respectively); and (d) WTSRYWLNGDFR (SEQ ID NO: 297), e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (12) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which one or more of amino acids L48, C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, R89, D104, R111, Q113, G116, M118 and D120 (as numbered in SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) is substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (13) competing in either direction or both directions for binding to human TIM3 with an antibody comprising VH and VL domains of any one of 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4, or TIM3.7, TIM3.8, TIM3.10, TIM3.11, TIM3.12, TIM3.13, TIM3.14, TIM3.15, TIM3.16, TIM3.17, and TIM3.18, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (14) binding to human TIM3 regions 49 VPVCWGK-GACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367) and 111 RIQ-IPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) as determined by HDX-MS, e.g., as described in the Examples;
- (15) having the heavy chain and/or light chain variable regions interact with at least 5, 10, 15, 20 or all of the following amino acids of human TIM3: P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120, and optionally T70 and/or I112, as determined by X-ray crystallography (e.g., described in the Examples; numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)); and/or
- (16) (a) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 of amino acids C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, D120, and optionally D104 and Q113 (numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) are substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3; (b) binding to 49 VPVCWGK-GACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367), 111 RIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) and 119 NDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 373), as determined by HDX-MS, as described in the Examples; and/or (c) competing with or cross-blocking with the binding to human TIM3 of 13A3 or TIM3.18.IgG1.3, e.g., as described in the Examples.

[0274] In one embodiment, the heavy chain variable region CDR2 sequence comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 46-52 and 122-125, and conservative modifications thereof, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4 or 1-5 conservative amino acid substitutions; and the light chain variable region CDR2 sequence comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 66-67, and conservative modifications thereof, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4 or 1-5 conservative amino acid substitutions.

[0275] In another embodiment, the heavy chain variable region CDR1 sequence comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 41-45, and conservative modifications thereof, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4 or 1-5 conservative amino acid substitutions; and the light chain variable region CDR1 sequence comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 64-65, and conservative modifications thereof, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4 or 1-5 conservative amino acid substitutions.

[0276] In various embodiments, the antibody can exhibit one or more, two or more, three or more, four or more, five or more, six or more, seven or more, eight or more, nine or more, or all of the functional properties listed as (1) through (16) above. Such antibodies can be, for example, human antibodies, humanized antibodies or chimeric antibodies.

[0277] Conservative amino acid substitutions can also be made in portions of the antibodies other than, or in addition to, the CDRs. For example, conservative amino acid modifications can be made in a framework region or in the Fc region. A variable region or a heavy or light chain can comprise 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-10, 1-15, 1-20, 1-25, or 1-50 conservative amino acid substitutions relative to the anti-TIM3 antibody sequences provided herein. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a combination of conservative and non-conservative amino acid modification.

VI. Antibodies Binding to the Same Epitope or Competing for Binding

[0278] Also provided are antibodies that compete for binding to human TIM3 with one or more of the particular anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein (e.g., antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 and/or TIM3.2-TIM3.18). Such competing antibodies can be identified based on their ability to competitively inhibit binding to human TIM3 of one or more of monoclonal antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 and/or TIM3.2-TIM3.18 in standard TIM3 binding assays. For example, standard ELISA assays or competitive ELISA assays can be used in which a recombinant human TIM3 protein is immobilized on the plate, various concentrations of unlabeled first antibody is added, the plate is washed, labeled second antibody is added, and the amount of label is measured. If the increasing concentration of the unlabeled (first) antibody (also referred to as the “blocking antibody”) inhibits the binding of the labeled (second) antibody, the first antibody is said to inhibit the binding of the second antibody to the

target on the plate, or is said to compete with the binding of the second antibody. Additionally or alternatively, Biacore analysis can be used to assess the ability of the antibodies to compete. The ability of a test antibody to inhibit the binding of an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein to TIM3 demonstrates that the test antibody can compete with the anti-body for binding to human TIM3.

[0279] Accordingly, provided herein are anti-TIM3 antibodies that inhibit the binding of an anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein to TIM3 on cells, e.g., activated T cells, by at least 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% and/or whose binding to human TIM3 on cells, e.g., activated T cells, is inhibited by at least 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100%, e.g., as measured by ELISA or FACS, such as by using the assay described in the following paragraph.

[0280] An exemplary competition experiment to determine, e.g., whether a first antibody blocks the binding of (i.e., "competes with") a second antibody, can be conducted as described in the Examples, or as follows: activated human T cells are prepared as follows: Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells (PBMCs) are isolated from human whole blood using Ficoll gradient and activated with 10 µg/mL phytohaemagglutinin (PHA-L) (USBio#P3370-30) and 200 IU/mL recombinant IL-2 (Peprotech#200-02) for 3 days. The activated T cells are resuspended in FACS buffer (PBS with 5% Fetal Bovine Serum) and seeded at 10⁵ cells per sample well in a 96 well plate. The plate is set on ice followed by the addition of unconjugated first antibody at concentrations ranging from 0 to 50 µg/mL (three-fold titration starting from a highest concentration of 50 µg/mL). An unrelated IgG can be used as an isotype control for the first antibody and added at the same concentrations (three-fold titration starting from a highest concentration of 50 µg/mL). A sample pre-incubated with 50 µg/mL unlabeled second antibody can be included as a positive control for complete blocking (100% inhibition) and a sample without antibody in the primary incubation can be used as a negative control (no competition; 0% inhibition). After 30 minutes of incubation, labeled, e.g., biotinylated, second antibody is added at a concentration of 2 µg/mL per well without washing. Samples are incubated for another 30 minutes on ice. Unbound antibodies are removed by washing the cells with FACS buffer. Cell-bound labeled second antibody is detected with an agent that detects the label, e.g., PE conjugated streptavidin (Invitrogen, catalog#521388) for detecting biotin. The samples are acquired on a FACS Calibur Flow Cytometer (BD, San Jose) and analyzed with FLOWJO® software (Tree Star, Inc, Ashland, Oreg.). The results can be represented as the % inhibition (i.e., subtracting from 100% the amount of label at each concentration divided by the amount of label obtained with no blocking antibody). Typically, the same experiment is then conducted in the reverse, i.e., the first antibody is the second antibody and the second antibody is the first antibody.

[0281] In certain embodiments, an antibody at least partially (e.g., at least 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or 90%) or completely (100%) blocks the binding of the other antibody to the target, e.g., human TIM3 or portion thereof, and regardless of whether inhibition occurs when one or the other antibody is the first antibody. A first and a second antibody "cross-block" binding of each other to the

target, when the antibodies compete with each other both ways, i.e., in competition experiments in which the first antibody is added first and in competition experiments in which the second antibody is added first.

[0282] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies bind to the same epitope as that of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein (e.g., 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 and/or TIM3.2-TIM3.18), e.g., as determined by a given epitope mapping technique. Techniques for determining antibodies that bind to the "same epitope on TIM3" with the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein include, for example, epitope mapping methods, such as, x-ray analyses of crystals of antigen:antibody complexes which provides atomic resolution of the epitope. Other methods monitor the binding of the antibody to antigen fragments or mutated variations of the antigen where loss of binding due to a modification of an amino acid residue within the antigen sequence is often considered an indication of an epitope component (see FIG. 20). In addition, computational combinatorial methods for epitope mapping can also be used. Methods can also rely on the ability of an antibody of interest to affinity isolate specific short peptides (either in native three dimensional form or in denatured form) from combinatorial phage display peptide libraries. The peptides are then regarded as leads for the definition of the epitope corresponding to the antibody used to screen the peptide library. For epitope mapping, computational algorithms have also been developed which have been shown to map conformational discontinuous epitopes.

[0283] Antibodies that compete for binding with, or bind to the same epitope as, the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be identified by using art-known methods. For example, mice can be immunized with human TIM3 as described herein, hybridomas produced, and the resulting monoclonal antibodies screened for the ability to compete with an antibody described herein for binding to human TIM3. Mice can also be immunized with a smaller fragment of TIM3 containing the epitope to which the antibody binds. The epitope or region comprising the epitope can be localized by, e.g., screening for binding to a series of overlapping peptides spanning TIM3. Alternatively, the method of Jespers et al., *Biotechnology* 12:899, 1994 can be used to guide the selection of antibodies having the same epitope and therefore similar properties to an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein. Using phage display, first the heavy chain of the anti-TIM3 antibody is paired with a repertoire of (human) light chains to select a TIM3-binding antibody, and then the new light chain is paired with a repertoire of (human) heavy chains to select a (human) TIM3-binding antibody having the same epitope or epitope region as an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein. Alternatively variants of an antibody described herein can be obtained by mutagenesis of cDNA encoding the heavy and light chains of the antibody.

[0284] Alanine scanning mutagenesis, as described by Cunningham and Wells (1989) *Science* 244: 1081-1085, or some other form of point mutagenesis of amino acid residues in TIM3 can also be used to obtain TIM3 antibody binding characteristics.

[0285] Binding characteristics of a specific antibody can also be determined by assessing binding of the antibody to peptides comprising fragments of TIM3, e.g., non-denatured or denatured fragments. A series of overlapping peptides encompassing the sequence of TIM3 (e.g., human TIM3)

can be synthesized and screened for binding, e.g., in a direct ELISA, a competitive ELISA (where the peptide is assessed for its ability to prevent binding of an antibody to TIM3 bound to a well of a micro titer plate), or on a chip.

[0286] Binding characteristics of anti-TIM3 antibodies can also be obtained by MS-based protein footprinting, such as Hydrogen/deuterium exchange mass spectrometry (HDX-MS) and Fast Photochemical Oxidation of Proteins (FPOP). HDX-MS can be conducted, e.g., as described in WO2015/18735 and in Wei et al. (2014) *Drug Discovery Today* 19:95, the methods of which are specifically incorporated by reference herein. FPOP can be conducted as described, e.g., in Hambley and Gross (2005) *J. American Soc. Mass Spectrometry* 16:2057, the methods of which are specifically incorporated by reference herein.

[0287] Binding characteristics anti-TIM3 antibodies can also be obtained by structural methods, such as X-ray crystal structure determination (e.g., WO2005/044853), molecular modeling and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy, including NMR determination of the H-D exchange rates of labile amide hydrogens in TIM3 when free and when bound in a complex with an antibody of interest (Zinn-Justin et al. (1992) *Biochemistry* 31, 11335-11347; Zinn-Justin et al. (1993) *Biochemistry* 32, 6884-6891).

[0288] With regard to X-ray crystallography, crystallization can be accomplished using any of the known methods in the art (e.g., Giege et al. (1994) *Acta Crystallogr. D50*: 339-350; McPherson (1990) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 189: 1-23), including microbatch (e.g., Chayen (1997) *Structure* 5: 1269-1274), hanging-drop vapor diffusion (e.g., McPherson (1976) *J. Biol. Chem.* 251:6300-6303), seeding and dialysis. It is desirable to use a protein preparation having a concentration of at least about 1 mg/mL or about 10 mg/mL to about 20 mg/mL. Crystallization can be best achieved in a precipitant solution containing polyethylene glycol 1000-20,000 (PEG; average molecular weight ranging from about 1000 to about 20,000 Da), about 5000 to about 7000 Da, or about 6000 Da, with concentrations ranging from about 10% to about 30% (w/v). It can also be desirable to include a protein stabilizing agent, e.g., glycerol at a concentration ranging from about 0.5% to about 20%. A suitable salt, such as sodium chloride, lithium chloride or sodium citrate can also be desirable in the precipitant solution, in a concentration ranging from about 1 mM to about 1000 mM. The precipitant is buffered to a pH of from about 3.0 to about 5.0. Specific buffers useful in the precipitant solution can vary and are well-known in the art (Scopes, *Protein Purification: Principles and Practice*, Third ed., (1994) Springer-Verlag, New York). Examples of useful buffers include, but are not limited to, HEPES, Tris, MES and acetate. Crystals can be grown at a wide range of temperatures, including 2° C., 4° C., 8° C. and 26° C.

[0289] Antibody: antigen crystals can be studied using well-known X-ray diffraction techniques and can be refined using computer software such as X-PLOR (Yale University, 1992, distributed by Molecular Simulations, Inc.; see e.g., Blundell & Johnson (1985) *Meth. Enzymol.* 114 & 115, H. W. Wyckoff et al., eds., Academic Press; U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0014194), and BUSIER (Bricogne (1993) *Acta Cryst. D49*:37-60; Bricogne (1997) *Meth. Enzymol.* 276A:361-423, Carter & Sweet, eds.; Roversi et al. (2000) *Acta Cryst. D56*: 1313-1323), the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

[0290] Anti-TIM3 antibodies can bind to the same epitope as any of the anti-TIM3 antibodies having amino acid sequences described herein, as determined by an epitope mapping technique, such as a technique described herein.

[0291] Antibodies binding to human TIM3 and optionally cyno TIM3 with similar binding characteristics as the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein and determined by one of the methods used in the Examples, are encompassed herein.

[0292] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein bind to an epitope, e.g., a conformational epitope, in the extracellular portion of human TIM3, e.g., in the Ig like domain or IgV domain of the extracellular region, i.e., amino acids 22 to 130 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope located within amino acids 22 to 120 of human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 286) or 1-99 of mature human TIM3 (SEQ ID NO: 290) (see Examples). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to, or to an epitope within, a region consisting of amino acids 58-64 of human TIM3 having SEQ ID NO: 286, which corresponds to amino acid residues 37-43 of mature human TIM3 (CPVFECG, SEQ ID NO: 296; see FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to, or to an epitope within, a region consisting of amino acids 111-120 of human TIM3 having SEQ ID NO: 286, which corresponds to amino acid residues 90-99 of mature human TIM3 (RIQIPGIMND, SEQ ID NO: 298; see FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to, or to an epitope within, a region consisting of amino acids 58-64 of human TIM3 having SEQ ID NO: 286 (CPVFECG, SEQ ID NO: 296) and a region consisting of amino acids 111-120 of human TIM3 having SEQ ID NO: 286 (RIQIPGIMND, SEQ ID NO: 298; see FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to, or to an epitope within, a region consisting of amino acids 78-89 of human TIM3 having SEQ ID NO: 286, which corresponds to amino acid residues 57-83 of mature human TIM3 (WTSRY-WLNGDFR, SEQ ID NO: 297; see FIG. 20).

[0293] In one embodiment, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to substantially the same epitope as that of 13A3. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, and D120 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, D104, R111, Q113 and D120 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, and D120 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, D104, R111, Q113 and D120 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution.

[0294] In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to substantially the same epitope as that of 3G4. In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more

of amino acids residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G116, and M118 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, D104, G116, and M118 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G116, and M118 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, D104, G116, and M118 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution.

[0295] In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to substantially the same epitope as that of 17C3. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acids residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, and G116 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, D104, and G116 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, and G116 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, D104, and G116 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution.

[0296] In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to substantially the same epitope as that of 8B9. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acids residues L48, W78, S80, R81, W83, G86, D87, and R89 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody binds to an epitope (or region of human TIM3) comprising one or more of amino acid residues L48, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, and R89 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20). In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues L48, W78, S80, R81, W83, G86, D87, and R89 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3

protein in which one or more of amino acid residues L48, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, and R89 of SEQ ID NO: 286 is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not bind significantly, or only with significantly reduced binding affinity, to a human TIM3 protein in which one or more of amino acid residues L48, W78, S80, R81, W83, G86, D87, R89, and D104 of SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20) is changed to another amino acid, e.g., in a non-conservative amino acid substitution.

[0297] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies compete for binding to human TIM3 with (or inhibit binding of) anti-TIM3 antibodies comprising CDRs or variable regions described herein, e.g., those of antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 and any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18. In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies inhibit binding of antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 to human TIM3 by at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or by 100%. In certain embodiments, 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 inhibit binding of anti-TIM3 antibodies to human TIM3 by at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or by 100%. In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies inhibit binding of 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 to human TIM3 by at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or by 100% and 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 inhibit binding of the anti-TIM3 antibodies to human TIM3 by at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or by 100% (e.g., compete in both directions).

VII. Engineered and Modified Antibodies

[0298] Also provided are engineered and modified antibodies that can be prepared using an antibody having one or more of the VH and/or VL sequences disclosed herein as starting material to engineer a modified antibody, which modified antibody can have altered properties from the starting antibody. An antibody can be engineered by modifying one or more residues within one or both variable regions (i.e., VH and/or VL), for example within one or more CDR regions and/or within one or more framework regions. Additionally or alternatively, an antibody can be engineered by modifying residues within the constant region(s), for example to alter the effector function(s) of the antibody.

[0299] One type of variable region engineering that can be performed is CDR grafting. Antibodies interact with target antigens predominantly through amino acid residues that are located in the six heavy and light chain complementarity determining regions (CDRs). For this reason, the amino acid sequences within CDRs are more diverse between individual antibodies than sequences outside of CDRs. Because CDR sequences are responsible for most antibody-antigen interactions, it is possible to express recombinant antibodies that mimic the properties of specific naturally occurring antibodies by constructing expression vectors that include CDR sequences from the specific naturally occurring antibody grafted onto framework sequences from a different antibody with different properties (see, e.g., Riechmann, L et al. (1998) *Nature* 332:323-327; Jones, P. et al. (1986) *Nature* 321:522-525; Queen, C. et al. (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*

U.S.A. 86: 10029-10033; U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,539 to Winter, and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,530,101; 5,585,089; 5,693,762 and 6,180,370 to Queen et al.).

[0300] Accordingly, another embodiment described herein pertains to an isolated monoclonal antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 41-45, SEQ ID NOs: 46-52, 122-125, and SEQ ID NOs: 53-59, 126-129, respectively, and a light chain variable region comprising CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 64-65, SEQ ID NOs: 66-67, and SEQ ID NOs: 68-71, respectively. Thus, such antibodies contain the VH and VL CDR sequences of monoclonal antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any one of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18, yet can contain different framework sequences from these antibodies.

[0301] Such framework sequences can be obtained from public DNA databases or published references that include germline antibody gene sequences. For example, germline DNA sequences for human heavy and light chain variable region genes can be found in the “VBase” human germline sequence database (available on the Internet at www.mrc-cpe.cam.ac.uk/vbase), as well as in Kabat, E. A., et al. (1991) Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, Fifth Edition, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH Publication No. 91-3242; Tomlinson, I. M., et al. (1992) “The Repertoire of Human Germline V_H Sequences Reveals about Fifty Groups of V_H Segments with Different Hypervariable Loops” / *Mol. Biol.* 227:776-798; and Cox, J. P. L. et al. (1994) “A Directory of Human Germ-line V_H Segments Reveals a Strong Bias in their Usage” *Eur. J. Immunol.* 24:827-836; the contents of each of which are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

[0302] In some embodiments, the framework sequences for use in the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein are those that are structurally similar to the framework sequences used by the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein. The VH CDR1, 2 and 3 sequences, and the VL CDR1, 2 and 3 sequences, can be grafted onto framework regions that have the identical sequence as that found in the germline immunoglobulin gene from which the framework sequence derive, or the CDR sequences can be grafted onto framework regions that contain one or more mutations as compared to the germline sequences. For example, it has been found that in certain instances it is beneficial to mutate residues within the framework regions to maintain or enhance the antigen binding ability of the antibody (see e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,530,101; 5,585,089; 5,693,762 and 6,180,370 to Queen et al.).

[0303] Engineered anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein include those in which modifications have been made to framework residues within VH and/or VL, e.g., to improve the properties of the antibody, e.g., a mutation at amino acid 107 in 9F6. Typically such framework modifications are made to decrease the immunogenicity of the antibody. For example, one approach is to “backmutate” one or more framework residues to the corresponding germline sequence. More specifically, an antibody that has undergone somatic mutation can contain framework residues that differ from the germline sequence from which the antibody is derived. Such residues can be identified by comparing the

antibody framework sequences to the germline sequences from which the antibody is derived. To return the framework region sequences to their germline configuration, the somatic mutations can be “backmutated” to the germline sequence by, for example, site-directed mutagenesis or PCR-mediated mutagenesis. Such “backmutated” antibodies are also intended to be encompassed. Another type of framework modification involves mutating one or more residues within the framework region, or even within one or more CDR regions, to remove T cell epitopes to thereby reduce the potential immunogenicity of the antibody. This approach is also referred to as “deimmunization” and is described in further detail in U.S. Patent Publication No. 20030153043 by Carr et al.

[0304] Another type of variable region modification is to mutate amino acid residues within the VH and/or VL CDR1, CDR2 and/or CDR3 regions to thereby improve one or more binding properties (e.g., affinity) of the antibody of interest. Site-directed mutagenesis or PCR-mediated mutagenesis can be performed to introduce the mutation(s) and the effect on antibody binding, or other functional property of interest, can be evaluated in *in vitro* or *in vivo* assays as described herein and provided in the Examples. In some embodiments, conservative modifications (as discussed above) are introduced. The mutations can be amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions. Moreover, typically no more than one, two, three, four or five residues within a CDR region are altered.

[0305] Accordingly, also provided are isolated anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising:

(a) a VH CDR1 region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 41-45, or an amino acid sequence having one, two, three, four or five amino acid substitutions, deletions or additions as compared to SEQ ID NOs: 41-45;

(b) a VH CDR2 region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 46-52 and 122-125, or an amino acid sequence having one, two, three, four or five amino acid substitutions, deletions or additions as compared to SEQ ID NOs: 46-52 and 122-125;

(c) a VH CDR3 region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 53-59 and 126-129, or an amino acid sequence having one, two, three, four or five amino acid substitutions, deletions or additions as compared to SEQ ID NOs: 53-59 and 126-129;

(d) a VL CDR1 region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 64-65, or an amino acid sequence having one, two, three, four or five amino acid substitutions, deletions or additions as compared to SEQ ID NOs: 64-65;

(e) a VL CDR2 region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 66-67, or an amino acid sequence having one, two, three, four or five amino acid substitutions, deletions or additions as compared to SEQ ID NOs: 66-67; and

(f) a VL CDR3 region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 68-71, or an amino acid sequence having one, two, three, four or five amino acid substitutions, deletions or additions as compared to SEQ ID NOs: 68-71.

[0306] Methionine residues in CDRs of antibodies can be oxidized, resulting in potential chemical degradation and consequent reduction in potency of the antibody. Accord-

ingly, also provided are anti-TIM3 antibodies which have one or more methionine residues in the heavy and/or light chain CDRs replaced with amino acid residues which do not undergo oxidative degradation. In one embodiment, the methionine residues in the CDRs of antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 are replaced with amino acid residues which do not undergo oxidative degradation.

[0307] Similarly, deamidation sites can be removed from anti-TIM3 antibodies, particularly in the CDRs.

[0308] Anti-TIM3 variable regions described herein can be linked (e.g., covalently linked or fused) to an Fc, e.g., an IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 or IgG4 Fc, which can be of any allotype or isoallotype, e.g., for IgG1: G1m, G1m1(a), G1m2(x), G1m3(f), G1m17(z); for IgG2: G2m, G2m23(n); for IgG3: G3m, G3m21(g1), G3m28(g5), G3m11(b0), G3m5(b1), G3m13(b3), G3m14(b4), G3m10(b5), G3m15(s), G3m16(t), G3m6(c3), G3m24(c5), G3m26(u), G3m27(v); and for K, Km, Km1, Km2, Km3 (see, e.g., Jefferies et al. (2009) mAbs 1:1).

[0309] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 variable regions described herein are linked to an effectorless or mostly effectorless Fc, e.g., IgG1.

[0310] Generally, variable regions described herein can be linked to an Fc comprising one or more modification, typically to alter one or more functional properties of the antibody, such as serum half-life, complement fixation, Fc receptor binding, and/or antigen-dependent cellular cytotoxicity. Furthermore, an antibody described herein can be chemically modified (e.g., one or more chemical moieties can be attached to the antibody) or be modified to alter its glycosylation, to alter one or more functional properties of the antibody. Each of these embodiments is described in further detail below. The numbering of residues in the Fc region is that of the EU index of Kabat.

[0311] The Fc region encompasses domains derived from the constant region of an immunoglobulin, including a fragment, analog, variant, mutant or derivative of the constant region. Suitable immunoglobulins include IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, and other classes such as IgA, IgD, IgE and IgM. The constant region of an immunoglobulin is defined as a naturally-occurring or synthetically-produced polypeptide homologous to the immunoglobulin C-terminal region, and can include a CH1 domain, a hinge, a CH2 domain, a CH3 domain, or a CH4 domain, separately or in combination.

[0312] Ig molecules interact with multiple classes of cellular receptors. For example IgG molecules interact with three classes of Fcγ receptors (FcγR) specific for the IgG class of antibody, namely FcγRI, FcγRII, and FcγRIII. The important sequences for the binding of IgG to the FcγR receptors have been reported to be located in the CH2 and CH3 domains. The serum half-life of an antibody is influenced by the ability of that antibody to bind to an Fc receptor (FcR).

[0313] In certain embodiments, the Fc region is a variant Fc region, e.g., an Fc sequence that has been modified (e.g., by amino acid substitution, deletion and/or insertion) relative to a parent Fc sequence (e.g., an unmodified Fc polypeptide that is subsequently modified to generate a variant), to provide desirable structural features and/or biological activity.

[0314] Generally, variants of the constant region or portions thereof, e.g., CH1, CL, hinge, CH2 or CH3 domains

can comprise 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more mutations, and/or at most 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 mutation, or 1-10 or 1-5 mutations, or comprise an amino acid sequence that is at least about 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to that of the corresponding wild-type region or domain (CH1 CL, hinge, CH2, or CH3 domain, respectively), provided that the heavy chain constant region comprising the specific variant retains the necessary biological activity.

[0315] For example, one can make modifications in the Fc region in order to generate an Fc variant that (a) has increased or decreased antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC), (b) increased or decreased complement mediated cytotoxicity (CDC), (c) has increased or decreased affinity for C1q and/or (d) has increased or decreased affinity for a Fc receptor relative to the parent Fc. Such Fc region variants will generally comprise at least one amino acid modification in the Fc region. Combining amino acid modifications is thought to be particularly desirable. For example, the variant Fc region can include two, three, four, five, etc substitutions therein, e.g., of the specific Fc region positions identified herein.

[0316] A variant Fc region can also comprise a sequence alteration wherein amino acids involved in disulfide bond formation are removed or replaced with other amino acids. Such removal can avoid reaction with other cysteine-containing proteins present in the host cell used to produce the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein. Even when cysteine residues are removed, single chain Fc domains can still form a dimeric Fc domain that is held together non-covalently. In other embodiments, the Fc region can be modified to make it more compatible with a selected host cell. For example, one can remove the PA sequence near the N-terminus of a typical native Fc region, which can be recognized by a digestive enzyme in *E. coli* such as proline iminopeptidase. In other embodiments, one or more glycosylation sites within the Fc domain can be removed. Residues that are typically glycosylated (e.g., asparagine) can confer cytolytic response. Such residues can be deleted or substituted with unglycosylated residues (e.g., alanine). In other embodiments, sites involved in interaction with complement, such as the Clq binding site, can be removed from the Fc region. For example, one can delete or substitute the EKK sequence of human IgG1. In certain embodiments, sites that affect binding to Fc receptors can be removed, preferably sites other than salvage receptor binding sites. In other embodiments, an Fc region can be modified to remove an ADCC site. ADCC sites are known in the art; see, for example, Molec. Immunol. 29 (5): 633-9 (1992) with regard to ADCC sites in IgG1. Specific examples of variant Fc domains are disclosed for example, in WO 97/34631 and WO 96/32478.

[0317] In one embodiment, the hinge region of Fc is modified such that the number of cysteine residues in the hinge region is altered, e.g., increased or decreased. This approach is described further in U.S. Pat. No. 5,677,425 by Bodmer et al. The number of cysteine residues in the hinge region of Fc is altered to, for example, facilitate assembly of the light and heavy chains or to increase or decrease the stability of the antibody. In one embodiment, the Fc hinge region of an antibody is mutated to decrease the biological half-life of the antibody. More specifically, one or more amino acid mutations are introduced into the CH2-CH3 domain interface region of the Fc-hinge fragment such that the antibody has impaired Staphylococcal protein A (SpA)

binding relative to native Fc-hinge domain SpA binding. This approach is described in further detail in U.S. Pat. No. 6,165,745 by Ward et al.

[0318] In yet other embodiments, the Fc region is altered by replacing at least one amino acid residue with a different amino acid residue to alter the effector function(s) of the antibody. For example, one or more amino acids selected from amino acid residues 234, 235, 236, 237, 297, 318, 320, 322, 330, and/or 331 can be replaced with a different amino acid residue such that the antibody has an altered affinity for an effector ligand but retains the antigen-binding ability of the parent antibody. The effector ligand to which affinity is altered can be, for example, an Fc receptor or the C1 component of complement. This approach is described in further detail in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,624,821 and 5,648,260, both by Winter et al.

[0319] In another example, one or more amino acids selected from amino acid residues 329, 331 and 322 can be replaced with a different amino acid residue such that the antibody has altered Clq binding and/or reduced or abolished complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). This approach is described in further detail in U.S. Pat. No. 6,194,551 by Idusogie et al.

[0320] In another example, one or more amino acid residues within amino acid positions 231 and 239 are altered to thereby alter the ability of the antibody to fix complement. This approach is described further in PCT Publication WO 94/29351 by Bodmer et al.

[0321] In yet another example, the Fc region can be modified to decrease antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and/or to decrease the affinity for an Fcγ receptor by modifying one or more amino acids at the following positions: 234, 235, 236, 238, 239, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245, 247, 248, 249, 252, 254, 255, 256, 258, 262, 263, 264, 265, 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 276, 278, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 298, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 312, 313, 315, 320, 322, 324, 325, 326, 327, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337, 338, 340, 360, 373, 376, 378, 382, 388, 389, 398, 414, 416, 419, 430, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438 or 439. Exemplary substitutions include 236A, 239D, 239E, 268D, 267E, 268E, 268F, 324T, 332D, and 332E. Exemplary variants include 239D/332E, 236A/332E, 236A/239D/332E, 268F/324T, 267E/268F, 267E/324T, and 267E/268F/7324T. Other modifications for enhancing FcγR and complement interactions include but are not limited to substitutions 298 A, 333A, 334A, 326A, 2471, 339D, 339Q, 280H, 290S, 298D, 298V, 243L, 292P, 300L, 396L, 3051, and 396L. These and other modifications are reviewed in Strohl, 2009, *Current Opinion in Biotechnology* 20:685-691.

[0322] Fc modifications that increase binding to an Fcγ receptor include amino acid modifications at any one or more of amino acid positions 238, 239, 248, 249, 252, 254, 255, 256, 258, 265, 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 279, 280, 283, 285, 298, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 298, 301, 303, 305, 307, 312, 315, 324, 327, 329, 330, 335, 337, 338, 340, 360, 373, 376, 379, 382, 388, 389, 398, 414, 416, 419, 430, 434, 435, 437, 438 or 439 of the Fc region, wherein the numbering of the residues in the Fc region is that of the EU index as in abat (WO00/42072).

[0323] Other Fc modifications that can be made to Fcs are those for reducing or ablating binding to FcγR and/or complement proteins, thereby reducing or ablating Fc-mediated effector functions such as ADCC, ADCP, and CDC.

Exemplary modifications include but are not limited substitutions, insertions, and deletions at positions 234, 235, 236, 237, 267, 269, 325, 328, 330, and/or 331 (e.g., 330 and 331), wherein numbering is according to the EU index. Exemplary substitutions include but are not limited to 234A, 235E, 236R, 237A, 267R, 269R, 325L, 328R, 330S, and 331S (e.g., 330S, and 331S), wherein numbering is according to the EU index. An Fc variant can comprise 236R/328R. Other modifications for reducing FcγR and complement interactions include substitutions 297A, 234A, 235A, 237A, 318A, 228P, 236E, 268Q, 309L, 330S, 331S, 220S, 226S, 229S, 238S, 233P, and 234V, as well as removal of the glycosylation at position 297 by mutational or enzymatic means or by production in organisms such as bacteria that do not glycosylate proteins. These and other modifications are reviewed in Strohl, 2009, *Current Opinion in Biotechnology* 20:685-691.

[0324] Optionally, the Fc region can comprise a non-naturally occurring amino acid residue at additional and/or alternative positions known to one skilled in the art (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,624,821; 6,277,375; 6,737,056; 6,194,551; 7,317,091; 8,101,720; PCX Patent Publications WO 00/42072; WO 01/58957; WO 02/06919; WO 04/016750; WO 04/029207; WO 04/035752; WO 04/074455; WO 04/099249; WO 04/063351; WO 05/070963; WO 05/040217, WO 05/092925 and WO 06/0201 14).

[0325] Fc variants that enhance affinity for an inhibitory receptor FcγRIIb can also be used. Such variants can provide an Fc fusion protein with immunomodulatory activities related to FcγRIIb cells, including for example B cells and monocytes. In one embodiment, the Fc variants provide selectively enhanced affinity to FcγRIIb relative to one or more activating receptors. Modifications for altering binding to FcγRIIb include one or more modifications at a position selected from the group consisting of 234, 235, 236, 237, 239, 266, 267, 268, 325, 326, 327, 328, 330, 331, and 332, according to the EU index. Exemplary substitutions for enhancing FcγRIIb affinity include but are not limited to 234A, 234D, 234E, 234F, 234W, 235D, 235E, 235F, 235R, 235Y, 236D, 236N, 237A, 237D, 237N, 239D, 239E, 266M, 267D, 267E, 268D, 268E, 327D, 327E, 328F, 328W, 328Y, 330S, 331S, and 332E. Exemplary substitutions include 235Y, 236D, 239D, 266M, 267E, 268D, 268E, 328F, 328W, and 328Y. Other Fc variants for enhancing binding to FcγRIIb include 235Y/267E, 236D/267E, 239D/268D, 239D/267E, 267E/268D, 267E/268E, and 267E/328F.

[0326] The affinities and binding properties of an Fc region for its ligand can be determined by a variety of in vitro assay methods (biochemical or immunological based assays) known in the art including but not limited to, equilibrium methods (e.g., enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay (ELISA), or radioimmunoassay (RIA)), or kinetics (e.g., BIACORE analysis), and other methods such as indirect binding assays, competitive inhibition assays, fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET), gel electrophoresis and chromatography (e.g., gel filtration). These and other methods can utilize a label on one or more of the components being examined and/or employ a variety of detection methods including but not limited to chromogenic, fluorescent, luminescent, or isotopic labels. A detailed description of binding affinities and kinetics can be found in Paul, W. E., ed., *Fundamental immunology*, 4th Ed., Lippincott-Raven, Philadelphia (1999), which focuses on antibody-immunogen interactions.

[0327] In certain embodiments, the antibody is modified to increase its biological half-life. Various approaches are possible. For example, this can be done by increasing the binding affinity of the Fc region for FcRn. For example, one or more of more of following residues can be mutated: 252, 254, 256, 433, 435, 436, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,277,375. Specific exemplary substitutions include one or more of the following: T252L, T254S, and/or T256F. Alternatively, to increase the biological half life, the antibody can be altered within the CH1 or CL region to contain a salvage receptor binding epitope taken from two loops of a CH2 domain of an Fc region of an IgG, as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,869,046 and 6,121,022 by Presta et al. Other exemplary variants that increase binding to FcRn and/or improve pharmacokinetic properties include substitutions at positions 259, 308, 428, and 434, including for example 259I, 308F, 428L, 428M, 434S, 434I 1. 434F, 434Y, and 434X1. Other variants that increase Fc binding to FcRn include: 250E, 250Q, 428 L, 428F, 250Q/428L (Hinton et al. 2004, *J. Biol. Chem.* 279(8): 6213-6216, Hinton et al. 2006 *Journal of Immunology* 176:346-356), 256A, 272A, 286A, 305A, 307A, 307Q, 31 1A, 312A, 376A, 378Q, 380A, 382A, 434A (Shields et al., *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 2001, 276(9):6591-6604), 252F, 252T, 252Y, 252W, 254T, 256S, 256R, 256Q, 256E, 256D, 256T, 309P, 311S, 433R, 433S, 433I, 433P, 433Q, 434H, 434F, 434Y, 252Y/254T/256E, 433K/434F/436H, 308T/309P/311S (Dall Acqua et al. *Journal of Immunology*, 2002, 169:5171-5180, Dall'Acqua et al., 2006, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 281:23514-23524). Other modifications for modulating FcRn binding are described in Yeung et al., 2010, *J Immunol*, 182:7663-7671.

[0328] In certain embodiments, hybrid IgG isotypes with particular biological characteristics can be used. For example, an IgG1/IgG3 hybrid variant can be constructed by substituting IgG1 positions in the CH2 and/or CH3 region with the amino acids from IgG3 at positions where the two isotypes differ. Thus a hybrid variant IgG antibody can be constructed that comprises one or more substitutions, e.g., 274Q, 276K, 300F, 339T, 356E, 358M, 384S, 392N, 397M, 422I, 435R, and 436F. In other embodiments described herein, an IgG1/IgG2 hybrid variant can be constructed by substituting IgG2 positions in the CH2 and/or CH3 region with amino acids from IgG1 at positions where the two isotypes differ. Thus a hybrid variant IgG antibody can be constructed that comprises one or more substitutions, e.g., one or more of the following amino acid substitutions: 233E, 234L, 235L, -236G (referring to an insertion of a glycine at position 236), and 327A.

[0329] Moreover, the binding sites on human IgG1 for Fc γ RI, Fc γ RII, Fc γ RIII and FcRn have been mapped and variants with improved binding have been described (see Shields, R. L. et al. (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* 276:6591-6604). Specific mutations at positions 256, 290, 298, 333, 334 and 339 were shown to improve binding to Fc γ RIII. Additionally, the following combination mutants were shown to improve Fc γ RIII binding: T256A/S298A, S298A/E333A, S298A/K224A and S298A/E333A/K334A, which has been shown to exhibit enhanced Fc γ RIIIa binding and ADCC activity (Shields et al., 2001). Other IgG1 variants with strongly enhanced binding to Fc γ RIIIa have been identified, including variants with S239D/I332E and S239D/I332E/A330L mutations which showed the greatest increase in affinity for Fc γ RIIIa, a decrease in Fc γ RIIb binding, and strong cytotoxic activity in cynomolgus monkeys (Lazar et

al., 2006). Introduction of the triple mutations into antibodies such as alemtuzumab (CD52-specific), trastuzumab (HER2/neu-specific), rituximab (CD20-specific), and cetuximab (EGFR-specific) translated into greatly enhanced ADCC activity in vitro, and the S239D/I332E variant showed an enhanced capacity to deplete B cells in monkeys (Lazar et al., 2006). In addition, IgG1 mutants containing L235V, F243L, R292P, Y300L and P396L mutations which exhibited enhanced binding to Fc γ RIIIa and concomitantly enhanced ADCC activity in transgenic mice expressing human Fc γ RIIIa in models of B cell malignancies and breast cancer have been identified (Stavenhagen et al., 2007; Nordstrom et al., 2011). Other Fc mutants that can be used include: S298A/E333A/L334A, S239D/I332E, S239D/I332E/A330L, L235V/F243L/R292P/Y300L/P396L, and M428L/N434S.

[0330] In certain embodiments, an Fc is chosen that has reduced binding to Fc γ Rs. An exemplary Fc, e.g., IgG1 Fc, with reduced Fc γ R binding comprises the following three amino acid substitutions: L234A, L235E and G237A.

[0331] In certain embodiments, an Fc is chosen that has reduced complement fixation. An exemplary Fc, e.g., IgG1 Fc, with reduced complement fixation has the following two amino acid substitutions: A330S and P331S.

[0332] In certain embodiments, an Fc is chosen that has essentially no effector function, i.e., it has reduced binding to Fc γ Rs and reduced complement fixation. An exemplary Fc, e.g., IgG1 Fc, that is effectorless comprises the following five mutations: L234A, L235E, G237A, A330S and P331S.

[0333] When using an IgG4 constant domain, it can include the substitution S228P, which mimics the hinge sequence in IgG1 and thereby stabilizes IgG4 molecules.

[0334] In still another embodiment, the glycosylation of an antibody is modified. For example, an aglycosylated antibody can be made (i.e., the antibody lacks glycosylation). Glycosylation can be altered to, for example, increase the affinity of the antibody for antigen. Such carbohydrate modifications can be accomplished by, for example, altering one or more sites of glycosylation within the antibody sequence. For example, one or more amino acid substitutions can be made that result in elimination of one or more variable region framework glycosylation sites to thereby eliminate glycosylation at that site. Such aglycosylation can increase the affinity of the antibody for antigen. Such an approach is described in further detail in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,714,350 and 6,350,861 by Co et al.

[0335] Glycosylation of the constant region on N297 can be prevented by mutating the N297 residue to another residue, e.g., N297A, and/or by mutating an adjacent amino acid, e.g., 298 to thereby reduce glycosylation on N297.

[0336] Additionally or alternatively, an antibody can be made that has an altered type of glycosylation, such as a hypofucosylated antibody having reduced amounts of fucosyl residues or an antibody having increased bisecting GlcNAc structures. Such altered glycosylation patterns have been demonstrated to increase the ADCC ability of antibodies. Such carbohydrate modifications can be accomplished by, for example, expressing the antibody in a host cell with altered glycosylation machinery. Cells with altered glycosylation machinery have been described in the art and can be used as host cells in which to express recombinant anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein to thereby produce an antibody with altered glycosylation. For example, EP 1,176,195 by Hanai et al. describes a cell line with a functionally

disrupted FUT8 gene, which encodes a fucosyl transferase, such that antibodies expressed in such a cell line exhibit hypofucosylation. PCT Publication WO 03/035835 by Presta describes a variant CHO cell line, Led 3 cells, with reduced ability to attach fucose to Asn(297)-linked carbohydrates, also resulting in hypofucosylation of antibodies expressed in that host cell (see also Shields, R. L. et al. (2002) *J. Biol. Chem.* 277:26733-26740). PCT Publication WO 99/54342 by Umana et al. describes cell lines engineered to express glycoprotein-modifying glycosyl transferases [e.g., beta(1,4)-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase III (GnTIII)] such that antibodies expressed in the engineered cell lines exhibit increased bisecting GlcNAc structures which results in increased ADCC activity of the antibodies (see also Umana et al. (1999) *Nat. Biotech.* 17: 176-180).

[0337] Another modification of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein is pegylation. An antibody can be pegylated to, for example, increase the biological (e.g., serum) half-life of the antibody. To pegylate an antibody, the antibody, or fragment thereof, typically is reacted with polyethylene glycol (PEG), such as a reactive ester or aldehyde derivative of PEG, under conditions in which one or more PEG groups become attached to the antibody or antibody fragment. In some embodiments, the pegylation is carried out via an acylation reaction or an alkylation reaction with a reactive PEG molecule (or an analogous reactive water-soluble polymer). As used herein, the term "polyethylene glycol" is intended to encompass any of the forms of PEG that have been used to derivatize other proteins, such as mono (Cl-CIO) alkoxy- or aryloxy-polyethylene glycol or polyethylene glycol-maleimide. In certain embodiments, the antibody to be pegylated is an aglycosylated antibody. Methods for pegylating proteins are known in the art and can be applied to the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein. See for example, EP 0 154 316 by Nishimura et al. and EP 0 401 384 by Ishikawa et al.

[0338] In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprises a heavy chain constant region and a light chain constant region, wherein the heavy chain constant region is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 263-266.

VIII. Antibody Physical Properties

[0339] Anti-TIM3 antibodies, e.g., those described herein, have some or all of the physical characteristics of the specific anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, such as the characteristics described in the Examples.

[0340] Anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can contain one or more glycosylation sites in either the light or heavy chain variable region. Such glycosylation sites can result in increased immunogenicity of the antibody or an alteration of the pK of the antibody due to altered antigen binding (Marshall et al., (1972) *Annu Rev Biochem* 41:673-702; Gala and Morrison (2004) *J. Immunol* 172:5489-94; Wallick et al., (1988) *J Exp Med* 168: 1099-109; Spiro (2002) *Glycobiology* 12:43R-56R; Parekh et al., (1985) *Nature* 316:452-7; Mimura et al., (2000) *Mol Immunol* 37:697-706). Glycosylation has been known to occur at motifs containing an N—X-S/T sequence. In some instances, an anti-TIM3 antibody does not contain variable region glycosylation. This can be achieved either by selecting antibodies that do not contain the glycosylation motif in the variable region or by mutating residues within the glycosylation region.

[0341] In certain embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein do not contain asparagine isomerism sites. The deamidation of asparagine can occur on N-G or D-G sequences and result in the creation of an isoaspartic acid residue that introduces a kink into the polypeptide chain and decreases its stability (isoaspartic acid effect).

[0342] Each antibody will have a unique isoelectric point (pi), which generally falls in the pH range between 6 and 9.5. The pi for an IgG1 antibody typically falls within the pH range of 7-9.5 and the pi for an IgG4 antibody typically falls within the pH range of 6-8. There is speculation that antibodies with a pi outside the normal range can have some unfolding and instability under *in vivo* conditions. Thus, an anti-TIM3 antibody can contain a pi value that falls in the normal range. This can be achieved either by selecting antibodies with a pi in the normal range or by mutating charged surface residues.

[0343] Each antibody will have a characteristic melting temperature, with a higher melting temperature indicating greater overall stability *in vivo* (Krishnamurthy R and Manning M C (2002) *Curr Pharm Biotechnol* 3:361-71). Generally, the $T_{M,i}$ (the temperature of initial unfolding) can be greater than 60° C., greater than 65° C., or greater than 70° C. The melting point of an antibody can be measured using differential scanning calorimetry (Chen et al., (2003) *Pharm Res* 20: 1952-60; Ghirlando et al., (1999) *Immunol Lett* 68:47-52) or circular dichroism (Murray et al., (2002) *J. Chromatogr Sci* 40:343-9).

[0344] In one embodiment, antibodies are selected that do not degrade rapidly. Degradation of an antibody can be measured using capillary electrophoresis (CE) and MALDI-MS (Alexander A J and Hughes D E (1995) *Anal Chem* 67:3626-32).

[0345] In another embodiment, antibodies are selected that have minimal aggregation effects, which can lead to the triggering of an unwanted immune response and/or altered or unfavorable pharmacokinetic properties. Generally, antibodies are acceptable with aggregation of 25% or less, 20% or less, 15% or less, 10% or less, or 5% or less. Aggregation can be measured by several techniques, including size-exclusion column (SEC), high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), and light scattering.

[0346] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody has a combination of structures and properties described in sections (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VI), (VII), (VIII), and (IX) above. In one embodiment, an anti-TIM3 antibody cross-competes with Antibodies 13A3, 17C3, 8B9, 8C4, 3G4, 17C8, and 9F6, as described in Sections I and/or VI, derived from the germline sequence as described in Section III, has conserved mutations as described in Section V, and/or has homology to the anti-TIM3 antibodies in Section I and II as described in Section IV in combination with one or more functional properties described anywhere herein.

IX. Methods of Engineering Antibodies

[0347] As discussed above, the anti-TIM3 antibodies having VH and VL sequences disclosed herein can be used to create new anti-TIM3 antibodies by modifying the VH and/or VL sequences, or the constant region(s) attached thereto. Thus, in another aspect described herein, the structural features of an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein are used to create structurally related anti-TIM3 antibodies that retain at least one functional property of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, such as binding to human TIM3

and cynomolgus TIM3. For example, one or more CDR regions of 17C3, 8B9, 8C4, 3G4, 17C8, 9F6, 13A3, or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 can be combined recombinantly with known framework regions and/or other CDRs to create additional, recombinantly-engineered, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, as discussed above. Other types of modifications include those described in the previous section. The starting material for the engineering method is one or more of the VH and/or VL sequences provided herein, or one or more CDR regions thereof. To create the engineered antibody, it is not necessary to actually prepare (i.e., express as a protein) an antibody having one or more of the VH and/or VL sequences provided herein, or one or more CDR regions thereof. Rather, the information contained in the sequence(s) is used as the starting material to create a “second generation” sequence(s) derived from the original sequence(s) and then the “second generation” sequence(s) is prepared and expressed as a protein.

[0348] Accordingly, provided herein are methods for preparing an anti-TIM3 antibody comprising:

(a) providing: (i) a heavy chain variable region antibody sequence comprising a CDR1 sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 41 to 45, a CDR2 sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 46 to 52 and 122-125, and/or a CDR3 sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 53 to 59 and 126-129; and (ii) a light chain variable region antibody sequence comprising a CDR1 sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 64 and 65, a CDR2 sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 66 and 67, and/or a CDR3 sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 68 to 71;

(b) altering at least one amino acid residue within the heavy chain variable region antibody sequence and/or the light chain variable region antibody sequence to create at least one altered antibody sequence; and

(c) expressing the altered antibody sequence as a protein.

[0349] Standard molecular biology techniques can be used to prepare and express the altered antibody sequence. In some embodiments, the antibody encoded by the altered antibody sequence(s) is one that retains one, some or all of the functional properties of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, which include:

(1) binding to soluble human TIM3, e.g., with a KD of 10 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(2) binding to soluble cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a KD of 100 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 100 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(3) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with an EC50 of 1 ug/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 ug/mL to 1 ug/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);

(4) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(5) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with an EC50 of 20 ug/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 ug/mL to 20 ug/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry (e.g., as described in the Examples);

(6) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(7) inducing or enhancing T cell activation (e.g., by blocking or reducing the inhibitory effect of TIM3), as evidenced by (i) increased IFN- γ production in TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs) and/or (ii) enhanced proliferation of TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs), e.g., as described in the Examples;

(8) stimulating T cell proliferation in a mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(9) inhibiting the binding of phosphatidylserine to TIM3, e.g., as measured by PS-hTIM3 “in-tandem” blocking assay, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(10) not internalizing or downregulating cell surface TIM3 when binding to TIM3 on cells;

(11) binding to one of the following regions of human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): (a) CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296); (b) RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298); (c) CPVFECG and RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NOs: 296 and 298, respectively); and (d) WTSRYWLNGDFR (SEQ ID NO: 297), e.g., as described in the Examples;

(12) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which one or more of amino acids L48, C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, R89, D104, R111, Q113, G116, M118, and D120 (as numbered in SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) is substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(13) competing in either direction or both directions for binding to human TIM3 with an antibody comprising VH and VL domains of any one of 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4, or TIM3.7, TIM3.8, TIM3.10, TIM3.11, TIM3.12, TIM3.13, TIM3.14, TIM3.15, TIM3.16, TIM3.17, and TIM3.18, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(14) binding to human TIM3 regions 49 VPVCWGK-GACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367) and 111 RIQ-IPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) as determined by HDX-MS, e.g., as described in the Examples;

(15) having the heavy chain and/or light chain variable regions interact with at least 5, 10, 15, 20 or all of the following amino acids of human TIM3: P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120, and optionally T70 and/or I112, as determined by X-ray crystallography (e.g., described in the Examples; numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)); and/or

(16) (a) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 of amino acids C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, D120, and optionally D104 and Q113 (numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) are substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3; (b) binding to 49 VPVCWGKGACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367), 111 RIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) and 119 NDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 373), as determined by HDX-MS, as described in the Examples; and/or (c) competing with or cross-blocking with the binding of 13A3 or TIM3.18.IgG1.3, e.g., as described in the Examples.

[0350] The altered antibody can exhibit one or more, two or more, three or more, four or more, five or more, six or more, seven or more, eight or more, nine or more, or all of the functional properties set forth as (1) through (16) above.

The functional properties of the altered antibodies can be assessed using standard assays available in the art and/or described herein, such as those set forth in the Examples (e.g., ELISAs, FACS).

[0351] In certain embodiments of the methods of engineering the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, mutations can be introduced randomly or selectively along all or part of an anti-TIM3 antibody coding sequence and the resulting modified anti-TIM3 antibodies can be screened for binding activity and/or other functional properties as described herein. Mutational methods have been described in the art. For example, PCT Publication WO 02/092780 by Short describes methods for creating and screening antibody mutations using saturation mutagenesis, synthetic ligation assembly, or a combination thereof. Alternatively, PCT Publication WO 03/074679 by Lazar et al. describes methods of using computational screening methods to optimize physiochemical properties of antibodies.

X. Nucleic Acid Molecules

[0352] Another aspect described herein pertains to nucleic acid molecules that encode the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein. The nucleic acids can be present in whole cells, in a cell lysate, or in a partially purified or substantially pure form. A nucleic acid is “isolated” or “rendered substantially pure” when purified away from other cellular components or other contaminants, e.g., other cellular nucleic acids (e.g., other chromosomal DNA, e.g., the chromosomal DNA that is linked to the isolated DNA in nature) or proteins, by standard techniques, including alkaline/SDS treatment, CsCl banding, column chromatography, restriction enzymes, agarose gel electrophoresis and others well known in the art. See, F. Ausubel, et al., ed. (1987) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene Publishing and Wiley Interscience, New York. A nucleic acid described herein can be, for example, DNA or RNA and can or cannot contain intronic sequences. In a certain embodiments, the nucleic acid is a cDNA molecule.

[0353] Nucleic acids described herein can be obtained using standard molecular biology techniques. For antibodies expressed by hybridomas (e.g., hybridomas prepared from transgenic mice carrying human immunoglobulin genes as described further below), cDNAs encoding the light and heavy chains of the antibody made by the hybridoma can be obtained by standard PCR amplification or cDNA cloning techniques. For antibodies obtained from an immunoglobulin gene library (e.g., using phage display techniques), nucleic acid encoding the antibody can be recovered from the library.

[0354] Some nucleic acids molecules described herein are those encoding the VH and VL sequences of the 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4, 17C8 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 antibodies. Exemplary DNA sequences encoding the VH sequences of 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 167 to 173, 245 to 254, and 359. Exemplary DNA sequences encoding the VL sequences of 13A3, 17C3, and 3G4 are set forth in SEQ ID NO: 193. Exemplary DNA sequences encoding the VL sequences of 8B9, 8C4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NO: 194. Exemplary DNA sequences encoding the VL sequences of 9F6 are set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 194 to 196. Exemplary DNA sequences encoding the heavy chain sequences of 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 134 to 161, 205 to 244, and 355-358.

Exemplary DNA sequences encoding the light chain sequences of 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4, and 17C8 are set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 162-166.

[0355] Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature VH and VL domains of 13A3.IgG1.1 and 13A3.IgG1.3 (same variable region) antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 167 and 193, respectively. Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature heavy chains of 13A3.IgG1.1 and 13A3.IgG1.3 antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 134 and 148, respectively, and an exemplary nucleic acid encoding the mature light chain of 13A3.IgG1.1 and 13A3.IgG1.3 antibodies is set forth as SEQ ID NO: 162.

[0356] Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature VH and VL domains of 8B9.IgG1.1 and 8B9.IgG1.3 (same variable region) antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 168 and 194, respectively. Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature heavy chains of 8B9.IgG1.1 and 8B9.IgG1.3 antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 135 and 149, respectively, and an exemplary nucleic acid encoding the mature light chain of 8B9.IgG1.1 and 8B9.IgG1.3 antibodies is set forth as SEQ ID NO: 163.

[0357] Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature VH and VL domains of 8C4.IgG1.1 and 8C4.IgG1.3 (same variable region) antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 169 and 194, respectively. Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature heavy chains of 8C4.IgG1.1 and 8C4.IgG1.3 antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 136 and 150, respectively, and an exemplary nucleic acid encoding the mature light chain of 8C4.IgG1.1 and 8C4.IgG1.3 antibodies is set forth as SEQ ID NO: 163.

[0358] Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature VH and VL domains of 17C3.IgG1.1 and 17C3.IgG1.3 (same variable region) antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 170 and 193, respectively. Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature heavy chains of 17C3.IgG1.1 and 17C3.IgG1.3 antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 137 and 151, respectively, and an exemplary nucleic acid encoding the mature light chain of 17C3.IgG1.1 and 17C3.IgG1.3 antibodies is set forth as SEQ ID NO: 162.

[0359] Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature VH and VL domains of 9F6.IgG1.1 and 9F6.IgG1.3 (same variable region) antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 171 and 197, respectively. Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature heavy chains of 9F6.IgG1.1 and 9F6.IgG1.3 antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 138 and 152, respectively, and an exemplary nucleic acid encoding the mature light chain of 9F6.IgG1.1 and 9F6.IgG1.3 antibodies is set forth as SEQ ID NO: 166.

[0360] Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature VH and VL domains of 3G4.IgG1.1 and 3G4.IgG1.3 (same variable region) antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 172 and 193, respectively. Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature heavy chains of 3G4.IgG1.1 and 3G4.IgG1.3 antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 139 and 153, respectively, and an exemplary nucleic acid encoding the mature light chain of 3G4.IgG1.1 and 3G4.IgG1.3 antibodies is set forth as SEQ ID NO: 162.

[0361] Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature VH and VL domains of 17C8.IgG1.1 and 17C8.IgG1.3 (same variable region) antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 173 and 194, respectively. Exemplary nucleic acids encoding the mature heavy chains of 17C8.IgG1.1 and 17C8.IgG1.3 antibodies are set forth as SEQ ID NOS: 140 and 154, respectively, and an exemplary nucleic acid encoding the

mature light chain of 17C8.IgG1.1 and 17C8.IgG1.3 antibodies is set forth as SEQ ID NO: 163.

[0362] The above exemplary nucleic acids can further include a signal peptide set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 267 to 271 and 361. The nucleotide sequences encoding these signal peptides are set forth as SEQ ID NOs: 272 to 276, 362, and 363.

[0363] The nucleic acid molecules described herein may be modified to delete specific sequences, e.g., restriction enzyme recognition sequences, or to optimize codons.

[0364] A method for making 13A3 IgG1.1, 8B9 IgG1.1, 8C4 IgG1.1, 17C3 IgG1.1, 9F6 IgG1.1, 3G4 IgG1.1, 17C8 IgG1.1 and/or TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 IgG1.1 can comprise expressing the heavy chain and the light chains in a cell line comprising the nucleotide sequences encoding the heavy and light chains with a signal peptide, e.g., for 13A3 IgG1.1, SEQ ID NOs: 269 and 268, respectively. A method for making 13A3 IgG1.3, 8B9 IgG1.3, 8C4 IgG1.3, 17C3 IgG1.3, 9F6 IgG1.3, 3G4 IgG1.3, and/or 17C8 IgG1.3 can comprise expressing the heavy chain and the light chains in a cell line comprising the nucleotide sequences encoding the heavy and light chains with a signal peptide, e.g., for 13A3 IgG1.3, SEQ ID NOs: 274 and 273, respectively. Host cells comprising these nucleotide sequences are encompassed herein.

[0365] Once DNA fragments encoding VH and VL segments are obtained, these DNA fragments can be further manipulated by standard recombinant DNA techniques, for example to convert the variable region genes to full-length antibody chain genes, to Fab fragment genes or to a scFv gene. In these manipulations, a VL- or VH-encoding DNA fragment is operatively linked to another DNA fragment encoding another protein, such as an antibody constant region or a flexible linker. The term "operatively linked", as used in this context, is intended to mean that the two DNA fragments are joined such that the amino acid sequences encoded by the two DNA fragments remain in-frame.

[0366] The isolated DNA encoding the VH region can be converted to a full-length heavy chain gene by operatively linking the VH-encoding DNA to another DNA molecule encoding heavy chain constant regions (hinge, CH1, CH2, and/or CH3). The sequences of human heavy chain constant region genes are known in the art (see e.g., Kabat, E. A., et al. (1991) *Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest*, Fifth Edition, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH Publication No. 91-3242) and DNA fragments encompassing these regions can be obtained by standard PCR amplification. The heavy chain constant region can be an IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA, IgE, IgM or IgD constant region, for example, an IgG1 region. For a Fab fragment heavy chain gene, the VH-encoding DNA can be operatively linked to another DNA molecule encoding only the heavy chain CH1 constant region.

[0367] The isolated DNA encoding the VL region can be converted to a full-length light chain gene (as well as a Fab light chain gene) by operatively linking the VL-encoding DNA to another DNA molecule encoding the light chain constant region, CL. The sequences of human light chain constant region genes are known in the art (see e.g., Kabat, E. A., et al. (1991) *Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest*, Fifth Edition, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH Publication No. 91-3242) and DNA fragments encompassing these regions can be obtained by

standard PCR amplification. The light chain constant region can be a kappa or lambda constant region.

[0368] To create a scFv gene, the VH- and VL-encoding DNA fragments are operatively linked to another fragment encoding a flexible linker, e.g., encoding the amino acid sequence (Gly₄-Ser)₃, such that the VH and VL sequences can be expressed as a contiguous single-chain protein, with the VL and VH regions joined by the flexible linker (see e.g., Bird et al., (1988) *Science* 242:423-426; Huston et al., (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:5879-5883; McCafferty et al., (1990) *Nature* 348:552-554).

[0369] Also provided herein are nucleic acid molecules encoding VH and VL sequences that are homologous to those of the 17C3, 8B9, 8C4, 3G4, 17C8, 9F6, 13A3 and any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 antibodies. Exemplary nucleic acid molecules encode VH and VL sequences that are at least 70% identical, for example, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, or at least 99% identical, to nucleic acid molecules encoding the VH and VL sequences of the 17C3, 8B9, 8C4, 3G4, 17C8, 9F6, 13A3 or any of TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 antibodies. Also provided herein are nucleic acid molecules with conservative substitutions (i.e., substitutions that do not alter the resulting amino acid sequence upon translation of nucleic acid molecule), e.g., for codon optimization.

[0370] Also provided are nucleic acids encoding the VH and/or VL regions of anti-TIM3 antibodies, such as the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, which nucleic acids comprise a nucleotide sequence that is at least about 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to any of the nucleotide sequences encoding the VH and/or VL regions of anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein.

[0371] Also provided are nucleic acids encoding the heavy chain and/or the light chain of anti-TIM3 antibodies, such as the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, which nucleic acids comprise a nucleotide sequence that is at least about 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to any of the nucleotide sequences encoding the heavy and/or light chains of anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein.

XI. Antibody Production

[0372] Monoclonal anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be produced using a variety of known techniques, such as the standard somatic cell hybridization technique described by Kohler and Milstein, *Nature* 256: 495 (1975). Although somatic cell hybridization procedures are preferred, in principle, other techniques for producing monoclonal antibodies also can be employed, e.g., viral or oncogenic transformation of B lymphocytes, phage display technique using libraries of human antibody genes.

[0373] The preferred animal system for preparing hybridomas is the murine system. Hybridoma production in the mouse is a very well-established procedure. Immunization protocols and techniques for isolation of immunized splenocytes for fusion are known in the art. Fusion partners (e.g., murine myeloma cells) and fusion procedures are also known.

[0374] Chimeric or humanized anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be prepared based on the sequence of a murine monoclonal antibody prepared as described above. DNA encoding the heavy and light chain immunoglobulins can be obtained from the murine hybridoma of interest and engineered to contain non-murine (e.g., human) immuno-

globulin sequences using standard molecular biology techniques. For example, to create a chimeric antibody, the murine variable regions can be linked to human constant regions using methods known in the art (see e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567 to Cabilly et al.). To create a humanized antibody, the murine CDR regions can be inserted into a human framework using methods known in the art (see e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,539 to Winter, and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,530,101; 5,585,089; 5,693,762 and 6,180,370 to Queen et al.).

[0375] In one embodiment, the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein are human monoclonal antibodies. Such human monoclonal antibodies directed against TIM3 can be generated using transgenic or transchromosomal mice carrying parts of the human immune system rather than the mouse system. These transgenic and transchromosomal mice include mice referred to herein as HuMAb mice and KM mice, respectively, and are collectively referred to herein as "human Ig mice."

[0376] The HUMAB-MOUSE® (Medarex, Inc.) contains human immunoglobulin gene miniloci that encode un rearranged human heavy (μ and γ) and κ light chain immunoglobulin sequences, together with targeted mutations that inactivate the endogenous μ and κ chain loci (see e.g., Lonberg, et al., (1994) *Nature* 368(6474): 856-859). Accordingly, the mice exhibit reduced expression of mouse IgM or x, and in response to immunization, the introduced human heavy and light chain transgenes undergo class switching and somatic mutation to generate high affinity human IgGK monoclonal (Lonberg, N. et al. (1994), *supra*; reviewed in Lonberg, N. (1994) *Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology* 113:49-101; Lonberg, N. and Huszar, D. (1995) *Intern. Rev. Immunol.* 13: 65-93, and Harding, F. and Lonberg, N. (1995) *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 764:536-546). The preparation and use of HuMAb mice, and the genomic modifications carried by such mice, is further described in Taylor, L. et al. (1992) *Nucleic Acids Research* 20:6287-6295; Chen, J. et al., (1993) *International Immunology* 5: 647-656; Tuailion et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:3720-3724; Choi et al. (1993) *Nature Genetics* 4:117-123; Chen, J. et al. (1993) *EMBO J.* 12: 821-830; Tuailion et al. (1994) *Immunol.* 152:2912-2920; Taylor, L. et al. (1994) *International Immunology* 6: 579-591; and Fishwild, D. et al. (1996) *Nature Biotechnology* 14: 845-851. See further, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,789,650; 5,877,397; 5,661,016; 5,814,318; 5,874,299; and 5,770,429; all to Lonberg and Kay; U.S. Pat. No. 5,545,807 to Surani et al.; PCT Publication Nos. WO 92/03918, WO 93/12227, WO 94/25585, WO 97/13852, WO 98/24884 and WO 99/45962, all to Lonberg and Kay; and PCT Publication No. WO 01/14424 to Korman et al.

[0377] In certain embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein are raised using a mouse that carries human immunoglobulin sequences on transgenes and transchromosomes, such as a mouse that carries a human heavy chain transgene and a human light chain transchromosome. Such mice, referred to herein as "KM mice", are described in detail in PCT Publication WO 02/43478 to Ishida et al.

[0378] Still further, alternative transgenic animal systems expressing human immunoglobulin genes are available in the art and can be used to raise anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein. For example, an alternative transgenic system referred to as the Xenomouse (Abgenix, Inc.) can be

used; such mice are described in, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,939,598; 6,075,181; 6,114,598; 6, 150,584 and 6,162,963 to Kucherlapati et al.

[0379] Moreover, alternative transchromosomal animal systems expressing human immunoglobulin genes are available in the art and can be used to raise anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein. For example, mice carrying both a human heavy chain transchromosome and a human light chain transchromosome, referred to as "TC mice" can be used; such mice are described in Tomizuka et al. (2000) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 97:722-727. Furthermore, cows carrying human heavy and light chain transchromosomes have been described in the art (Kuroiwa et al. (2002) *Nature Biotechnology* 20:889-894) and can be used to raise anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein.

[0380] Additional mouse systems described in the art for raising human antibodies, e.g., human anti-TIM3 antibodies, include (i) the VELOCLMMUNE® mouse (Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), in which the endogenous mouse heavy and light chain variable regions have been replaced, via homologous recombination, with human heavy and light chain variable regions, operatively linked to the endogenous mouse constant regions, such that chimeric antibodies (human V/mouse C) are raised in the mice, and then subsequently converted to fully human antibodies using standard recombinant DNA techniques; and (ii) the MEMO® mouse (Mems Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.), in which the mouse contains un rearranged human heavy chain variable regions but a single rearranged human common light chain variable region. Such mice, and use thereof to raise antibodies, are described in, for example, WO 2009/15777, US 2010/0069614, WO 2011/072204, WO 2011/097603, WO 2011/163311, WO 2011/163314, WO 2012/148873, US 2012/0070861 and US 2012/0073004.

[0381] Human monoclonal anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can also be prepared using phage display methods for screening libraries of human immunoglobulin genes. Such phage display methods for isolating human antibodies are established in the art. See for example: U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,223,409; 5,403,484; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,571,698 to Ladner et al.; U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,427,908 and 5,580,717 to Dower et al.; U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,969,108 and 6,172,197 to McCafferty et al.; and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,885,793; 6,521,404; 6,544,731; 6,555,313; 6,582,915 and 6,593,081 to Griffiths et al.

[0382] Human monoclonal anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can also be prepared using SCID mice into which human immune cells have been reconstituted such that a human antibody response can be generated upon immunization. Such mice are described in, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,476,996 and 5,698,767 to Wilson et al.

[0383] XI.A. Immunizations

[0384] To generate fully human antibodies to TIM3, transgenic or transchromosomal mice containing human immunoglobulin genes (e.g., HCo12, HCo7 or KM mice) can be immunized with a purified or enriched preparation of the TIM3 antigen and/or cells expressing TIM3 or fragment thereof, as described for other antigens, for example, by Lonberg et al., (1994) *Nature* 368(6474): 856-859; Fishwild et al., (1996) *Nature Biotechnology* 14: 845-851 and WO 98/24884. Alternatively, mice can be immunized with DNA encoding human TIM3 or fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the mice can be 6-16 weeks of age upon the first infusion. For example, a purified or enriched prepara-

tion (5-50 µg) of the recombinant TIM3 antigen can be used to immunize the HuMAb mice intraperitoneally. In the event that immunizations using a purified or enriched preparation of the TIM3 antigen do not result in antibodies, mice can also be immunized with cells expressing TIM3, e.g., a cell line, to promote immune responses. Exemplary cell lines include TIM3-overexpressing stable CHO and Raji cell lines.

[0385] Cumulative experience with various antigens has shown that the HuMAb transgenic mice respond best when initially immunized intraperitoneally (IP) or subcutaneously (SC) with antigen in Ribi's adjuvant, followed by every other week IP/SC immunizations (up to a total of 10) with antigen in Ribi's adjuvant. The immune response can be monitored over the course of the immunization protocol with plasma samples being obtained by retroorbital bleeds. The plasma can be screened by ELISA and FACS (as described below), and mice with sufficient titers of anti-TIM3 human immunoglobulin can be used for fusions. Mice can be boosted intravenously with antigen 3 days before sacrifice and removal of the spleen and lymph nodes. It is expected that 2-3 fusions for each immunization can need to be performed. Between 6 and 24 mice are typically immunized for each antigen. Usually, HCo7, HCo12, and KM strains are used. In addition, both HCo7 and HCo12 transgene can be bred together into a single mouse having two different human heavy chain transgenes (HCo7/HCo12).

[0386] XI.B. Generation of Hybridomas Producing Monoclonal Antibodies to TIM3

[0387] To generate hybridomas producing human monoclonal anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, splenocytes and/or lymph node cells from immunized mice can be isolated and fused to an appropriate immortalized cell line, such as a mouse myeloma cell line. The resulting hybridomas can be screened for the production of antigen-specific antibodies. For example, single cell suspensions of splenic lymphocytes from immunized mice can be fused to Sp2/0 nonsecreting mouse myeloma cells (ATCC, CRL 1581) with PEG. Cells can be plated in flat bottom microtiter plate, followed by incubation in selective medium. After several weeks, cells can be cultured in medium. Individual wells can then be screened by ELISA for human monoclonal IgM and IgG antibodies. Once extensive hybridoma growth occurs, medium can be observed usually after 10-14 days. The antibody secreting hybridomas can be replated, screened again, and if still positive for human IgG, the monoclonal antibodies can be subcloned at least twice by limiting dilution. The stable subclones can then be cultured *in vitro* to generate small amounts of antibody in tissue culture medium for characterization.

[0388] To purify human monoclonal antibodies, selected hybridomas can be grown in two-liter spinner-flasks for monoclonal antibody purification. Supernatants can be filtered and concentrated before affinity chromatography with protein A-sepharose (Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J.). Eluted IgG can be checked by gel electrophoresis and high performance liquid chromatography to ensure purity. The buffer solution can be exchanged into PBS, and the concentration can be determined by OD280 using 1.43 extinction coefficient. The monoclonal antibodies can be aliquoted and stored.

[0389] XI.C. Generation of Transfectomas Producing Monoclonal Antibodies to TIM3

[0390] Antibodies can be produced in a host cell transfectoma using, for example, a combination of recombinant DNA techniques and gene transfection methods as is well known in the art (Morrison, S. (1985) *Science* 229: 1202).

[0391] For example, to express antibodies, or antibody fragments thereof, DNAs encoding partial or full-length light and heavy chains, can be obtained by standard molecular biology techniques (e.g., PCR amplification or cDNA cloning using a hybridoma that expresses the antibody of interest) and the DNAs can be inserted into expression vectors such that the genes are operatively linked to transcriptional and translational control sequences. In this context, the term "operatively linked" is intended to mean that an antibody gene is ligated into a vector such that transcriptional and translational control sequences within the vector serve their intended function of regulating the transcription and translation of the antibody gene. The expression vector and expression control sequences are chosen to be compatible with the expression host cell used. The antibody light chain gene and the antibody heavy chain gene can be inserted into separate vector or both genes are inserted into the same expression vector. The antibody genes are inserted into the expression vector(s) by standard methods (e.g., ligation of complementary restriction sites on the antibody gene fragment and vector, or blunt end ligation if no restriction sites are present). The light and heavy chain variable regions of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be used to create full-length antibody genes of any antibody isotype by inserting them into expression vectors already encoding heavy chain constant and light chain constant regions of the desired isotype such that the V_H segment is operatively linked to the C_H segment(s) within the vector and the V_L segment is operatively linked to the C_L segment within the vector.

[0392] Additionally or alternatively, the recombinant expression vector can encode a signal peptide that facilitates secretion of the antibody chain from a host cell. The antibody chain gene can be cloned into the vector such that the signal peptide is linked in-frame to the amino terminus of the antibody chain gene. The signal peptide can be an immunoglobulin signal peptide or a heterologous signal peptide (i.e., a signal peptide from a non-immunoglobulin protein).

[0393] In exemplary embodiments, the following signal peptides from human antibody heavy and light chains can be used: MDWTWRVFCLLAVAPGAHS (SEQ ID NO: 267); METPAQLLFLLLWLPDTTG (SEQ ID NO: 268); MKHLWFLLLVAAPRWVLS (SEQ ID NO: 269); MEF-GLSWVFLVAIIKGVQC (SEQ ID NO: 270); MDMRV-PAQLLGLLLWLPGARC (SEQ ID NO: 271) or MRAWIF-FLLCLAGRALA (SEQ ID NO: 361). In a particular embodiment, a signal sequence used for expression of any one of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein is SEQ ID NO: 361. Heavy and light chains of anti-TIM3 antibodies can be expressed with the respective signal sequence that was linked to each chain in the hybridoma from which they were cloned. Below are the signal sequences of various anti-TIM3 antibodies as present in the hybridoma from which they were cloned, which signal sequences can be used to express the same antibody or another antibody:

-continued

(i) Amino acid sequence of 13A3 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 269)
 MKHLWFFLLLVAAPRWVLS

(ii) Nucleic acid sequence of 13A3 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 274)
 ATGAAGCACCTGTGGTTCTTCCTCCTGCTGGTGGCGGCTCCAGATGGGT
 CCTGTCC

(iii) Amino acid sequence of 13A3 VL signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 268)
 METPAQLLFLLLLWLPDTTG

(iv) Nucleic acid sequence of 13A3 VL signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 273)
 ATGGAAACCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGA
 TACCACCGGA

(v) Amino acid sequence of 8B9 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 269)
 MKHLWFFLLLVAAPRWVLS

(vi) Nucleic acid sequence of 8B9 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 274)
 ATGAAGCACCTGTGGTTCTTCCTCCTGCTGGTGGCGGCTCCAGATGGGT
 CCTGTCC

(vii) Amino acid sequence of 8B9 VL signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 268)
 METPAQLLFLLLLWLPDTTG

(viii) Nucleic acid sequence of 8B9 VL signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 273)
 ATGGAAACCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGA
 TACCACCGGA

(ix) Amino acid sequence of 8C4 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 269)
 MKHLWFFLLLVAAPRWVLS

(x) Nucleic acid sequence of 8C4 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 274)
 ATGAAGCACCTGTGGTTCTTCCTCCTGCTGGTGGCGGCTCCAGATGGGT
 CCTGTCC

(xi) Amino acid sequence of 8C4 VL signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 268)
 METPAQLLFLLLLWLPDTTG

(xii) Nucleic acid sequence of 8C4 VL signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 273)
 ATGGAAACCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGA
 TACCACCGGA

(xiii) Amino acid sequence of 17C3 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 267)
 MDWTWRVFCLLAAPGAHS

(xiv) Nucleic acid sequence of 17C3 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 272)
 ATGGAAACCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGA
 TACCACCGGA

(xv) Amino acid sequence of 17C3 VL signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 268)
 METPAQLLFLLLLWLPDTTG

(xvi) Nucleic acid sequence of 17C3 VL signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 273)
 ATGGAAACCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGA
 TACCACCGGA

(xvii) Amino acid sequence of 9F6 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 270)
 MEFGLSWVFLVAIKGVQC

(xviii) Nucleic acid sequence of 9F6 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 275)
 ATGGAAACCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGA
 TACCACCGGA

(xix) Amino acid sequence of 9F6 VL1 signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 271)
 MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLPGARC

(xx) Nucleic acid sequence of 9F6 VL1 signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 276)
 ATGGACATGAGGGTCCCGCTCAGCTCTGGGCTTGCTGCTCTGGCT
 CCCAGGTGCCAGATGT

(xxi) Amino acid sequence of 9F6 VL2 and VL3 signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 268)
 METPAQLLFLLLLWLPDTTG

(xxii) Nucleic acid sequence of 9F6 VL2 and VL3 signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 273)
 ATGGAAACCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGA
 TACCACCGGA

(xxiii) Amino acid sequence of 3G4 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 270)
 MEFGLSWVFLVAIKGVQC

(xxiv) Nucleic acid sequence of 3G4 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 275)
 ATGGAAACCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCAGA
 TACCACCGGA

(xxv) Amino acid sequence of 3G4 VL signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 268)
 METPAQLLFLLLLWLPDTTG

-continued

(xxvi) Nucleic acid sequence of 3G4 VL signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 273)
 ATGGAAACCCCAGCGCAGCTCTCTTCCTCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCCAGA
 TACCACCGGA
 (xxvii) Amino acid sequence of 17C8 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 270)
 MEFGLSWVFLVATIIGVQC
 (xxviii) Nucleic acid sequence of 17C8 VH signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 275)
 ATGGAAACCCCAGCGCAGCTCTCTTCCTCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCCAGA
 TACCACCGGA
 (xxix) Amino acid sequence of 17C8 VL signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 268)
 METPAQLLFLLLWLPLDTTG
 (xxx) Nucleic acid sequence of 17C8 VL signal sequence:
 (SEQ ID NO: 273)
 ATGGAAACCCCAGCGCAGCTCTCTTCCTCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCCAGA
 TACCACCGGA.

[0394] In another embodiment, the heavy and light chains of the anti-TIM3 antibodies (e.g., TIM3.2 to TIM3.18) can be engineered with signal sequences that differ from those present in the hybridomas from which they were cloned. Examples of such sequences include, but not limited to, the following:

(i) Nucleic acid sequence of signal sequence for the heavy chain.
 (SEQ ID NO: 362)
 ATGAGGGCTGGATCTCTTCTGCTCTGCCTGGCCGGAGAGCGCTCG
 CA
 (ii) Nucleic acid sequence of signal sequence for the light chain.
 (SEQ ID NO: 363)
 ATGAGGGCTGGATCTCTTCTGCTCTGCCTGGCCGGCGCCCTGG
 CC
 (iii) Amino acid sequence of signal sequence for the heavy and light chains.
 (SEQ ID NO: 361)
 MRAWIFFLLCLAGRALA.

[0395] In addition to the antibody chain genes, recombinant expression vectors can carry regulatory sequences that control the expression of the antibody chain genes in a host cell. The term "regulatory sequence" is intended to include promoters, enhancers and other expression control elements (e.g., polyadenylation signals) that control the transcription or translation of the antibody chain genes. Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Goeddel (Gene Expression Technology. Methods in Enzymology 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990)). It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the design of the expression vector, including the selection of regulatory sequences, can depend on such factors as the choice of the host cell to be transformed, the level of expression of protein desired, etc. Preferred regulatory sequences for mammalian

host cell expression include viral elements that direct high levels of protein expression in mammalian cells, such as promoters and/or enhancers derived from cytomegalovirus (CMV), Simian Virus 40 (SV40), adenovirus, (e.g., the adenovirus major late promoter (AdMLP) and polyoma. Alternatively, nonviral regulatory sequences can be used, such as the ubiquitin promoter or β -globin promoter. Still further, regulatory elements composed of sequences from different sources, such as the SRa promoter system, which contains sequences from the SV40 early promoter and the long terminal repeat of human T cell leukemia virus type 1 (Takebe, Y. et al. (1988) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 8:466-472).

[0396] In addition to the antibody chain genes and regulatory sequences, recombinant expression vectors can carry additional sequences, such as sequences that regulate replication of the vector in host cells (e.g., origins of replication) and selectable marker genes. The selectable marker gene facilitates selection of host cells into which the vector has been introduced (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,399,216, 4,634,665 and 5,179,017, all by Axel et al.). For example, typically the selectable marker gene confers resistance to drugs, such as G418, hygromycin or methotrexate, on a host cell into which the vector has been introduced. Preferred selectable marker genes include the dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) gene (for use in dhfr- host cells with methotrexate selection/amplification) and the neo gene (for G418 selection).

[0397] For expression of the light and heavy chains, the expression vector(s) encoding the heavy and light chains is transfected into a host cell by standard techniques. The various forms of the term "transfection" are intended to encompass a wide variety of techniques commonly used for the introduction of exogenous DNA into a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell, e.g., electroporation, calcium-phosphate precipitation, DEAE-dextran transfection and the like.

[0398] Although it is theoretically possible to express the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein in either prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cells, expression of antibodies in eukaryotic cells, and most preferably mammalian host cells, is the most preferred because such eukaryotic cells, and in particular mammalian cells, are more likely than prokaryotic cells to assemble and secrete a properly folded and immunologically active antibody. Prokaryotic expression of antibody genes has been reported to be ineffective for production of high yields of active antibody (Boss, M. A. and Wood, C. R. (1985) *Immunology Today* 6: 12-13).

[0399] Certain mammalian host cells for expressing the recombinant anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein include Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO cells) (including dhfr- CHO cells, described in Urlaub and Chasin, (1980) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77:4216-4220, used with a DHFR selectable marker, e.g., as described in R. J. Kaufman and P. A. Sharp (1982) *Mol. Biol.* 759:601-621), NSO myeloma cells, COS cells and SP2 cells. In particular, for use with NSO myeloma cells, another expression system is the GS gene expression system disclosed in WO 87/04462, WO 89/01036 and EP 338,841. When recombinant expression vectors encoding antibody genes are introduced into mammalian host cells, the antibodies are produced by culturing the host cells for a period of time sufficient to allow for expression of the antibody in the host cells or, more preferably, secretion of the antibody into the culture medium in which the host cells are grown. Antibodies can be recovered from the culture medium using standard protein purification methods.

XII. Assays

[0400] Anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be tested for binding to human TIM3 by, for example, standard ELISA. Briefly, microtiter plates are coated with purified TIM3, and then blocked with bovine serum albumin. Dilutions of antibody (e.g., dilutions of plasma from TIM3-immunized mice) are added to each well and incubated. The plates are washed and incubated with secondary reagent (e.g., for human antibodies, a goat-anti-human IgG Fc-specific polyclonal reagent) conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP). After washing, the plates can be developed and analyzed by a spectrophotometer. Sera from immunized mice can then be further screened by flow cytometry for binding to a cell line expressing human TIM3, but not to a control cell line that does not express TIM3. Briefly, the binding of anti-TIM3 antibodies can be assessed by incubating TIM3 expressing CHO cells with the anti-TIM3 antibody. The cells can be washed and binding can be detected with an anti-human IgG Ab. Flow cytometric analyses can be performed using a FACScan flow cytometry (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, Calif.). Mice which develop the highest titers can be used for fusions.

[0401] An ELISA assay as described above can be used to screen for antibodies and, thus, hybridomas that produce antibodies that show positive reactivity with the TIM3 immunogen. Hybridomas that produce antibodies that bind with high affinity to TIM3 can then be subcloned and further characterized. One clone from each hybridoma, which retains the reactivity of the parent cells (by ELISA), can then be chosen for making a cell bank, and for antibody purification.

[0402] To purify anti-TIM3 antibodies, selected hybridomas can be grown for monoclonal antibody purification. Supernatants can be filtered and concentrated before affinity chromatography. Eluted IgG can be checked by gel electrophoresis and high performance liquid chromatography to ensure purity. The buffer solution can be exchanged, and the concentration can be determined. The monoclonal antibodies can be aliquoted and stored.

[0403] To determine if the selected anti-TIM3 monoclonal antibodies bind to unique epitopes, each antibody can be biotinylated using commercially available reagents (Pierce, Rockford, Ill.). Biotinylated MAb binding can be detected with a streptavidin labeled probe. Competition studies using unlabeled monoclonal antibodies and biotinylated monoclonal antibodies can be performed using TIM3 coated-ELISA plates as described above.

[0404] To determine the isotype of purified antibodies, isotype ELISAs can be performed using reagents specific for antibodies of a particular isotype. For example, to determine the isotype of a human monoclonal antibody, wells of microtiter plates can be coated with 1 μ g/ml of anti-human immunoglobulin overnight at 4° C. After blocking with 1% BSA, the plates are reacted with 1 μ g/ml or less of test monoclonal antibodies or purified isotype controls, at ambient temperature for one to two hours. The wells can then be reacted with either human IgG1 or human IgM-specific alkaline phosphatase-conjugated probes. Plates are developed and analyzed as described above.

[0405] To test the binding of monoclonal antibodies to live cells expressing TIM3, flow cytometry can be used, as described in the Examples. Briefly, cell lines expressing membrane-bound TIM3 (grown under standard growth conditions) are mixed with various concentrations of monoclo-

nal antibodies in PBS containing 0.1% BSA at 4° C. for 1 hour. After washing, the cells are reacted with Fluorescein-labeled anti-IgG antibody under the same conditions as the primary antibody staining. The samples can be analyzed by FACScan instrument using light and side scatter properties to gate on single cells and binding of the labeled antibodies is determined. An alternative assay using fluorescence microscopy can be used (in addition to or instead of) the flow cytometry assay. Cells can be stained exactly as described above and examined by fluorescence microscopy. This method allows visualization of individual cells, but can have diminished sensitivity depending on the density of the antigen.

[0406] Anti-TIM3 antibodies can be further tested for reactivity with the TIM3 antigen by Western blotting. Briefly, cell extracts from cells expressing TIM3 can be prepared and subjected to sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. After electrophoresis, the separated antigens will be transferred to nitrocellulose membranes, blocked with 20% mouse serum, and probed with the monoclonal antibodies to be tested. IgG binding can be detected using anti-IgG alkaline phosphatase and developed with BCIP/NBT substrate tablets (Sigma Chem. Co., St. Louis, Mo.).

[0407] Methods for analyzing binding affinity, cross-reactivity, and binding kinetics of various anti-TIM3 antibodies include standard assays known in the art, for example, BIACORE™ surface plasmon resonance (SPR) analysis using a BIACORE™ 2000 SPR instrument (Biacore AB, Uppsala, Sweden).

[0408] A variety of assays can be used to characterize the biological activity of anti-TIM3 antibodies (which can be used, e.g., for comparing different anti-TIM3 antibodies), such as those described herein:

[0409] (1) T cell activation assays, such as assays using purified T cells obtained from PBMCs of human donors. Assays can be conducted with total T cells or subpopulations thereof, e.g., Th1 cells, T cytotoxic cells, Treg cells, CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells, provided that they express TIM3. Activation may be measured by determining the level of secretion of certain cytokines, e.g., interferon- γ or IL-2 or the level of proliferation of the T cells. Without wanting to be limited to a particular mechanism of action, binding of TIM3 antibodies to TIM3 on T cells may prevent binding of TIM3 to a TIM3 ligand (TIM3 putative ligands include Galectin-9, HMGB1, Semaphorin-4A, CEACAM-1, ILT-4 and phosphatidylserine) and thereby prevent TIM3 mediated signaling in the T cell thereby preventing negatively regulation of T cells by TIM3. Exemplary assays, including Th1 assays, TIL assays and mixed lymphocyte reactions (MLRs) are provided in the Examples;

[0410] (2) assays measuring stimulation of macrophages, e.g., M1 or M2 macrophage; and

[0411] (3) assays measuring secretion of myeloid-associated cytokines, e.g., TNF α , IL-1 β , GM-CSF, IL-6, IL-2, IL-10, CCL2, CCL3, CCL4 or CCL5 from TIM3 positive myeloid cells. In certain embodiment, anti-TIM3 antibodies stimulate the secretion of TNF α , IL-1 β , GM-CSF, IL-6, and IL-2 and/or inhibit the secretion of IL-10, CCL2, CCL3, CCL4 or CCL5 from TIM3 positive myeloid cells.

[0412] Generally, any method for testing the biological activity of an agent that inhibits immune responses can be used to characterize the biological activity of anti-TIM3

antibodies, e.g., those described in the literature (including patents and patent applications) relating to TIM3.

XIII. Immunoconjugates, Antibody Derivatives and Diagnostics

[0413] Anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be used for diagnostic purposes, including sample testing and in vivo imaging, and for this purpose the antibody (or binding fragment thereof) can be conjugated to an appropriate detectable agent, to form an immunoconjugate. For diagnostic purposes, appropriate agents are detectable labels that include radioisotopes, for whole body imaging, and radioisotopes, enzymes, fluorescent labels and other suitable antibody tags for sample testing.

[0414] The detectable labels that can be linked to any TIM3 antibody described herein can be any of the various types used currently in the field of in vitro diagnostics, including particulate labels including metal sols such as colloidal gold, isotopes such as I^{125} or Tc^{99} presented for instance with a peptidic chelating agent of the N_2S_2 , N_3S or N_4 type, chromophores including fluorescent markers, luminescent markers, phosphorescent markers and the like, as well as enzyme labels that convert a given substrate to a detectable marker, and polynucleotide tags that are revealed following amplification such as by polymerase chain reaction. Suitable enzyme labels include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase and the like. For instance, the label can be the enzyme alkaline phosphatase, detected by measuring the presence or formation of chemiluminescence following conversion of 1,2 dioxetane substrates such as adamantyl methoxy phosphoryloxy phenyl dioxetane (AMPPD), disodium 3-(4-(methoxyspiro{1,2-dioxetane-3,2'-(5'-chloro)tricyclo{3.3.1.3,7}decan}-4-yl) phenyl phosphate (CSPD), as well as CDP and CDP-STAR® or other luminescent substrates well-known to those in the art, for example the chelates of suitable lanthanides such as Terbium(III) and Europium(III). The detection means is determined by the chosen label. Appearance of the label or its reaction products can be achieved using the naked eye, in the case where the label is particulate and accumulates at appropriate levels, or using instruments such as a spectrophotometer, a luminometer, a fluorimeter, and the like, all in accordance with standard practice.

[0415] In some embodiments, conjugation methods result in linkages which are substantially (or nearly) non-immunogenic, e.g., peptide- (i.e., amide-), sulfide-, (sterically hindered), disulfide-, hydrazone-, and ether linkages. These linkages are nearly non-immunogenic and show reasonable stability within serum (see e.g., Senter, P. D., *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* 13 (2009) 235-244; WO 2009/059278; WO 95/17886).

[0416] Depending on the biochemical nature of the moiety and the antibody, different conjugation strategies can be employed. In case the moiety is naturally occurring or recombinant of between 50 to 500 amino acids, there are standard procedures in text books describing the chemistry for synthesis of protein conjugates, which can be easily followed by the skilled artisan (see e.g., Hackenberger, C. P. R., and Schwarzer, D., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 47 (2008) 10030-10074). In one embodiment the reaction of a maleimidomido moiety with a cysteine residue within the antibody or the moiety is used. This is an especially suited coupling chemistry in case e.g., a Fab or Fab'-fragment of an antibody is used. Alternatively in one embodiment coupling

to the C-terminal end of the antibody or moiety is performed. C-terminal modification of a protein, e.g., of a Fab-fragment, can be performed as described (Sunbul, M. and Yin, J., *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 7 (2009) 3361-3371).

[0417] In general, site specific reaction and covalent coupling is based on transforming a natural amino acid into an amino acid with a reactivity which is orthogonal to the reactivity of the other functional groups present. For example, a specific cysteine within a rare sequence context can be enzymatically converted in an aldehyde (see Frese, M. A., and Dierks, T., *Chem BioChem* 10 (2009) 425-427). It is also possible to obtain a desired amino acid modification by utilizing the specific enzymatic reactivity of certain enzymes with a natural amino acid in a given sequence context (see, e.g., Taki, M. et al., *Prot. Eng. Des. Sel.* 17 (2004) 119-126; Gautier, A. et al. *Chem. Biol.* 15 (2008) 128-136; and Protease-catalyzed formation of C—N bonds is used by Bordusa, F., *Highlights in Bioorganic Chemistry* (2004) 389-403). Site specific reaction and covalent coupling can also be achieved by the selective reaction of terminal amino acids with appropriate modifying reagents.

[0418] The reactivity of an N-terminal cysteine with benzonitrils (see Ren, H. et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 48 (2009) 9658-9662) can be used to achieve a site-specific covalent coupling.

[0419] Native chemical ligation can also rely on C-terminal cysteine residues (Taylor, E. Vogel; Imperiali, B., *Nucleic Acids and Molecular Biology* (2009), 22 (Protein Engineering), 65-96).

[0420] U.S. Pat. No. 6,437,095 B1 describes a conjugation method which is based on the faster reaction of a cysteine within a stretch of negatively charged amino acids with a cysteine located in a stretch of positively charged amino acids.

[0421] The moiety can also be a synthetic peptide or peptide mimic. In case a polypeptide is chemically synthesized, amino acids with orthogonal chemical reactivity can be incorporated during such synthesis (see e.g., de Graaf, A. J. et al., *Bioconjug. Chem.* 20 (2009) 1281-1295). Since a great variety of orthogonal functional groups is at stake and can be introduced into a synthetic peptide, conjugation of such peptide to a linker is standard chemistry.

[0422] In order to obtain a mono-labeled polypeptide, the conjugate with 1:1 stoichiometry can be separated by chromatography from other conjugation side-products. This procedure can be facilitated by using a dye labeled binding pair member and a charged linker. By using this kind of labeled and highly negatively charged binding pair member, mono conjugated polypeptides are easily separated from non-labeled polypeptides and polypeptides which carry more than one linker, since the difference in charge and molecular weight can be used for separation. The fluorescent dye can be useful for purifying the complex from un-bound components, like a labeled monovalent binder.

[0423] In one embodiment the moiety attached to an anti-TIM3 antibody is selected from the group consisting of a binding moiety, a labeling moiety, and a biologically active moiety.

[0424] Anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can also be conjugated to a therapeutic agent to form an immunoconjugate such as an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC). Suitable therapeutic agents include antimetabolites, alkylating agents, DNA minor groove binders, DNA intercalators, DNA crosslinkers, histone deacetylase inhibitors, nuclear

export inhibitors, proteasome inhibitors, topoisomerase I or II inhibitors, heat shock protein inhibitors, tyrosine kinase inhibitors, antibiotics, and anti-mitotic agents. In the ADC, the antibody and therapeutic agent preferably are conjugated via a linker cleavable such as a peptidyl, disulfide, or hydrazone linker. In other embodiments, the linker is a peptidyl linker such as Val-Cit, Ala-Val, Val-Ala-Val, Lys-Lys, Pro-Val-Gly-Val-Val (SEQ ID NO: 300), Ala-Asn-Val, Val-Leu-Lys, Ala-Ala-Asn, Cit-Cit, Val-Lys, Lys, Cit, Ser, or Glu. The ADCs can be prepared as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,087,600; 6,989,452; and 7,129,261; PCT Publications WO 02/096910; WO 07/038658; WO 07/051081; WO 07/059404; WO 08/083312; and WO 08/103693; U.S. Patent Publications 20060024317; 20060004081; and 20060247295.

[0425] Anti-TIM3 antibodies, e.g., those described herein, can also be used for detecting TIM3, such as human TIM3, e.g., human TIM3 in tissues or tissue samples. The antibodies can be used, e.g., in an ELISA assay or in flow cytometry. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody is contacted with cells, e.g., cells in a tissue, for a time appropriate for specific binding to occur, and then a reagent, e.g., an antibody that detects the anti-TIM3 antibody, is added. Exemplary assays are provided in the Examples. The anti-TIM3 antibody can be a fully human antibody, or it can be a chimeric antibody, such as an antibody having human variable regions and murine constant regions or a portion thereof. Exemplary methods for detecting TIM3, e.g., human TIM3, in a sample (cell or tissue sample) comprise (1) contacting a sample with an anti-TIM3 antibody, for a time sufficient for allowing specific binding of the anti-TIM3 antibody to TIM3 in the sample, and (2) contacting the sample with a detection reagent, e.g., an antibody, that specifically binds to the anti-TIM3 antibody, such as to the Fc region of the anti-TIM3 antibody, to thereby detect TIM3 bound by the anti-TIM3 antibody. Wash steps can be included after the incubation with the antibody and/or detection reagent. Anti-TIM3 antibodies for use in these methods do not have to be linked to a label or detection agents, as a separate detection agent can be used.

[0426] Other uses for anti-TIM3 antibodies, e.g., as monotherapy or combination therapy, are provided elsewhere herein, e.g., in the section pertaining to combination treatments.

XIV. Bispecific Molecules

[0427] Anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be used for forming bispecific molecules. An anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen-binding portions thereof, can be derivatized or linked to another functional molecule, e.g., another peptide or protein (e.g., another antibody or ligand for a receptor) to generate a bispecific molecule that binds to at least two different binding sites or target molecules. For example, an anti-TIM3 antibody can be linked to an antibody or scFv that binds specifically to any protein that can be used as potential targets for combination treatments, such as the proteins described herein (e.g., antibodies to PD-1, PD-L1, GITR, or LAG-3). The antibody described herein can in fact be derived or linked to more than one other functional molecule to generate multispecific molecules that bind to more than two different binding sites and/or target molecules; such multispecific molecules are also intended to be encompassed by the term "bispecific molecule" as used herein. To create a bispecific molecule described herein, an antibody

described herein can be functionally linked (e.g., by chemical coupling, genetic fusion, noncovalent association or otherwise) to one or more other binding molecules, such as another antibody, antibody fragment, peptide or binding mimetic, such that a bispecific molecule results.

[0428] Accordingly, provided herein are bispecific molecules comprising at least one first binding specificity for TIM3 and a second binding specificity for a second target epitope. In an embodiment described herein in which the bispecific molecule is multispecific, the molecule can further include a third binding specificity.

[0429] In one embodiment, the bispecific molecules described herein comprise as a binding specificity at least one antibody, or an antibody fragment thereof, including, e.g., an Fab, Fab', F(ab')2, Fv, or a single chain Fv (scFv). The antibody can also be a light chain or heavy chain dimer, or any minimal fragment thereof such as a Fv or a single chain construct as described in Ladner et al. U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778.

[0430] While human monoclonal antibodies are preferred, other antibodies which can be employed in the bispecific molecules described herein are murine, chimeric and humanized monoclonal antibodies.

[0431] The bispecific molecules described herein can be prepared by conjugating the constituent binding specificities using methods known in the art. For example, each binding specificity of the bispecific molecule can be generated separately and then conjugated to one another. When the binding specificities are proteins or peptides, a variety of coupling or cross-linking agents can be used for covalent conjugation. Examples of cross-linking agents include protein A, carbodiimide, N-succinimidyl-S-acetyl-thioacetate (SATA), 5,5'-dithiobis(2-nitrobenzoic acid) (DTNB), o-phenylenedimaleimide (oPDM), N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyl-dithio)propionate (SPDP), and sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl) cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (sulfo-SMCC) (see e.g., Karpovsky et al. (1984) *J. Exp. Med.* 160: 1686; Liu, M A et al. (1985) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:8648). Other methods include those described in Paulus (1985) *Behring Ins. Mitt. No.* 78, 118-132; Brennan et al. (1985) *Science* 229:81-83), and Glennie et al. (1987) *J. Immunol.* 139: 2367-2375). Some conjugating agents are SATA and sulfo-SMCC, both available from Pierce Chemical Co. (Rockford, Ill.).

[0432] When the binding specificities are antibodies, they can be conjugated via sulfhydryl bonding of the C-terminus hinge regions of the two heavy chains. In a particular embodiment, the hinge region is modified to contain an odd number of sulfhydryl residues, preferably one, prior to conjugation.

[0433] Alternatively, both binding specificities can be encoded in the same vector and expressed and assembled in the same host cell. This method is particularly useful where the bispecific molecule is a mAb×mAb, mAb×Fab, mAb×(scFv)₂, Fab×F(ab')₂ or ligand x Fab fusion protein. A bispecific antibody can comprise an antibody comprising an scFv at the C-terminus of each heavy chain A bispecific molecule described herein can be a single chain molecule comprising one single chain antibody and a binding determinant, or a single chain bispecific molecule comprising two binding determinants. Bispecific molecules can comprise at least two single chain molecules. Methods for preparing bispecific molecules are described for example in U.S. Pat.

Nos. 5,260,203; 5,455,030; 4,881,175; 5,132,405; 5,091,513; 5,476,786; 5,013,653; 5,258,498; and 5,482,858.

[0434] Binding of the bispecific molecules to their specific targets can be confirmed using art-recognized methods, such as enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay

[0435] (RIA), FACS analysis, bioassay (e.g., growth inhibition), or Western Blot assay. Each of these assays generally detects the presence of protein-antibody complexes of particular interest by employing a labeled reagent (e.g., an antibody) specific for the complex of interest.

XV. Compositions

[0436] Further provided are compositions, e.g., a pharmaceutical compositions, containing one or a combination of anti-TIM3 antibodies or combination with antibodies to other targets, or antigen-binding portion(s) thereof, described herein, formulated together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Such compositions can include one or a combination of (e.g., two or more different) antibodies, or immunoconjugates or bispecific molecules described herein. For example, a pharmaceutical composition described herein can comprise a combination of antibodies (or immunoconjugates or bispecifics) that bind to different epitopes on the target antigen or that have complementary activities.

[0437] In certain embodiments, a composition comprises an anti-TIM3 antibody at a concentration of at least 1 mg/ml, 5 mg/ml, 10 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml, 100 mg/ml, 150 mg/ml, 200 mg/ml, 1-300 mg/ml, or 100-300 mg/ml.

[0438] Pharmaceutical compositions described herein also can be administered in combination therapy, i.e., combined with other agents. For example, the combination therapy can include an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein combined with at least one other anti-cancer and/or immunomodulating, e.g., T-cell stimulating (e.g., activating) agent. Examples of therapeutic agents that can be used in combination therapy are described in greater detail below in the section on uses of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein.

[0439] In some embodiments, therapeutic compositions disclosed herein can include other compounds, drugs, and/or agents used for the treatment of cancer. Such compounds, drugs, and/or agents can include, for example, chemotherapy drugs, small molecule drugs or antibodies that stimulate the immune response to a given cancer. In some instances, therapeutic compositions can include, for example, one or more of an anti-CTLA-4 antibody, an anti-PD-1 antibody, an anti-PD-L1 antibody, an anti-OX40 (also known as CD134, TNFRSF4, ACT35 and/or TXGP1L) antibody, an anti-CD137 antibody, an anti-LAG-3 antibody, an anti-GITR antibody, or any combination thereof.

[0440] As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" includes any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like that are physiologically compatible. In some embodiments, the carrier is suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, parenteral, spinal or epidermal administration (e.g., by injection or infusion). Depending on the route of administration, the active compound, i.e., antibody, immunoconjugate, or bispecific molecule, can be coated in a material to protect the compound from the action of acids and other natural conditions that can inactivate the compound.

[0441] The pharmaceutical compounds described herein can include one or more pharmaceutically acceptable salts. A "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to a salt that retains the desired biological activity of the parent compound and does not impart any undesired toxicological effects (see e.g., Berge, S. M., et al. (1977) *J. Pharm. Sci.* 66: 1-19). Examples of such salts include acid addition salts and base addition salts. Acid addition salts include those derived from nontoxic inorganic acids, such as hydrochloric, nitric, phosphoric, sulfuric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, phosphorous and the like, as well as from nontoxic organic acids such as aliphatic mono- and dicarboxylic acids, phenyl-substituted alkanoic acids, hydroxy alkanoic acids, aromatic acids, aliphatic and aromatic sulfonic acids and the like. Base addition salts include those derived from alkaline earth metals, such as sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium and the like, as well as from nontoxic organic amines, such as N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, N-methylglucamine, chlorprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, procaine and the like.

[0442] A pharmaceutical composition described herein can also include a pharmaceutically acceptable anti-oxidant. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable antioxidants include: (1) water soluble antioxidants, such as ascorbic acid, cysteine hydrochloride, sodium bisulfate, sodium metabisulfite, sodium sulfite and the like; (2) oil-soluble antioxidants, such as ascorbyl palmitate, butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), lecithin, propyl gallate, alpha-tocopherol, and the like; and (3) metal chelating agents, such as citric acid, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), sorbitol, tartaric acid, phosphoric acid, and the like.

[0443] Examples of suitable aqueous and nonaqueous carriers that can be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions described herein include water, ethanol, polyols (such as glycerol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof, vegetable oils, such as olive oil, and injectable organic esters, such as ethyl oleate. Proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of coating materials, such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersions, and by the use of surfactants.

[0444] These compositions can also contain adjuvants such as preservatives, wetting agents, emulsifying agents and dispersing agents. Prevention of presence of microorganisms can be ensured both by sterilization procedures, supra, and by the inclusion of various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, paraben, chlorobutanol, phenol sorbic acid, and the like. It can also be desirable to include isotonic agents, such as sugars, sodium chloride, and the like into the compositions. In addition, prolonged absorption of the injectable pharmaceutical form can be brought about by the inclusion of agents which delay absorption such as aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

[0445] Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active compound, use thereof in the pharmaceutical compositions described herein is contemplated. A pharmaceutical composition can comprise a preservative

or can be devoid of a preservative. Supplementary active compounds can be incorporated into the compositions.

[0446] Therapeutic compositions typically must be sterile and stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage. The composition can be formulated as a solution, micro-emulsion, liposome, or other ordered structure suitable to high drug concentration. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. In many cases, the compositions can include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as mannitol, sorbitol, or sodium chloride in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent that delays absorption, for example, monostearate salts and gelatin.

[0447] Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by sterilization microfiltration. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle that contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated herein. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, some methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying (lyophilization) that yield a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

[0448] The amount of active ingredient which can be combined with a carrier material to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the subject being treated, and the particular mode of administration. The amount of active ingredient which can be combined with a carrier material to produce a single dosage form will generally be that amount of the composition which produces a therapeutic effect. Generally, out of one hundred percent, this amount will range from about 0.01 percent to about ninety-nine percent of active ingredient, from about 0.1 percent to about 70 percent, or from about 1 percent to about 30 percent of active ingredient in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0449] Dosage regimens are adjusted to provide the optimum desired response (e.g., a therapeutic response). For example, a single bolus can be administered, several divided doses can be administered over time or the dose can be proportionally reduced or increased as indicated by the exigencies of the therapeutic situation. It is especially advantageous to formulate parenteral compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subjects to be treated; each unit contains a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms described herein are dictated by and directly dependent on (a) the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and (b) the limitations inherent

in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of sensitivity in individuals.

[0450] For administration of an anti-TIM3 antibody, e.g., described herein, the dosage ranges from about 0.0001 to 100 mg/kg, and more usually 0.01 to 5 or 10 mg/kg, of the host body weight. For example dosages can be 0.3 mg/kg body weight, 1 mg/kg body weight, 3 mg/kg body weight, 5 mg/kg body weight or 10 mg/kg body weight or within the range of 1-10 mg/kg. An exemplary treatment regime entails administration once per week, once every two weeks, once every three weeks, once every four weeks, once a month, once every 3 months or once every three to 6 months. Exemplary dosage regimens for an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein include 1 mg/kg body weight or 3 mg/kg body weight via intravenous administration, with the antibody being given using one of the following dosing schedules: (i) every four weeks for six dosages, then every three months; (ii) every three weeks; (iii) 3 mg/kg body weight once followed by 1 mg/kg body weight every three weeks.

[0451] An anti-TIM3 antibody can be administered at a flat dose (flat dose regimen). In other embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody can be administered at a fixed dose with another antibody. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody is administered at a dose based on body weight.

[0452] In some methods, two or more monoclonal antibodies with different binding specificities are administered simultaneously, in which case the dosage of each antibody administered falls within the ranges indicated. Antibody is usually administered on multiple occasions. Intervals between single dosages can be, for example, weekly, monthly, every three months or yearly. Intervals can also be irregular as indicated by measuring blood levels of antibody to the target antigen in the patient. In some methods, dosage is adjusted to achieve a plasma antibody concentration of about 1-1000 µg/ml and in some methods about 25-300 µg/ml.

[0453] An anti-TIM3 antibody can be administered with another antibody at the dosage regimen of the other antibody. For example, an anti-TIM3 antibody can be administered with an anti-PD-1 antibody, such as nivolumab (OPDIVO®), every two weeks as an i.v. infusion over 60 minutes until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurs. An anti-TIM3 antibody can be administered with pembrolizumab (KEYTRUDA®) every 3 weeks as an i.v. infusion over 30 minutes until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurs. An anti-TIM3 antibody can be administered with atezolizumab (TECENTRIQ™) every 3 weeks as an i.v. infusion over 60 or 30 minutes until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurs.

[0454] An antibody can be administered as a sustained release formulation, in which case less frequent administration is required. Dosage and frequency vary depending on the half-life of the antibody in the patient. In general, human antibodies show the longest half-life, followed by humanized antibodies, chimeric antibodies, and nonhuman antibodies. The dosage and frequency of administration can vary depending on whether the treatment is prophylactic or therapeutic. In prophylactic applications, a relatively low dosage is administered at relatively infrequent intervals over a long period of time. Some patients continue to receive treatment for the rest of their lives. In therapeutic applications, a relatively high dosage at relatively short intervals is sometimes required until progression of the disease is reduced or terminated, and until the patient shows partial or

complete amelioration of symptoms of disease. Thereafter, the patient can be administered a prophylactic regime.

[0455] Actual dosage levels of the active ingredients in the pharmaceutical compositions described herein can be varied so as to obtain an amount of the active ingredient which is effective to achieve the desired therapeutic response for a particular patient, composition, and mode of administration, without being toxic to the patient. The selected dosage level will depend upon a variety of pharmacokinetic factors including the activity of the particular compositions described herein employed, or the ester, salt or amide thereof, the route of administration, the time of administration, the rate of excretion of the particular compound being employed, the duration of the treatment, other drugs, compounds and/or materials used in combination with the particular compositions employed, the age, sex, weight, condition, general health and prior medical history of the patient being treated, and like factors well known in the medical arts.

[0456] A "therapeutically effective dosage" of an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein can result in a decrease in severity of disease symptoms, an increase in frequency and duration of disease symptom-free periods, or a prevention of impairment or disability due to the disease affliction. In the context of cancer, a therapeutically effective dose can result in increased survival, e.g., overall survival, and/or prevention of further deterioration of physical symptoms associated with cancer. Symptoms of cancer are well-known in the art and include, for example, unusual mole features, a change in the appearance of a mole, including asymmetry, border, color and/or diameter, a newly pigmented skin area, an abnormal mole, darkened area under nail, breast lumps, nipple changes, breast cysts, breast pain, death, weight loss, weakness, excessive fatigue, difficulty eating, loss of appetite, chronic cough, worsening breathlessness, coughing up blood, blood in the urine, blood in stool, nausea, vomiting, liver metastases, lung metastases, bone metastases, abdominal fullness, bloating, fluid in peritoneal cavity, vaginal bleeding, constipation, abdominal distension, perforation of colon, acute peritonitis (infection, fever, pain), pain, vomiting blood, heavy sweating, fever, high blood pressure, anemia, diarrhea, jaundice, dizziness, chills, muscle spasms, colon metastases, lung metastases, bladder metastases, liver metastases, bone metastases, kidney metastases, and pancreatic metastases, difficulty swallowing, and the like.

[0457] A therapeutically effective dose can prevent or delay onset of cancer, such as can be desired when early or preliminary signs of the disease are present. Laboratory tests utilized in the diagnosis of cancer include chemistries (including the measurement of TIM3 levels), hematology, serology and radiology. Accordingly, any clinical or biochemical assay that monitors any of the foregoing can be used to determine whether a particular treatment is a therapeutically effective dose for treating cancer. One of ordinary skill in the art would be able to determine such amounts based on such factors as the subject's size, the severity of the subject's symptoms, and the particular composition or route of administration selected.

[0458] A composition described herein can be administered via one or more routes of administration using one or more of a variety of methods known in the art. As will be appreciated by the skilled artisan, the route and/or mode of administration will vary depending upon the desired results. Routes of administration for the anti-TIM3 antibodies

described herein can include intravenous, intramuscular, intradermal, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, spinal or other parenteral routes of administration, for example by injection or infusion. The phrase "parenteral administration" as used herein means modes of administration other than enteral and topical administration, usually by injection, and includes, without limitation, intravenous, intramuscular, intraarterial, intrathecal, intracapsular, intraorbital, intracardiac, intradermal, intraperitoneal, transtracheal, subcutaneous, subcuticular, intraarticular, subcapsular, subarachnoid, intraspinal, epidural and intrasternal injection and infusion.

[0459] Alternatively, an antibody described herein could potentially be administered via a non-parenteral route, such as a topical, epidermal or mucosal route of administration, for example, intranasally, orally, vaginally, rectally, sublingually or topically.

[0460] The active compounds can be prepared with carriers that will protect the compound against rapid release, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants, transdermal patches, and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Many methods for the preparation of such formulations are patented or generally known to those skilled in the art. See, e.g., Sustained and Controlled Release Drug Delivery Systems, J. R. Robinson, ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1978.

[0461] Therapeutic compositions can be administered with medical devices known in the art. For example, in a particular embodiment, a therapeutic composition described herein can be administered with a needleless hypodermic injection device, such as the devices disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,399,163; 5,383,851; 5,312,335; 5,064,413; 4,941,880; 4,790,824; or 4,596,556. Examples of well-known implants and modules for use with anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein include: U.S. Pat. No. 4,487,603, which discloses an implantable micro-infusion pump for dispensing medication at a controlled rate; U.S. Pat. No. 4,486,194, which discloses a therapeutic device for administering medicaments through the skin; U.S. Pat. No. 4,447,233, which discloses a medication infusion pump for delivering medication at a precise infusion rate; U.S. Pat. No. 4,447,224, which discloses a variable flow implantable infusion apparatus for continuous drug delivery; U.S. Pat. No. 4,439,196, which discloses an osmotic drug delivery system having multi-chamber compartments; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,475,196, which discloses an osmotic drug delivery system. These patents are incorporated herein by reference. Many other such implants, delivery systems, and modules are known to those skilled in the art.

[0462] In certain embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be formulated to ensure proper distribution in vivo. For example, the blood-brain barrier (BBB) excludes many highly hydrophilic compounds. To ensure that the therapeutic compounds described herein cross the BBB (if desired, e.g., for brain cancers), they can be formulated, for example, in liposomes. For methods of manufacturing liposomes, see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,522,811; 5,374,548; and 5,399,331. The liposomes can comprise one or more moieties which are selectively transported into specific cells or organs, thus enhance targeted drug delivery (see, e.g., V. V. Ranade (1989) *J. Clin. Pharmacol.* 29:685). Exemplary targeting moieties include folate or biotin (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,416,016 to Low et al.); mannosides

(Umezawa et al., (1988) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 153: 1038); antibodies (P. G. Bloeman et al. (1995) *FEBS Lett.* 357: 140; M. Owais et al. (1995) *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 39: 180); surfactant protein A receptor (Briscoe et al. (1995) *Am. J. Physiol.* 269:R9090); see also K. Keinanen; M. L. Laukkonen (1994) *FEBS Lett.* 346: 123; J. J. Killion; I. J. Fidler (1994) *Immunomethods* 4:273.

XVI. Uses and Methods

[0463] The antibodies, antibody compositions and methods described herein have numerous in vitro and in vivo utilities involving, for example, enhancement of immune response, such as by inhibiting (or antagonizing) TIM3 (e.g., signaling), or detection of TIM3. In one embodiment, the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein are human antibodies. For example, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be administered to cells in culture, in vitro or ex vivo, or to human subjects, e.g., in vivo, to enhance immunity in a variety of diseases. Accordingly, provided herein are methods of modifying an immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, described herein such that the immune response in the subject is modified. In some embodiments, the response is enhanced, stimulated or up-regulated.

[0464] Subjects suitable for the present methods include human patients in whom enhancement of an immune response would be desirable. The methods are particularly suitable for treating human patients having a disorder that can be treated by augmenting an immune response (e.g., a T-cell mediated immune response, e.g., an antigen specific T cell response). In a particular embodiment, the methods are particularly suitable for treatment of cancer in vivo. To achieve antigen-specific enhancement of immunity, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be administered together with an antigen of interest or the antigen can already be present in the subject to be treated (e.g., a tumor-bearing or virus-bearing subject). When antibodies to TIM3 are administered together with another agent, the two can be administered separately or simultaneously.

[0465] Also encompassed are methods for detecting the presence of human TIM3 antigen in a sample, or measuring the amount of human TIM3 antigen, comprising contacting the sample, and a control sample, with a monoclonal antibody, e.g., a human monoclonal antibody, or an antigen binding portion thereof, which specifically binds to human TIM3, under conditions that allow for formation of a complex between the antibody or portion thereof and human TIM3. The formation of a complex is then detected, wherein a difference complex formation between the sample compared to the control sample is indicative the presence of human TIM3 antigen in the sample. Moreover, the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be used to purify human TIM3 via immunoaffinity purification.

[0466] Given the ability of anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein to stimulate or co-stimulate T cell responses, e.g., antigen-specific T cell responses, such as by inhibiting negative effects of TIM3, provided herein are in vitro and in vivo methods of using the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein to stimulate, enhance or upregulate antigen-specific T cell responses, e.g., anti-tumor T cell responses. In certain embodiments, CD3 stimulation is also provided (e.g., by coincubation with a cell expressing mem-

brane CD3), which stimulation can be provided at the same time, before, or after stimulation with an anti-TIM3 antibody. For example, provided herein are methods of stimulating an antigen-specific T cell response comprising contacting said T cell with an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein, and optionally with an anti-CD3 antibody, such that an antigen-specific T cell response is stimulated.

[0467] Any suitable indicator of an antigen-specific T cell response can be used to measure the antigen-specific T cell response. Non-limiting examples of such suitable indicators include increased T cell proliferation in the presence of the antibody and/or increase cytokine production in the presence of the antibody. In some embodiments, interleukin-2 and/or interferon- γ production by the antigen-specific T cell is stimulated.

[0468] T cells that can be enhanced or co-stimulated with anti-TIM3 antibodies include CD4+ T cells and CD8+ T cells. The T cells can be Teff cells, e.g., CD4+ Teff cells, CD8+ Teff cells, Thelper (Th) cells (e.g., Th1 cells) or T cytotoxic (Tc) cells.

[0469] Further encompassed are methods of stimulating an immune response (e.g., an antigen-specific T cell response) in a subject comprising administering an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein to the subject such that an immune response (e.g., an antigen-specific T cell response) in the subject is stimulated. In some embodiments, the subject is a tumor-bearing subject and an immune response against the tumor is stimulated. A tumor can be a solid tumor or a liquid tumor, e.g., a hematological malignancy. In certain embodiments, a tumor is an immunogenic tumor. In certain embodiments, a tumor is non-immunogenic. In certain embodiments, a tumor is PD-L1 positive. In certain embodiments a tumor is PD-L1 negative. A subject can also be a virus-bearing subject and an immune response against the virus is stimulated.

[0470] Further provided are methods for inhibiting growth of tumor cells in a subject comprising administering to the subject an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein such that growth of the tumor is inhibited in the subject. Also provided are methods of treating a viral infection in a subject comprising administering to the subject an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein such that the viral infection is treated in the subject.

[0471] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody is given to a subject as an adjunctive therapy. Treatments of subjects having cancer with an anti-TIM3 antibody can lead to prolonged survival, e.g., long-term durable response relative to the current standard of care; long term survival of at least 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 or more years, or recurrence-free survival of at least 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 10 or more years. In certain embodiments, treatment of a subject having cancer with an anti-TIM3 antibody prevents recurrence of cancer or delays recurrence of cancer by, e.g., 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 10 or more years. An anti-TIM3 treatment can be used as a first-, second-, or third-line treatment.

[0472] Treatment of a subject having cancer with an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein, e.g., TIM3.18.IgG1, can result in, e.g., stable disease, partial response, increased overall survival, increased disease free survival, or enhanced progression free survival.

[0473] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein is not significantly toxic. For example, a

TIM3 antibody is not significantly toxic to an organ of a human, e.g., one or more of the liver, kidney, brain, lungs, and heart, as determined, e.g., in clinical trials. In certain embodiments, a TIM3 antibody does not significantly trigger an undesirable immune response, e.g., autoimmunity or inflammation.

[0474] In certain embodiments, treatment of a subject with an anti-TIM3 antagonist (e.g., an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein) does not result in overstimulation of the immune system to the extent that the subject's immune system then attacks the subject itself (e.g., autoimmune response) or results in, e.g., anaphylaxis. Thus, in some embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies do not cause anaphylaxis.

[0475] In certain embodiments, treatment of a subject with an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein, e.g., an antibody comprising the CDRs or variable regions of 13A3 or a variant thereof (e.g., as described herein) or other anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, does not cause significant inflammatory reactions, e.g., immune-mediated pneumonitis, immune-mediated colitis, immune mediated hepatitis, immune-mediated nephritis or renal dysfunction, immune-mediated hypophysitis, immune-mediated hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism, or other immune-mediated adverse reactions. In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody comprising the CDRs or variable regions of 13A3 or a variant thereof (e.g., as described herein) causes fewer inflammatory reactions, e.g., immune-mediated pneumonitis, immune-mediated colitis, immune mediated hepatitis, immune-mediated nephritis or renal dysfunction, immune-mediated hypophysitis, immune-mediated hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism, anaphylaxis or other immune-mediated adverse reactions, than other anti-TIM3 antibodies. In certain embodiments, treatment of a subject with an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein, e.g., an antibody comprising the CDRs or variable regions of 13A3 or a variant thereof (e.g., as described herein) or other anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, does not cause significant cardiac disorders, e.g., ventricular arrhythmia; eye disorders, e.g., iridocyclitis; infusion-related reactions; increased amylase, increased lipase; nervous system disorders, e.g., dizziness, peripheral and sensory neuropathy; skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, e.g., rash, pruritus, exfoliative dermatitis, erythema multiforme, vitiligo or psoriasis; respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders, e.g., cough; fatigue; nausea; decreased appetite; constipation; arthralgia; or diarrhea.

[0476] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody provides synergistic anti-tumor effects in combination with another cancer therapy, such as a compound that stimulates the immune system (e.g., an immuno-oncology agent), e.g., a compound described herein or a compound modulating a target described herein.

[0477] Using human antibodies, as opposed to chimeric or humanized antibodies, may result in a lower levels of anti-drug antibodies (ADA). Accordingly, the human anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, e.g., TIM3.18.IgG1.3, may have lower ADA relative to anti-TIM3 antibodies that are not human antibodies (e.g., relative to humanized or chimeric anti-TIM3 antibodies).

[0478] These and other methods described herein are discussed in further detail below.

[0479] XVI.A. Cancer

[0480] Inhibition of TIM3 by anti-TIM3 antibodies can enhance the immune response to cancerous cells in a patient

having cancer. Provided herein are methods for treating a subject having cancer, comprising administering to the subject an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein, such that the subject is treated, e.g., such that growth of cancerous tumors is inhibited or reduced and/or that the tumors regress and/or that prolonged survival is achieved. An anti-TIM3 antibody can be used alone to inhibit the growth of cancerous tumors. Alternatively, an anti-TIM3 antibody can be used in conjunction with another agent, e.g., another immunogenic agent, a standard cancer treatment, or another antibody, as described below.

[0481] Accordingly, provided herein are methods of treating cancer, e.g., by inhibiting growth of tumor cells, in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein, e.g., TIM3.2, TIM3.4, TIM3.5, TIM3.6, 9F6, 8B9, TIM3.9, TIM3.10, TIM3.11, TIM3.12, TIM3.13, TIM3.14, TIM3.15, TIM3.16, TIM3.17, TIM3.18, TIM3.7, and TIM3.8 having a wildtype IgG constant region or a constant region having reduced effector function, e.g., IgG1.1 or IgG1.3, or antigen-binding portion thereof. The antibody can be a human anti-TIM3 antibody (such as any of the human anti-human TIM3 antibodies described herein). Cancers whose growth can be inhibited using the antibodies of the disclosure include cancers typically responsive to immunotherapy and those that are not typically responsive to immunotherapy. Cancers that can be treated also include TIM3 positive cancers. Cancers can be cancers with solid tumors or blood malignancies (liquid tumors). Non-limiting examples of cancers for treatment include squamous cell carcinoma, small-cell lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), non-squamous NSCLC, glioma, gastrointestinal cancer, renal cancer (e.g., clear cell carcinoma), ovarian cancer, liver cancer, colorectal cancer, endometrial cancer, kidney cancer (e.g., renal cell carcinoma (RCC)), prostate cancer (e.g., hormone refractory prostate adenocarcinoma), thyroid cancer, neuroblastoma, pancreatic cancer, glioblastoma (glioblastoma multiforme), cervical cancer, stomach cancer, bladder cancer, hepatoma, breast cancer, colon carcinoma, and head and neck cancer (or carcinoma), gastric cancer, germ cell tumor, pediatric sarcoma, sinonasal natural killer, melanoma (e.g., metastatic malignant melanoma, such as cutaneous or intraocular malignant melanoma), bone cancer, skin cancer, uterine cancer, cancer of the anal region, testicular cancer, carcinoma of the fallopian tubes, carcinoma of the endometrium, carcinoma of the cervix, carcinoma of the vagina, carcinoma of the vulva, cancer of the esophagus, cancer of the small intestine, cancer of the endocrine system, cancer of the parathyroid gland, cancer of the adrenal gland, sarcoma of soft tissue, cancer of the urethra, cancer of the penis, solid tumors of childhood, cancer of the ureter, carcinoma of the renal pelvis, neoplasm of the central nervous system (CNS), primary CNS lymphoma, tumor angiogenesis, spinal axis tumor, brain cancer, brain stem glioma, pituitary adenoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, epidermoid cancer, squamous cell cancer, T-cell lymphoma, environmentally-induced cancers including those induced by asbestos, virus-related cancers or cancers of viral origin (e.g., human papilloma virus (HPV-related or -originating tumors)), and hematologic malignancies derived from either of the two major blood cell lineages, i.e., the myeloid cell line (which produces granulocytes, erythrocytes, thrombocytes, macrophages and mast cells) or lymphoid cell line

(which produces B, T, NK and plasma cells), such as all types of leukemias, lymphomas, and myelomas, e.g., acute, chronic, lymphocytic and/or myelogenous leukemias, such as acute leukemia (ALL), acute myelogenous leukemia (AML), chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), and chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), undifferentiated AML (MO), myeloblastic leukemia (M1), myeloblastic leukemia (M2; with cell maturation), promyelocytic leukemia (M3 or M3 variant [M3 V]), myelomonocytic leukemia (M4 or M4 variant with eosinophilia [M4E]), monocytic leukemia (M5), erythroleukemia (M6), megakaryoblastic leukemia (M7), isolated granulocytic sarcoma, and chloroma; lymphomas, such as Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL), non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), B cell hematologic malignancy, e.g., B-cell lymphomas, T-cell lymphomas, lymphoplasmacytoid lymphoma, monocytoid B-cell lymphoma, mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, anaplastic (e.g., Ki 1+) large-cell lymphoma, adult T-cell lymphoma/leukemia, mantle cell lymphoma, angio immunoblastic T-cell lymphoma, angiocentric lymphoma, intestinal T-cell lymphoma, primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma, precursor T-lymphoblastic lymphoma, T-lymphoblastic; and lymphoma/leukaemia (T-Lbly/T-ALL), peripheral T-cell lymphoma, lymphoblastic lymphoma, post-transplantation lymphoproliferative disorder, true histiocytic lymphoma, primary central nervous system lymphoma, primary effusion lymphoma, B cell lymphoma, lymphoblastic lymphoma (LBL), hematopoietic tumors of lymphoid lineage, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, follicular lymphoma, diffuse histiocytic lymphoma (DHL), immunoblastic large cell lymphoma, precursor B-lymphoblastic lymphoma, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTLC) (also called mycosis fungoides or Sezary syndrome), and lymphoplasmacytoid lymphoma (LPL) with Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia; myelomas, such as IgG myeloma, light chain myeloma, nonsecretory myeloma, smoldering myeloma (also called indolent myeloma), solitary plasmacytoma, and multiple myelomas, chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), hairy cell lymphoma; hematopoietic tumors of myeloid lineage, tumors of mesenchymal origin, including fibrosarcoma and rhabdomyosarcoma; seminoma, teratocarcinoma, tumors of the central and peripheral nervous, including astrocytoma, schwannomas; tumors of mesenchymal origin, including fibrosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, and osteosarcoma; and other tumors, including melanoma, xeroderma pigmentosum, keratoacanthoma, seminoma, thyroid follicular cancer and teratocarcinoma, hematopoietic tumors of lymphoid lineage, for example T-cell and B-cell tumors, including but not limited to T-cell disorders such as T-prolymphocytic leukemia (T-PLL), including of the small cell and cerebriform cell type; large granular lymphocyte leukemia (LGL) of the T-cell type; a/d T-NHL hepatosplenic lymphoma; peripheral/post-thymic T cell lymphoma (pleomorphic and immunoblastic subtypes); angiocentric (nasal) T-cell lymphoma; cancer of the head or neck, renal cancer, rectal cancer, cancer of the thyroid gland; acute myeloid lymphoma, as well as any combinations of said cancers. The methods described herein can also be used for treatment of metastatic cancers, unresectable, refractory cancers (e.g., cancers refractory to previous immunotherapy, e.g., with a blocking CTLA-4 or PD-1 antibody), and/or recurrent cancers.

[0482] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody is administered to patients having a cancer that exhibited an

inadequate response to, or progressed on, a prior treatment, e.g., a prior treatment with an immuno-oncology or immunotherapy drug, or patients having a cancer that is refractory or resistant, either intrinsically refractory or resistant (e.g., refractory to a PD-1 pathway antagonist), or a wherein the resistance or refractory state is acquired. For example, subjects who are not responsive or not sufficiently responsive to a first therapy or who see disease progression following treatment, e.g., anti-PD-1 treatment, can be treated by administration of an anti-TIM3 antibody alone or in combination with another therapy (e.g., with an anti-PD-1 therapy).

[0483] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody is administered to patients who have not previously received (i.e., been treated with) an immuno-oncology agent, e.g., a PD-1 pathway antagonist.

[0484] In certain embodiments, a method of treating cancer in a subject comprises first determining whether the subject is TIM3 positive, e.g., has tumor cells or TILs that express TIM3, and if the subject has TIM3 positive cancer or TIL cells, then administering to the subject an anti-TIM3 antibody, e.g., described herein. A method of treating a subject having cancer with an anti-TIM3 antibody may comprise administering to a subject who has cancer cells or TIL cells that express TIM3, a therapeutically effective amount of a TIM3 antibody. Also provided herein are methods for predicting whether a subject will respond to treatment with an anti-TIM3 antibody, wherein the methods comprise determining the level of TIM3 in cancer or TIL cells of the patient, and if cancer or TIL cells of the subject are TIM3 positive, then the subject is likely to respond to a treatment with a TIM3 antibody.

[0485] In certain embodiments, a method of treating cancer in a subject comprises first determining whether the subject is PD-L1 or PD-1 positive, e.g., has tumor cells or TILs that express PD-L1 or PD-1, and if the subject has PD-L1 or PD-1 positive cancer or TIL cells, then administering to the subject an anti-TIM3 antibody (and optionally a PD-1 or PD-L1 antagonist), e.g., described herein. A method of treating a subject having cancer with an anti-TIM3 antibody (and optionally a PD-1 or PD-L1 antagonist) may comprise administering to a subject who has cancer cells or TIL cells that express PD-L1 or PD-1, a therapeutically effective amount of a TIM3 antibody (and optionally a PD-1 or PD-L1 antagonist). Also provided herein are methods for predicting whether a subject will respond to treatment with an anti-TIM3 antibody (and optionally a PD-1 or PD-L1 antagonist), wherein the methods comprise determining the level of PD-L1 or PD-1 in cancer or TIL cells of the patient, and if cancer or TIL cells of the subject are PD-L1 or PD-1 positive, then the subject is likely to respond to a treatment with a TIM3 antibody (and optionally a PD-1 or PD-L1 antagonist).

[0486] An anti-TIM3 antibody can be administered with a standard of care treatment. An anti-TIM3 antibody can be administered as a maintenance therapy, e.g., a therapy that is intended to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of tumors.

[0487] An anti-TIM3 antibody can be administered with another treatment, e.g., radiation, surgery, or chemotherapy. For example, an anti-TIM3 antibody adjunctive therapy can be administered when there is a risk that micrometastases can be present and/or in order to reduce the risk of a relapse.

[0488] An anti-TIM3 antibody can be administered as a monotherapy, or as the only immuno stimulating therapy.

Antibodies to TIM3, e.g., the anti-TIM3, can also be combined with an immunogenic agent, such as cancerous cells, purified tumor antigens (including recombinant proteins, peptides, and carbohydrate molecules), cells, and cells transfected with genes encoding immune stimulating cytokines (He et al., (2004) *J. Immunol.* 173:4919-28). Non-limiting examples of tumor vaccines that can be used include peptides of melanoma antigens, such as peptides of gp100, MAGE antigens, Trp-2, MART1 and/or tyrosinase, or tumor cells transfected to express the cytokine GM-CSF (discussed further below).

[0489] In humans, some tumors have been shown to be immunogenic such as melanomas. By lowering the threshold of T cell activation via TIM3 inhibition, the tumor responses in the host can be activated, allowing treatment of non-immunogenic tumors or those having limited immunogenicity.

[0490] An anti-TIM3 antibody, e.g., an anti-TIM3 antibody described herein, can be combined with a vaccination protocol. Many experimental strategies for vaccination against tumors have been devised (see Rosenberg, S., 2000, Development of Cancer Vaccines, ASCO Educational Book Spring: 60-62; Logothetis, C, 2000, ASCO Educational Book Spring: 300-302; Khayat, D. 2000, ASCO Educational Book Spring: 414-428; Foon, K. 2000, ASCO Educational Book Spring: 730-738; see also Restifo, N. and Sznol, M., Cancer Vaccines, Ch. 61, pp. 3023-3043 in DeVita et al. (eds.), 1997, *Cancer: Principles and Practice of Oncology*, Fifth Edition). In one of these strategies, a vaccine is prepared using autologous or allogeneic tumor cells. These cellular vaccines have been shown to be most effective when the tumor cells are transduced to express GM-CSF. GM-CSF has been shown to be a potent activator of antigen presentation for tumor vaccination (Dranoff et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90: 3539-43).

[0491] The study of gene expression and large scale gene expression patterns in various tumors has led to the definition of so called tumor specific antigens (Rosenberg, S A (1999) *Immunity* 10: 281-7). In many cases, these tumor specific antigens are differentiation antigens expressed in the tumors and in the cell from which the tumor arose, for example melanocyte antigens gp100, MAGE antigens, and Trp-2. More importantly, many of these antigens can be shown to be the targets of tumor specific T cells found in the host. TIM3 inhibition can be used in conjunction with a collection of recombinant proteins and/or peptides expressed in a tumor in order to generate an immune response to these proteins. These proteins are normally viewed by the immune system as self antigens and are therefore tolerant to them. The tumor antigen can include the protein telomerase, which is required for the synthesis of telomeres of chromosomes and which is expressed in more than 85% of human cancers and in only a limited number of somatic tissues (Kim et al. (1994) *Science* 266: 2011-2013). Tumor antigen can also be "neo-antigens" expressed in cancer cells because of somatic mutations that alter protein sequence or create fusion proteins between two unrelated sequences (i.e., bcr-abl in the Philadelphia chromosome), or idiotype from B cell tumors.

[0492] Other tumor vaccines can include the proteins from viruses implicated in human cancers such a Human Papilloma Viruses (HPV), Hepatitis Viruses (HBV and HCV) and Kaposi's Herpes Sarcoma Virus (KHSV). Another form of tumor specific antigen which can be used in conjunction

with TIM3 inhibition is purified heat shock proteins (HSP) isolated from the tumor tissue itself. These heat shock proteins contain fragments of proteins from the tumor cells and these HSPs are highly efficient at delivery to antigen presenting cells for eliciting tumor immunity (Suot & Srivastava (1995) *Science* 269: 1585-1588; Tamura et al. (1997) *Science* 278: 117-120).

[0493] Dendritic cells (DC) are potent antigen presenting cells that can be used to prime antigen-specific responses. DCs can be produced *ex vivo* and loaded with various protein and peptide antigens as well as tumor cell extracts (Nestle et al. (1998) *Nature Medicine* 4: 328-332). DCs can also be transduced by genetic means to express these tumor antigens as well. DCs have also been fused directly to tumor cells for the purposes of immunization (Kugler et al. (2000) *Nature Medicine* 6:332-336). As a method of vaccination, DC immunization can be effectively combined with TIM3 inhibition to activate more potent anti-tumor responses.

[0494] TIM3 inhibition can also be combined with standard cancer treatments (e.g., surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy). TIM3 inhibition can be effectively combined with chemotherapeutic regimes. In these instances, it can be possible to reduce the dose of chemotherapeutic reagent administered (Mokyr et al. (1998) *Cancer Research* 58: 5301-5304). An example of such a combination is an anti-TIM3 antibody in combination with decarbazine for the treatment of melanoma. Another example of such a combination is an anti-TIM3 antibody in combination with interleukin-2 (IL-2) for the treatment of melanoma. The scientific rationale behind the combined use of TIM3 inhibition and chemotherapy is that cell death, that is a consequence of the cytotoxic action of most chemotherapeutic compounds, should result in increased levels of tumor antigen in the antigen presentation pathway. Other combination therapies that can result in synergy with TIM3 inhibition through cell death are radiation, surgery, and hormone deprivation. Each of these protocols creates a source of tumor antigen in the host. Angiogenesis inhibitors can also be combined with TIM3 inhibition. Inhibition of angiogenesis leads to tumor cell death which can feed tumor antigen into host antigen presentation pathways.

[0495] The anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can also be used in combination with bispecific antibodies that target Fc α or Fc γ receptor-expressing effector cells to tumor cells (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,922,845 and 5,837, 243). Bispecific antibodies can be used to target two separate antigens. For example anti-Fc receptor/anti tumor antigen (e.g., Her-2/neu) bispecific antibodies have been used to target macrophages to sites of tumor. This targeting can more effectively activate tumor specific responses. The T cell arm of these responses would be augmented by the inhibition of TIM3. Alternatively, antigen can be delivered directly to DCs by the use of bispecific antibodies which bind to tumor antigen and a dendritic cell specific cell surface marker.

[0496] Tumors evade host immune surveillance by a large variety of mechanisms. Many of these mechanisms can be overcome by the inactivation of proteins which are expressed by the tumors and which are immunosuppressive. These include among others TGF- β (Kehrl et al. (1986) *J. Exp. Med.* 163: 1037-1050), IL-10 (Howard & O'Garra (1992) *Immunology Today* 13: 198-200), and Fas ligand (Hahne et al. (1996) *Science* 274: 1363-1365). Antibodies to each of these entities can be used in combination with

anti-TIM3 antibodies to counteract the effects of the immunosuppressive agent and favor tumor immune responses by the host.

[0497] Other antibodies which activate host immune responsiveness can be used in combination with anti-TIM3 antibodies. These include molecules on the surface of dendritic cells which activate DC function and antigen presentation. Anti-CD40 antibodies are able to substitute effectively for T cell helper activity (Ridge et al. (1998) *Nature* 393: 474-478) and can be used in conjunction with anti-TIM3 antibodies. Activating antibodies to T cell costimulatory molecules such as CTLA-4 (e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,811,097), OX-40 (Weinberg et al. (2000) *Immunol* 164: 2160-2169), 4-1BB (Melero et al. (1997) *Nature Medicine* 3: 682-685 (1997), and ICOS (Hutloff et al. (1999) *Nature* 397: 262-266) can also provide for increased levels of T cell activation. Inhibitors of PD1 or PD-L1 can also be used in conjunction with an anti-TIM3 antibody. Other combination are provided elsewhere herein.

[0498] Bone marrow transplantation is currently being used to treat a variety of tumors of hematopoietic origin. While graft versus host disease is a consequence of this treatment, therapeutic benefit can be obtained from graft vs. tumor responses. TIM3 inhibition can be used to increase the effectiveness of the donor engrafted tumor specific T cells.

[0499] There are also several experimental treatment protocols that involve ex vivo activation and expansion of antigen specific T cells and adoptive transfer of these cells into recipients in order to stimulate antigen-specific T cells against tumor (Greenberg & Riddell (1999) *Science* 285: 546-51). These methods can also be used to activate T cell responses to infectious agents such as CMV. Ex vivo activation in the presence of anti-TIM3 antibodies can increase the frequency and activity of the adoptively transferred T cells.

[0500] XVI.B. Infectious Diseases

[0501] Methods described herein can also be used to treat patients that have been exposed to particular toxins or pathogens. Accordingly, another aspect described herein provides a method of treating an infectious disease in a subject comprising administering to the subject an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, such that the subject is treated for the infectious disease. Additionally or alternatively, the antibody can be a chimeric or humanized antibody.

[0502] Similar to its application to tumors as discussed above, antibody-mediated TIM3 inhibition can be used alone, or as an adjuvant, in combination with vaccines, to stimulate the immune response to pathogens, toxins, and self-antigens. Examples of pathogens for which this therapeutic approach can be particularly useful, include pathogens for which there is currently no effective vaccine, or pathogens for which conventional vaccines are less than completely effective. These include, but are not limited to HIV, Hepatitis (A, B, & C), Influenza, Herpes, Giardia, Malaria, *Leishmania*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. TIM3 inhibition can be useful against established infections by agents such as HIV that present altered antigens over the course of the infections. These novel epitopes are recognized as foreign at the time of anti-human TIM3 antibody administration, thus provoking a strong T cell response.

[0503] Some examples of pathogenic viruses causing infections treatable by methods described herein include

HIV, hepatitis (A, B, or C), herpes virus (e.g., VZV, HSV-1, HAV-6, HSV-II, and CMV, Epstein Barr virus), adenovirus, influenza virus, flaviviruses, echovirus, rhinovirus, coxsackie virus, coronavirus, respiratory syncytial virus, mumps virus, rotavirus, measles virus, rubella virus, parvovirus, vaccinia virus, HTLV virus, dengue virus, papillomavirus, molluscum virus, poliovirus, rabies virus, JC virus and arboviral encephalitis virus.

[0504] Some examples of pathogenic bacteria causing infections treatable by methods described herein include *chlamydia*, rickettsial bacteria, mycobacteria, staphylococci, streptococci, pneumonococci, meningococci and gonococci, *klebsiella*, *proteus*, *serratia*, *pseudomonas*, *legionella*, diphtheria, *salmonella*, bacilli, cholera, tetanus, botulism, anthrax, plague, leptospirosis, and Lymes disease bacteria.

[0505] Some examples of pathogenic fungi causing infections treatable by methods described herein include *Candida (albicans, krusei, glabrata, tropicalis, etc.)*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Aspergillus (fumigatus, niger, etc.)*, Genus *Mucorales (mucor, absidia, rhizopus)*, *Sporothrix schenkii*, *Blastomyces dermatitidis*, *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*, *Coccidioides immitis* and *Histoplasma capsulatum*.

[0506] Some examples of pathogenic parasites causing infections treatable by methods described herein include *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Balantidium coli*, *Naegleria fowleri*, *Acanthamoeba* sp., *Giardia lamblia*, *Cryptosporidium* sp., *Pneumocystis carinii*, *Plasmodium vivax*, *Babesia microti*, *Trypanosoma brucei*, *Trypanosoma cruzi*, *Leishmania donovani*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, and *Nipponstrongylus brasiliensis*.

[0507] In all of the above methods, TIM3 inhibition can be combined with other forms of immunotherapy, e.g., those described herein, such as cytokine treatment (e.g., interferons, GM-CSF, G-CSF, IL-2), or bispecific antibody therapy, which provides for enhanced presentation of tumor antigens (see, e.g., Holliger (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6444-6448; Poljak (1994) *Structure* 2: 1121-1123).

[0508] XVI.C. Autoimmune Reactions

[0509] Anti-TIM3 antibodies could provoke and amplify autoimmune responses. Indeed, induction of anti-tumor responses using tumor cell and peptide vaccines reveals that many antitumor responses involve anti-self reactivities (van Elsas et al. (2001) *J. Exp. Med.* 194:481-489; Overwijk, et al. (1999) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 96: 2982-2987; Hurwitz, (2000) *supra*; Rosenberg & White (1996) *J. Immunother Emphasis Tumor Immunol* 19 (1): 81-4). Therefore, it is possible to consider using anti-TIM3 antibodies in conjunction with various self proteins in order to devise vaccination protocols to efficiently generate immune responses against these self proteins for disease treatment. For example, Alzheimer's disease involves inappropriate accumulation of A β peptide in amyloid deposits in the brain; antibody responses against amyloid are able to clear these amyloid deposits (Schenk et al., (1999) *Nature* 400: 173-177).

[0510] Other self proteins can also be used as targets such as IgE for the treatment of allergy and asthma, and TNF- α for rheumatoid arthritis. Finally, antibody responses to various hormones can be induced by the use of anti-TIM3 antibodies. Neutralizing antibody responses to reproductive hormones can be used for contraception. Neutralizing antibody response to hormones and other soluble factors that are required for the growth of particular tumors can also be considered as possible vaccination targets.

[0511] Analogous methods as described above for the use of anti-TIM3 antibodies can be used for induction of therapeutic autoimmune responses to treat patients having an inappropriate accumulation of other self-antigens, such as amyloid deposits, including A β in Alzheimer's disease, cytokines such as TNF- α , and IgE.

[0512] XVI.D. Vaccines

[0513] Anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be used to stimulate antigen-specific immune responses by co-administration of an anti-TIM3 antibody with an antigen of interest (e.g., a vaccine). Accordingly, provided herein are methods of enhancing an immune response to an antigen in a subject, comprising administering to the subject: (i) the antigen; and (ii) an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, such that an immune response to the antigen in the subject is enhanced. The antibody can be a human anti-human TIM3 antibody (such as any of the human anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein). Additionally or alternatively, the antibody can be a chimeric or humanized antibody. The antigen can be, for example, a tumor antigen, a viral antigen, a bacterial antigen or an antigen from a pathogen. Non-limiting examples of such antigens include those discussed in the sections above, such as the tumor antigens (or tumor vaccines) discussed above, or antigens from the viruses, bacteria or other pathogens described above.

[0514] In certain embodiments, a peptide or fusion protein comprising the epitope to which an anti-TIM3 antibody binds is used as a vaccine instead of, or in addition to, an anti-TIM3 antibody.

[0515] Suitable routes of administering the antibody compositions (e.g., human monoclonal antibodies, multispecific and bispecific molecules and immunoconjugates) described herein *in vivo* and *in vitro* are well known in the art and can be selected by those of ordinary skill. For example, the antibody compositions can be administered by injection (e.g., intravenous or subcutaneous). Suitable dosages of the molecules used will depend on the age and weight of the subject and the concentration and/or formulation of the antibody composition.

[0516] As previously described, anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be co-administered with one or other more therapeutic agents, e.g., a cytotoxic agent, a radiotoxic agent or an immunosuppressive agent. The antibody can be linked to the agent (as an immuno-complex) or can be administered separate from the agent. In the latter case (separate administration), the antibody can be administered before, after or concurrently with the agent or can be coadministered with other known therapies, e.g., an anti-cancer therapy, e.g., radiation. Such therapeutic agents include, among others, anti-neoplastic agents such as doxorubicin (adriamycin), cisplatin, bleomycin sulfate, carmustine, chlorambucil, dacarbazine and cyclophosphamide hydroxyurea which, by themselves, are only effective at levels which are toxic or subtoxic to a patient. Cisplatin is intravenously administered as a 100 mg/ml dose once every four weeks and adriamycin is intravenously administered as a 60-75 mg/ml dose once every 21 days. Co-administration of anti-TIM3 antibodies, or antigen binding fragments thereof, described herein with chemotherapeutic agents provides two anti-cancer agents which operate via different mechanisms which yield a cytotoxic effect to human tumor cells. Such coadministration can solve problems due to

development of resistance to drugs or a change in the antigenicity of the tumor cells which would render them unreactive with the antibody.

[0517] Also within the scope described herein are kits comprising the antibody compositions described herein (e.g., human antibodies, bispecific or multispecific molecules, or immunoconjugates) and instructions for use. The kit can further contain at least one additional reagent, or one or more additional human anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein (e.g., a human antibody having a complementary activity which binds to an epitope in TIM3 antigen distinct from the first human antibody). Kits typically include a label indicating the intended use of the contents of the kit. The term label includes any writing, or recorded material supplied on or with the kit, or which otherwise accompanies the kit.

[0518] XVI.E. Combination Therapies

[0519] In addition to the combinations therapies provided above, anti-TIM3 antibodies, e.g., those described herein, can also be used in combination therapy, e.g., for treating cancer, as described below.

[0520] Provided herein are methods of combination therapy in which an anti-TIM3 antibody is coadministered with one or more additional agents, e.g., small molecule drugs, antibodies or antigen binding portions thereof, that are effective in stimulating immune responses to thereby further enhance, stimulate or upregulate immune responses in a subject.

[0521] Generally, an anti-TIM3 antibody, e.g., described herein, can be combined with (i) an agonist of a stimulatory (e.g., co-stimulatory) molecule (e.g., receptor or ligand) and/or (ii) an antagonist of an inhibitory signal or molecule (e.g., receptor or ligand) on immune cells, such as T cells, both of which result in amplifying immune responses, such as antigen-specific T cell responses. In certain aspects, an immuno-oncology agent is (i) an agonist of a stimulatory (including a co-stimulatory) molecule (e.g., receptor or ligand) or (ii) an antagonist of an inhibitory (including a co-inhibitory) molecule (e.g., receptor or ligand) on cells, e.g., those inhibiting T cell activation or those involved in innate immunity, e.g., NK cells, and wherein the immuno-oncology agent enhances innate immunity. Such immuno-oncology agents are often referred to as immune checkpoint regulators, e.g., immune checkpoint inhibitor or immune checkpoint stimulator.

[0522] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody is administered with an agent that targets a stimulatory or inhibitory molecule that is a member of the immunoglobulin super family (IgSF). For example, anti-TIM3 antibodies, e.g., described herein, can be administered to a subject with an agent that targets a member of the IgSF family to increase an immune response. For example, an anti-TIM3 antibody can be administered with an agent that targets (or binds specifically to) a member of the B7 family of membrane-bound ligands that includes B7-1, B7-2, B7-H1 (PD-L1), B7-DC (PD-L2), B7-H2 (ICOS-L), B7-H3, B7-H4, B7-H5 (VISTA), and B7-H6 or a co-stimulatory or co-inhibitory receptor or ligand binding specifically to a B7 family member.

[0523] An anti-TIM3 antibody can also be administered with an agent that targets a member of the TNF and TNFR family of molecules (ligands or receptors), such as CD40 and CD40L, OX-40, OX-40L, CD70, CD27L, CD30, CD30L, 4-1BBL, CD137, TRAIL/Apo2-L, TRAILR1/DR4,

TRAILR2/DR5, TRAILR3, TRAILR4, OPG, RANK, RANKL, TWEAKR/Fn 14, TWEAK, BAFFR, EDAR, XEDAR, TACI, APRIL, BCMA, LTPR, LIGHT, DcR3, HVEM, VEGI/TL1A, TRAMP/DR3, EDA1, EDA2, TNFR1, Lymphotoxin a/TNF α , TNFR2, TNF α , LTPR, Lymphotoxin a 102, FAS, FASL, RELT, DR6, TROY, and NGFR (see, e.g., Tansey (2009) *Drug Discovery Today* 00: 1).

[0524] T cell responses can be stimulated by a combination of anti-TIM3 antibodies having the variable regions of, e.g., TIM3.2, TIM3.4, TIM3.5, TIM3.6, 9F6, 8B9, TIM3.9, TIM3.10, TIM3.11, TIM3.12, TIM3.13, TIM3.14, TIM3.15, TIM3.16, TIM3.17, TIM3.18, TIM3.7, and TIM3.8, and one or more of the following agents:

[0525] (1) An antagonist (inhibitor or blocking agent) of a protein that inhibits T cell activation (e.g., immune checkpoint inhibitors), such as CTLA-4, PD-1, PD-L1, PD-L2, GITR, and LAG-3, Galectin 9, CEACAM-1, BTLA, CD69, Galectin-1, TIGIT, CD113, GPR56, VISTA, B7-H3, B7-H4, 2B4, CD48, GARP, PDIH, LAIR1, TIM-1, and TIM-4; and/or

[0526] (2) An agonist of a protein that stimulates T cell activation, such as B7-1, B7-2, CD28, 4-1BB (CD137), 4-1BBL, GITR, ICOS, ICOS-L, OX40, OX40L, CD70, CD27, CD40, DR3 and CD28H.

[0527] Exemplary agents that modulate one of the above proteins and can be combined with anti-TIM3 antibodies, e.g., those described herein, for treating cancer, include: YERVOY® (ipilimumab) or Tremelimumab (to CTLA-4), galiximab (to B7.1), BMS-936558 (to PD-1), MK-3475 (to PD-1), atezolizumab (TECENTRIQ®), AMP224 (to B7DC), BMS-936559 (to B7-H1), MPDL3280A (to B7-H1), MEDI-570 (to ICOS), AMG557 (to B7H2), MGA271 (to B7H3), IMP321 (to LAG-3), BMS-663513 (to CD137), PF-05082566 (to CD137), CDX-1127 (to CD27), anti-OX40 (Providence Health Services), huMABOX40L (to OX40L), Atacicept (to TACT), CP-870893 (to CD40), Luatumumab (to CD40), Dacetuzumab (to CD40), Muromonab-CD3 (to CD3); anti-GITR antibodies MK4166, TRX518, Medi1873, INBRX-110, LK2-145, GWN-323, GITRL-Fc, or any combination thereof.

[0528] Other molecules that can be combined with anti-TIM3 antibodies for the treatment of cancer include antagonists of inhibitory receptors on NK cells or agonists of activating receptors on NK cells. For example, anti-TIM3 antibodies can be combined with antagonists of KIR (e.g., lirilumab).

[0529] T cell activation is also regulated by soluble cytokines, and anti-TIM3 antibodies can be administered to a subject, e.g., having cancer, with antagonists of cytokines that inhibit T cell activation or agonists of cytokines that stimulate T cell activation.

[0530] In certain embodiments, anti-TIM3 antibodies can be used in combination with (i) antagonists (or inhibitors or blocking agents) of proteins of the IgSF family or B7 family or the TNF family that inhibit T cell activation or antagonists of cytokines that inhibit T cell activation (e.g., IL-6, IL-10, TGF- β , VEGF; “immunosuppressive cytokines”) and/or (ii) agonists of stimulatory receptors of the IgSF family, B7 family or the TNF family or of cytokines that stimulate T cell activation, for stimulating an immune response, e.g., for treating proliferative diseases, such as cancer.

[0531] Yet other agents for combination therapies include agents that inhibit or deplete macrophages or monocytes, including but not limited to CSF-1R antagonists such as

CSF-1R antagonist antibodies including RG7155 (WO11/70024, WO11/107553, WO11/131407, WO13/87699, WO13/119716, WO13/132044) or FPA-008 (WO11/140249; WO13169264; WO14/036357).

[0532] Anti-TIM3 antibodies can also be administered with agents that inhibit TGF- β signaling.

[0533] Additional agents that can be combined with an anti-TIM3 antibody include agents that enhance tumor antigen presentation, e.g., dendritic cell vaccines, GM-CSF secreting cellular vaccines, CpG oligonucleotides, and imiquimod, or therapies that enhance the immunogenicity of tumor cells (e.g., anthracyclines).

[0534] Yet other therapies that can be combined with an anti-TIM3 antibody include therapies that deplete or block Treg cells, e.g., an agent that specifically binds to CD25.

[0535] Another therapy that can be combined with an anti-TIM3 antibody is a therapy that inhibits a metabolic enzyme such as indoleamine dioxygenase (IDO), dioxygenase, arginase, or nitric oxide synthetase.

[0536] Another class of agents that can be used with an anti-TIM3 antibody includes agents that inhibit the formation of adenosine, e.g., CD73 inhibitors, or inhibit the adenosine A2A receptor.

[0537] Other therapies that can be combined with an anti-TIM3 antibody for treating cancer include therapies that reverse/prevent T cell anergy or exhaustion and therapies that trigger an innate immune activation and/or inflammation at a tumor site.

[0538] Other therapies that can be combined with an anti-TIM3 antibody for treating cancer include therapies that block IL-8, e.g., with HuMax-IL8.

[0539] An anti-TIM3 antibody can be combined with more than one immuno-oncology agent, and can be, e.g., combined with a combinatorial approach that targets multiple elements of the immune pathway, such as one or more of the following: a therapy that enhances tumor antigen presentation (e.g., dendritic cell vaccine, GM-CSF secreting cellular vaccines, CpG oligonucleotides, imiquimod); a therapy that inhibits negative immune regulation e.g., by inhibiting CTLA-4 and/or PD1/PD-L1/PD-L2 pathway and/or depleting or blocking Tregs or other immune suppressing cells; a therapy that stimulates positive immune regulation, e.g., with agonists that stimulate the CD-137, OX-40, and/or CD40 or GITR pathway and/or stimulate T cell effector function; a therapy that increases systemically the frequency of anti-tumor T cells; a therapy that depletes or inhibits Tregs, such as Tregs in the tumor, e.g., using an antagonist of CD25 (e.g., daclizumab) or by ex vivo anti-CD25 bead depletion; a therapy that impacts the function of suppressor myeloid cells in the tumor; a therapy that enhances immunogenicity of tumor cells (e.g., anthracyclines); adoptive T cell or NK cell transfer including genetically modified cells, e.g., cells modified by chimeric antigen receptors (CAR-T therapy); a therapy that inhibits a metabolic enzyme such as indoleamine dioxygenase (IDO), dioxygenase, arginase, or nitric oxide synthetase; a therapy that reverses/prevents T cell anergy or exhaustion; a therapy that triggers an innate immune activation and/or inflammation at a tumor site; administration of immune stimulatory cytokines; or blocking of immuno repressive cytokines.

[0540] Anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be used together with one or more of agonistic agents that ligate positive costimulatory receptors, blocking agents that attenuate signaling through inhibitory receptors, antagonists,

and one or more agents that increase systemically the frequency of anti-tumor T cells, agents that overcome distinct immune suppressive pathways within the tumor microenvironment (e.g., block inhibitory receptor engagement (e.g., PD-L1/PD-1 interactions), deplete or inhibit Tregs (e.g., using an anti-CD25 monoclonal antibody (e.g., daclizumab) or by ex vivo anti-CD25 bead depletion), inhibit metabolic enzymes such as IDO, or reverse/prevent T cell anergy or exhaustion) and agents that trigger innate immune activation and/or inflammation at tumor sites.

[0541] In certain embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody is administered to a subject together with a BRAF inhibitor if the subject is BRAF V600 mutation positive.

[0542] Suitable PD-1 antagonists for use in the combination therapy described herein, include, without limitation, ligands, antibodies (e.g., monoclonal antibodies and bispecific antibodies), and multivalent agents. In one embodiment, the PD-1 antagonist is a fusion protein, e.g., an Fc fusion protein, such as AMP-244. In one embodiment, the PD-1 antagonist is an anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 antibody.

[0543] An exemplary anti-PD-1 antibody is nivolumab (BMS-936558) or an antibody that comprises the CDRs or variable regions of one of antibodies 17D8, 2D3, 4H1, 5C4, 7D3, 5F4 and 4A11 described in WO 2006/121168. In certain embodiments, an anti-PD-1 antibody is MK-3475 (Lambrolizumab) described in WO2012/145493; AMP-514 described in WO 2012/145493; or PDR001. Further known PD-1 antibodies and other PD-1 inhibitors include those described in WO 2009/014708, WO 03/099196, WO 2009/114335, WO 2011/066389, WO 2011/161699, WO 2012/145493, U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,635,757 and 8,217,149, and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2009/0317368. Any of the anti-PD-1 antibodies disclosed in WO2013/173223 can also be used. An anti-PD-1 antibody that competes for binding with, and/or binds to the same epitope on PD-1 as, as one of these antibodies can also be used in combination treatments.

[0544] In some embodiments, the anti-PD-L1 antibody useful for the combination therapy is BMS-936559 (referred to as 12A4 in WO 2007/005874 and U.S. Pat. No. 7,943,743), or an antibody that comprises the CDRs or variable regions of 3G10, 12A4, 10A5, 5F8, 10H10, 1B12, 7H1, 11E6, 12B7 and 13G4, which are described in PCT Publication WO 07/005874 and U.S. Pat. No. 7,943,743. In certain embodiment an anti-PD-L1 antibody is MEDI4736 (also known as durvalumab and Anti-B7-H1), MPDL3280A (also known as atezolizumab and RG7446), MSB0010718C (also known as avelumab; WO2013/79174), or rHgM12B7. Any of the anti-PD-L1 antibodies disclosed in WO2013/173223, WO2011/066389, WO2012/145493, U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,635,757 and 8,217,149 and U.S. Publication No. 2009/145493 can also be used. Anti-PD-L1 antibodies that compete with and/or bind to the same epitope as that of any of these antibodies can also be used in combination treatments.

[0545] In certain embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibody of the disclosure can be used with a CTLA-4 antagonist, e.g., an anti-CTLA-4 antibody. In one embodiment, an anti-CTLA-4 antibody is an antibody selected from the group of: YERVOY® (ipilimumab or antibody 10D1, described in PCT Publication WO 01/14424), tremelimumab (formerly ticilimumab, CP-675,206), monoclonal or an anti-CTLA-4 antibody described in any of the following publications: WO 98/42752; WO 00/37504; U.S. Pat. No. 6,207,156; Hurwitz et al. (1998) *Pro. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95(17): 10067-10071; Camacho et al. (2004) *J. Clin. Oncology* 22(145): Abstract

No. 2505 (antibody CP-675206); and Mokyr et al. (1998) *Cancer Res.* 58:5301-5304. Any of the anti-CTLA-4 antibodies disclosed in WO2013/173223 can also be used.

[0546] In other embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody of the disclosure is used in combination with a LAG3 antagonist. Examples of anti-LAG3 antibodies include antibodies comprising the CDRs or variable regions of antibodies 25F7, 26H10, 25E3, 8B7, 11F2 or 17E5, which are described in U.S. Patent Publication No. US2011/0150892, WO10/19570 and WO2014/008218. In one embodiment, an anti-LAG-3 antibody is BMS-986016. Other art recognized anti-LAG-3 antibodies that can be used include IMP731 and IMP-321, described in US 2011/007023, WO08/132601, and WO09/44273. Anti-LAG-3 antibodies that compete with and/or bind to the same epitope as that of any of these antibodies can also be used in combination treatments.

[0547] In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody of the disclosure can be administered in combination with a CD137 (4-1BB) agonist, such as an agonistic CD137 antibody. Suitable CD137 antibodies include, for example, urelumab or PF-05082566 (WO12/32433).

[0548] In other embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody can be administered in combination with an OX40 agonist, such as an agonistic OX40 antibody. Suitable OX40 antibodies include, for example, MEDI-6383, MEDI-6469 or MOXR0916 (RG7888; WO06/029879).

[0549] In one embodiment, an anti-TIM3 antibody is administered in combination with a CD40 agonist, such as an agonistic CD40 antibody. In certain embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is a CD40 antagonist, such as an antagonistic CD40 antibody. Suitable CD40 antibodies include, for example, lucatumumab (HCD122), dacatumumab (SGN-40), CP-870,893 or Chi Lob 7/4.

[0550] In one embodiment, an anti-TIM3 antibody is administered in combination with a CD27 agonist, such as an agonistic CD27 antibody. Suitable CD27 antibodies include, for example, varlilumab (CDX-1127).

[0551] In certain embodiments, the anti-TIM3 antibody is administered together with an anti-GITR antibody, e.g., an antibody having the CDR sequences of 6C8, e.g., a humanized antibody having the CDRs of 6C8, as described, e.g., in WO2006/105021; an antibody comprising the CDRs of an anti-GITR antibody described in WO2011/028683; an antibody comprising the CDRs of an anti-GITR antibody described in JP2008278814, an antibody comprising the CDRs of an anti-GITR antibody described in WO2015/031667, WO2015/187835, WO2015/184099, WO2016/054638, WO2016/057841 or WO2016/057846 or other anti-GITR antibody described or referred to herein.

[0552] In other embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody is administered in combination with MGA271 (to B7H3) (WO11/109400).

[0553] In some embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody is administered in combination with a KIR antagonist, such as lirilumab.

[0554] In other embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody is administered in combination with an IDO antagonist. Suitable IDO antagonists include, for example, INCB-024360 (WO2006/122150, WO07/75598, WO08/36653, WO08/36642), indoximod, NLG-919 (WO09/73620, WO09/1156652, WO11/56652, WO12/142237) or F001287.

[0555] In yet other embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody is administered in combination with a Toll-like receptor agonist, e.g., a TLR2/4 agonist (e.g., *Bacillus Calmette-*

Guerin); a TLR7 agonist (e.g., Hiltonol or Imiquimod); a TLR7/8 agonist (e.g., Resiquimod); or a TLR9 agonist (e.g., CpG7909).

[0556] In one embodiment, an anti-TIM3 is administered in combination with a TGF- β inhibitor, e.g., GC1008, LY2157299, TEW7197, or IMC-TR1.

[0557] The anti-TIM3 antibodies and combination therapies described herein can also be used in conjunction with other well-known therapies that are selected for their particular usefulness against the indication being treated (e.g., cancer). Combinations of the anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein can be used sequentially with known pharmaceutically acceptable agent(s).

[0558] For example, the anti-TIM3 antibodies and combination therapies described herein can be used in combination (e.g., simultaneously or separately) with an additional treatment, such as irradiation and/or chemotherapy, e.g., using camptothecin (CPT-11), 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), cisplatin, doxorubicin, irinotecan, paclitaxel, gemcitabine, cisplatin, paclitaxel, carboplatin-paclitaxel (Taxol), doxorubicin, or camptothecin+apo21/TRAIL (a 6x combo), one or more proteasome inhibitors (e.g., bortezomib or MG132), one or more Bcl-2 inhibitors (e.g., BH31-2' (bcl-xl inhibitor), indoleamine dioxygenase-1 inhibitor (e.g., INCB24360, indoximod, NLG-919, or F001287), AT-101 (R-(--)-gossypol derivative), ABT-263 (small molecule), GX-15-070 (obatoclax), or MCL-1 (myeloid leukemia cell differentiation protein-1) antagonists), iAP (inhibitor of apoptosis protein) antagonists (e.g., smac7, smac4, small molecule smac mimetic, synthetic smac peptides (see Fulda et al., *Nat Med* 2002; 8:808-15), ISIS23722 (LY2181308), or AEG-35156 (GEM-640)), HDAC (histone deacetylase) inhibitors, anti-CD20 antibodies (e.g., rituximab), angiogenesis inhibitors (e.g., bevacizumab), anti-angiogenic agents targeting VEGF and VEGFR (e.g., Avastin), synthetic triterpenoids (see Hyer et al., *Cancer Research* 2005; 65:4799-808), c-FLIP (cellular FLICE-inhibitory protein) modulators (e.g., natural and synthetic ligands of PPAR γ (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ), 5809354 or 5569100), kinase inhibitors (e.g., Sorafenib), Trastuzumab, Cetuximab, Temsirolimus, mTOR inhibitors such as rapamycin and temsirolimus, Bortezomib, JAK2 inhibitors, HSP90 inhibitors, PI3K-AKT inhibitors, Lenalidomide, GSK3P inhibitors, IAP inhibitors and/or genotoxic drugs.

[0559] The anti-TIM3 antibodies and combination therapies described herein can further be used in combination with one or more anti-proliferative cytotoxic agents. Classes of compounds that can be used as anti-proliferative cytotoxic agents include, but are not limited to, the following:

[0560] Alkylating agents (including, without limitation, nitrogen mustards, ethylenimine derivatives, alkyl sulfonates, nitrosoureas and triazenes): Uracil mustard, Chloromethine, Cyclophosphamide (CYTOXAN \circledR) fosfamide, Melphalan, Chlorambucil, Pipobroman, Triethylenemelamine, Triethylenethiophosphoramide, Busulfan, Carmustine, Lomustine, Streptozocin, Dacarbazine, and Temozolamide.

[0561] Antimetabolites (including, without limitation, folic acid antagonists, pyrimidine analogs, purine analogs and adenosine deaminase inhibitors): Methotrexate, 5-Fluorouracil, Floxuridine, Cytarabine, 6-Mercaptopurine, 6-Thioguanine, Fludarabine phosphate, Pentostatine, and Gemcitabine.

[0562] Suitable anti-proliferative agents for combining with anti-TIM3 antibodies, without limitation, taxanes, paclitaxel (paclitaxel is commercially available as TAXOL $^{\text{TM}}$), docetaxel, discodermolide (DDM), dictyostatin (DCT), Peloruside A, epothilones, epothilone A, epothilone B, epothilone C, epothilone D, epothilone E, epothilone F, furanoepothilone D, desoxyepothilone B1, [17]-dehydrodesoxyepothilone B, [18]dehydrodesoxyepothilones B, C12,13-cyclopropyl-epothilone A, C6-C8 bridged epothilone A, trans-9,10-dehydroepothilone D, cis-9,10-dehydroepothilone D, 16-desmethylepothilone B, epothilone BIO, discoderomolide, patupilone (EPO-906), KOS-862, KOS-1584, ZK-EPO, ABJ-789, XAA296A (Discodermolide), TZT-1027 (soblidotin), ILX-651 (tasidotin hydrochloride), Halichondrin B, Eribulin mesylate (E-7389), Hemiasterlin (HTI-286), E-7974, Cyptophycins, LY-355703, Maytansinoid immunoconjugates (DM-1), MKC-1, ABT-751, T1-38067, T-900607, SB-715992 (ispinesib), SB-743921, MK-0731, STA-5312, eleutherobin, 17beta-acetoxy-2-ethoxy-6-oxo-B-homo-estra-1,3,5(10)-trien-3-ol, cyclostreptin, isolaulimalide, laulimalide, 4-epi-7-dehydroxy-14,16-didemethyl-(+)-discodermolides, and ciyptothilone 1, in addition to other microtubule stabilizing agents known in the art.

[0563] In cases where it is desirable to render aberrantly proliferative cells quiescent in conjunction with or prior to treatment with anti-TIM3 antibodies described herein, hormones and steroids (including synthetic analogs), such as 17a-Ethinylestradiol, Diethylstilbestrol, Testosterone, Prednisone, Fluoxymesterone, Dromostanolone propionate, Testolactone, Megestrolactate, Methylprednisolone, Methyltestosterone, Prednisolone, Triamcinolone, Chlorotrianisene, Hydroxyprogesterone, Aminoglutethimide, Estramustine, Medroxyprogesteroneacetate, Leuproreotide, Flutamide, Toremifene, ZOLADEX \circledR , can also be administered to the patient. When employing the methods or compositions described herein, other agents used in the modulation of tumor growth or metastasis in a clinical setting, such as antimimetics, can also be administered as desired.

[0564] In certain embodiments, the combination of the anti-TIM3 antibody and a second agent discussed herein can be administered concurrently as a single composition in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, or concurrently as separate compositions with the anti-TIM3 antibody and the second agent in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In another embodiment, the combination of the anti-TIM3 antibody and the second agent can be administered sequentially. The administration of the two agents can start at times that are, e.g., 30 minutes, 60 minutes, 90 minutes, 120 minutes, 3 hours, 6 hours, 12 hours, 24 hours, 36 hours, 48 hours, 3 days, 5 days, 7 days, or one or more weeks apart, or administration of the second agent can start, e.g., 30 minutes, 60 minutes, 90 minutes, 120 minutes, 3 hours, 6 hours, 12 hours, 24 hours, 36 hours, 48 hours, 3 days, 5 days, 7 days, or one or more weeks after the first agent has been administered.

[0565] In some embodiments, an anti-neoplastic antibody that can be combined with an anti-TIM3 antibody and/or a second agent includes RITUXAN \circledR (rituximab), HERCEPTIN \circledR (trastuzumab), BEXXAR \circledR (tositumomab), ZEVALIN \circledR (ibritumomab), CAMPATH \circledR (alemtuzumab), LYMPHOCIDE \circledR (epruzumab), AVASTIN \circledR (bevacizumab), and TARCEVA \circledR (erlotinib), or any combination thereof. In

other embodiments, the second antibody useful for the combination therapy with an anti-TIM3 antibody can be an antibody drug conjugate.

[0566] In other embodiment, an anti-TIM3 antibody alone or in combination with another agent is used concurrently or sequentially with bone marrow transplantation to treat a variety of tumors of hematopoietic origin.

[0567] Provided herein are methods for altering an adverse event associated with treatment of a hyperproliferative disease (e.g., cancer) with an immuno stimulatory agent, comprising administering an anti-TIM3 antibody with or without a second agent, to a subject. For example, the methods described herein provide for a method of reducing the incidence of immuno stimulatory therapeutic antibody-induced colitis or diarrhea by administering a non-absorbable steroid to the patient. As used herein, a "non-absorbable steroid" is a glucocorticoid that exhibits extensive first pass metabolism such that, following metabolism in the liver, the bioavailability of the steroid is low, i.e., less than about 20%.

In one embodiment described herein, the non-absorbable steroid is budesonide. Budesonide is a locally-acting glucocorticosteroid, which is extensively metabolized, primarily by the liver, following oral administration. ENTOCORT EC® (Astra-Zeneca) is a pH- and time-dependent oral formulation of budesonide developed to optimize drug delivery to the ileum and throughout the colon. ENTOCORT EC® is approved in the U.S. for the treatment of mild to moderate Crohn's disease involving the ileum and/or ascending colon. In still further embodiments, an anti-TIM3 antibody in conjunction with a non-absorbable steroid can be further combined with a salicylate. Salicylates include 5-ASA agents such as, for example: sulfasalazine (AZULFIDINE®, Pharmacia & Up John); olsalazine (DJPENTUM®, Pharmacia & Up John); balsalazide (COLAZAL®, Salix Pharmaceuticals, Inc.); and mesalamine (ASACOL®, Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals; PENTASA®, Shire US; CANASA®, Axcan Scandipharm, Inc.; ROWASA®, Solvay).

TABLE 1

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
1	TIM3.5 (13A3) IgG1.1f Heavy Chain	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRRSYYWGWIRQPPGKGLEWIGSIYYSGFTYNNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDYAHWFDPWGQGTLTVSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
2	8B9 IgG1.1f Heavy Chain	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRHYWNWIQOPPGKLEWIGYIHYSGSTNYNSSLKS RVVITISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDTGYGMDIWQGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVPFLAP SSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPLQSSGLYSLSSVTV QTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMISRTPEV CVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENN YKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
3	TIM3.6 (8C4) IgG1.1f Heavy Chain	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISRYWWSIQRQPPGKLEWIGYIHYTGSTNYNPSLKS RVVITISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATDTGYGMDIWQGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVPFLAP SSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPLQSSGLYSLSSVTV QTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMISRTPEV CVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENN YKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
4	TIM3.2 (17C3) IgG1.1f Heavy Chain	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYMMHWVRQAPGQGLEWMGIINPRGDSI I^{Y} AQKFQ GRVTMTRDTSTSTVYMESSLRSEDTAVYYCARDFYGSNNYGMWDVGQGTIVT VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
5	9F6 IgG1.1f Heavy Chain	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSRLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVSFISGGGSTI I^{Y} ADSVK GRFTISRDNAKNSLFLQMNSLRVEDTAVYYCARDGYSSWYGGMDVWGQGTAVT VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
6	TIM3.4 (3G4) IgG1.1f Heavy Chain	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSRLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVSFISTSGSI I^{Y} ADSVK GRFTISRDNAKNSLFLQMNSLRVEDTAVYYCARDGYSSWYGGMDVWGQGTAVT VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPLQSSGLYSLSSVTV PSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY YKCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN NGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*

TABLE 1-continued

SBQ	ID	Description	Sequences
7	TIM3.9 (17C8)	IgG1.1f Heavy Chain	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVSFISSGSIIYYADSVK GRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDGYSWEEYGMGVWGGTTVTVSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
8	TIM3.5 (13A3)	IgG1.1f Heavy Chain (without C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGWIROPPGKGLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGCPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
9	8B9 IgG1.1f Heavy Chain (without C-terminal K)		QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGWIROPPGKGLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGCPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
10	TIM3.6 (8C4)	IgG1.1f Heavy Chain (without C-terminal K)	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGWIROPPGKGLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGCPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
11	TIM3.2 (17C3)	IgG1.1f Heavy Chain (without C-terminal K)	QVQLVQSGAEVKPGASVKVSKASGYTFTSYMMWVROQPGQGLEWMGIINPRGDSIIYAQKFO GRVTMTRDTSTTVYMEPLLRLSEDATAVYYCARDGYSQNYGGMDVWGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
12	9F6 IgG1.1f Heavy Chain (without C-terminal K)		QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVSFISSGGSTIYYADSVK GRFTISRDNAKNSLFLQMNSLRLVEDTAVYYCARDGYSWEEYGMGVWGGTTVTVSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
13	TIM3.4 (3G4)	IgG1.1f Heavy Chain (without C-terminal K)	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVSFISSGGSTIYYADSVK GRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCAREGYSSWSYYGGMDVWGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY YKCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWES NGQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
14	TIM3.9 (17C8)	IgG1.1f Heavy Chain (without C-terminal K)	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVSFISSGGSTIYYADSVK GRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDGYSWEEYGMGVWGGTTVTVSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
15	TIM3.5 (13A3)	IgG1.3f Heavy Chain	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGWIROPPGKGLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGCPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
16	8B9 IgG1.3f Heavy Chain		QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGWIROPPGKGLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGCPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
		QTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMISRTPEVT CVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENN YKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK*
17 TIM3.6 (8C4) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain		QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRYWWSWIROPPGKLEWIGIHYTGSTNYPNSLKS RTVTISVDTSKNQFLSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCATDTGYYGMDVWQGTTTVSSASTKGPSVFPILAP SSKTSSTGGTAALGLCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV QTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMISRTPEVT CVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENN YKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK*
18 TIM3.2 (17C3) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain		QVQLVQSGAEVKPGASVKVSKCASGYTFTSYMHWVRAQPGQGLEWMGIINPRGDSIIYAQKFQ GRFTMTRDTSTSTVYMEPLLRSRVEDTAVYYCARDFYGSNYYGMDVWQGTTTVSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTGGTAALGLCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK*
19 9F6 IgG1.3f Heavy Chain		QVQLVESGGGLVKGPGSRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVFSFISGGGSIYADSVK GRFTISRDNAKNSLFLQMSNLRVEDTAVYYCARDGYSSGWEYVYGMDFVWQGTTAVTVSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTGGTAALGLCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK*
20 TIM3.4 (3G4) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain		QVQLVESGGGLVKGPGSRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVFSFISGGGSIYADSVK GRFTISRDNAKNSLFLQMSNLRVEDTAVYYCARDGYSSGWEYVYGMDFVWQGTTAVTVSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTGGTAALGLCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV PSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY YCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK*
21 TIM3.9 (17C8) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain		QVQLVESGGGLVKGPGSRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVFSFISGGGSIYADSVK GRFTISRDNAKNSLFLQMSNLRVEDTAVYYCARDGYSSGWEYVYGMDFVWQGTTAVTVSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTGGTAALGLCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK*
22 TIM3.5 (13A3) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)		QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRYYWGIROPPGKLEWIGSIYSGFTYNNPSL KSRVLTISVDTSKNQFLSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCATDTGYYGMDVWQGTTAVTVSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTGGTAALGLCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK*
23 8B9 IgG1.3f Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)		QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRYWWSWIROPPGKLEWIGIHYSGSTNYPNSLKS RTVTISVDTSKNQFLSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCATDTGYYGMDVWQGTTAVTVSSASTKGPSVFPILAP SSKTSSTGGTAALGLCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV QTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMISRTPEVT CVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENN YKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
24 TIM3.6 (8C4) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)		QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRYWWSWIROPPGKLEWIGIHYTGSTNYPNSLKS RTVTISVDTSKNQFLSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCATDTGYYGMDVWQGTTAVTVSSASTKGPSVFPILAP SSKTSSTGGTAALGLCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV QTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMISRTPEVT CVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENN YKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
25 TIM3.2 (17C3) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)		QVQLVQSGAEVKPGASVKVSKCASGYTFTSYMHWVRAQPGQGLEWMGIINPRGDSIIYAQKFQ GRFTMTRDTSTSTVYMEPLLRSRVEDTAVYYCARDFYGSNYYGMDVWQGTTAVTVSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTGGTAALGLCLVKDYPFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
		KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
26 9F6 IgG1.3f Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)		QVQLVESGGGLVKGPGSLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLWEWVFSFISGGGSIYYADSVK GRFTISRDNAKNSLFLQMNLSRVEDTAVYYCARDGYSSGWWYGYMDVWQGQTVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
27 TIM3.4 (3G4) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain (no C- terminal K)		QVQLVESGGGLVKGPGSLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLWEWVFSFISGGGSIYYADSVK GRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNLSRAEDTAVYYCAREGYSSWSYYGYMDVWQGQTVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV PSSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY YKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN NGQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
28 TIM3.9 (17C8) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain (no C- terminal K)		QVQLVESGGGLVKGPGSLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLWEWVFSFISGGGSIYYADSVK GRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNLSRAEDTAVYYCAREGYSSWSYYGYMDVWQGQTVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
72 TIM3.10 (13A3) IgG1.1f (N60Q) Heavy Chain		QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSRSYYWGIRQPPGKGLWEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGQGTVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
73 TIM3.11 (13A3) IgG1.1f (N60S) Heavy Chain		QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSRSYYWGIRQPPGKGLWEWIGSIYYSGFTYYSPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGQGTVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
74 TIM3.12 (13A3) IgG1.1f (N60A) Heavy Chain		QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSRSYYWGIRQPPGKGLWEWIGSIYYSGFTYYAPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGQGTVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
75 TIM3.13 (13A3) IgG1.1f (D101E) Heavy Chain		QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSRSYYWGIRQPPGKGLWEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGQGTVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
76 TIM3.14 (13A3) IgG1.1f (P102V) Heavy Chain		QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSRSYYWGIRQPPGKGLWEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGQGTVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
77 TIM3.15 (13A3) IgG1.1f (P102Y) Heavy Chain		QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSRSYYWGIRQPPGKGLWEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGQGTVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVSNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*

TABLE 1-continued

SBQ ID	Description	Sequences
78 TIM3.16 (13A3) IgG1.1f (P102L) Heavy Chain	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDYAHWFDLWGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGLCLVKDYPPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSSLSPGK*	
79 TIM3.17 (13A3) IgG1.1f (N60Q/P102Y) Heavy Chain	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDYAHWFDPWQGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGLCLVKDYPPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSSLSPGK*	
349 TIM3.18 (13A3) IgG1.1f (N60Q/D101E) Heavy Chain	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDYAHWFDPWQGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGLCLVKDYPPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSSLSPGK*	
80 TIM3.8 (8B9) IgG1.1f (S61P) Heavy Chain	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGIHYSGSTNYNPSLKS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN SSKSTSGGTAAALGLCLVKDYPPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV QTYYICNVNHPKNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMISRTPEV CVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNQGPEN YKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSSLSPGK*	
81 TIM3.7 (9F6) IgG1.1f (A108T) Heavy Chain	QVQLVESGGGLVKGPGSLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKGLWEWVFSFISGGGSIY GRFTISRDNAKNFLQMNLSLVEDTAVYYCARDGYSSGWYYGMDWVGQGTTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGLCLVKDYPPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSSLSPGK*	
82 TIM3.10 (13A3) IgG1.1f (N60Q) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDYAHWFDPWQGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGLCLVKDYPPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSSLSPGK*	
83 TIM3.11 (13A3) IgG1.1f (N60S) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYSPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDYAHWFDPWQGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGLCLVKDYPPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSSLSPG*	
84 TIM3.12 (13A3) IgG1.1f (N60A) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYAPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDYAHWFDPWQGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGLCLVKDYPPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSSLSPG*	
85 TIM3.13 (13A3) IgG1.1f (D101E) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDYAHWFDPWQGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGLCLVKDYPPEPVTWSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKNSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEAGAPSFLFPFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSSLSPG*	

TABLE 1-continued

SBQ	ID	Description	Sequences
86	TIM3.14 (13A3)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL	
	IgG1.1f (P102V)	KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFDPVWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS	
	Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPVLSQSGLYSLSSVTV	
		SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKD	
		TLMis	
		RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY	
		KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDI	
		AVEWESN	
		GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*	
87	TIM3.15 (13A3)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL	
	IgG1.1f (P102Y)	KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFDPYWGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS	
	Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPVLSQSGLYSLSSVTV	
		SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKD	
		TLMis	
		RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY	
		KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDI	
		AVEWESN	
		GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*	
88	TIM3.16 (13A3)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL	
	IgG1.1f (P102L)	KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFDLWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS	
	Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPVLSQSGLYSLSSVTV	
		SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKD	
		TLMis	
		RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY	
		KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDI	
		AVEWESN	
		GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*	
89	TIM3.17 (13A3)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL	
	IgG1.1f (N60Q/P102Y)	KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFDPYWGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS	
	Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPVLSQSGLYSLSSVTV	
		SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKD	
		TLMis	
		RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY	
		KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDI	
		AVEWESN	
		GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*	
350	TIM3.18 (13A3)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL	
	IgG1.1f (N60Q/D101E)	KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFEPWGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS	
	Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPVLSQSGLYSLSSVTV	
		SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKD	
		TLMis	
		RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY	
		KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDI	
		AVEWESN	
		GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*	
90	TIM3.8 (8B9)	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRHYNWIRQPPGKLEWIGIYIHYSGSTYNPPLKS	
	IgG1.1f (S61P)	RVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDGTGYYGMDIWGQGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFLAP	
	Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPVLSQSGLYSLSSVTV	
		SSKSTSSTGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPVLSQSGLYSLSSVTV	
		SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKD	
		TLMis	
		RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY	
		KALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDI	
		AVEWESNQGPENN	
		YKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*	
91	TIM3.7 (9F6)	QVQLVESGGGLVKGPGSLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKLEWWSFISGGSTIYYADSVK	
	IgG1.1f (A108T)	GRFTISRDNAKNSLFLQMNLSRVEDTAVYYCARDGTGYYGMDIWGQGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFLAP	
	Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPVLSQSGLYSLSSVTV	
		SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKD	
		TLMis	
		RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY	
		KCKVSNKALPSSIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDI	
		AVEWESN	
		GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*	
92	TIM3.10 (13A3)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL	
	IgG1.3f (N60Q)	KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFDPWGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS	
	Heavy Chain	VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPVLSQSGLYSLSSVTV	
		SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKD	
		TLMis	
		RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY	
		KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDI	
		AVEWESN	
		GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*	
93	TIM3.11 (13A3)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYSPSL	
	IgG1.3f (N60S)	KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFDPWGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS	
	Heavy Chain	VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFPAPVLSQSGLYSLSSVTV	
		SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKD	
		TLMis	
		RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY	
		KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDI	
		AVEWESN	
		GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*	
94	TIM3.12 (13A3)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIROQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYAPSL	
	IgG1.3f (N60A)	KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFDPWGQGTIVTSSASTKGPS	

TABLE 1-continued

SBQ ID	Description	Sequences
	Heavy Chain	VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPABLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
95	TIM3.13 (13A3) IgG1.3f (D101E)	QQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGIROQPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPABLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
96	TIM3.14 (13A3) IgG1.3f (P102V)	QQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGIROQPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPABLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
97	TIM3.15 (13A3) IgG1.3f (P102Y)	QQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGIROQPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPABLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
98	TIM3.16 (13A3) IgG1.3f (P102L)	QQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGIROQPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPABLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
99	TIM3.17 (13A3) IgG1.3f (N60Q/P102Y)	QQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGIROQPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPABLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
351	TIM3.18 (13A3) IgG1.3f (N60Q/D101E)	QQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGIROQPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPABLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
100	TIM3.8 (8B9) IgG1.3f (S61P)	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGIROQPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL RTVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPSVFLAP SSKSTSSTGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPABLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMISRTPEV CVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNQGPENN YKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
101	TIM3.7 (9F6) IgG1.3f (A108T)	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKLEWVFSISGGGSTIYYADSVK GFTIISRDNAKNSLQFLQMNLSLRVEDTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPABLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISAKGQPREPQVTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHTQKSLSLSPGK*
102	TIM3.10 (13A3) IgG1.3f (N60Q)	QQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGIROQPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPABLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY
	Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCVSGGSISSRSYYWGIROQPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATGGPYGYDIAHWFPWGGTIVTSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPABLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
		KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
103	TIM3.11 (13A3) IgG1.3f (N60S) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYSPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDIYAHWDPWGQGTLTVVSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPPEPVTVWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
104	TIM3.12 (13A3) IgG1.3f (N60A) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYAPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDIYAHWDPWGQGTLTVVSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPPEPVTVWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
105	TIM3.13 (13A3) IgG1.3f (D101E) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDIYAHWDPWGQGTLTVVSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPPEPVTVWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
106	TIM3.14 (13A3) IgG1.3f (P102V) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDIYAHWDPWGQGTLTVVSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPPEPVTVWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
107	TIM3.15 (13A3) IgG1.3f (P102Y) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDIYAHWDPWGQGTLTVVSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPPEPVTVWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
108	TIM3.16 (13A3) IgG1.3f (P102L) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVMPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYNPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDIYAHWDPWGQGTLTVVSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPPEPVTVWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
109	TIM3.17 (13A3) IgG1.3f (N60Q/P102Y) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVMPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDIYAHWDPWGQGTLTVVSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPPEPVTVWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
352	TIM3.18 (13A3) IgG1.3f (N60Q/D101E) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QLQLQESGPGLVMPSETLSLCTVSGGSISSSRSYYWGIQPPGKLEWIGSIYYSGFTYYQPSL KSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDIYAHWDPWGQGTLTVVSSASTKGPS VFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPPEPVTVWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV SSSLGTQTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
110	TIM3.8 (8B9) IgG1.3f (S61P) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	QVQLQESGPGLVMPSETLSLCTVSGGSISRHYNWIQPPGKLEWIGIHYSGSTNYNPSLKS RTVTSVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATGGPYGDIYAHWDPWGQGTLTVVSSASTKGPSVFPLAP SSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYPPEPVTVWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTV QTYICNVNHPKSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPCCPAPEAEGAPSFLFPKPKDTLMISRTPEVT CVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYCKVSN KALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVTLLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENN YKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ	ID	Description	Sequences
111	TIM3.7 (9F6)		QVQLVESGGGLVKGPGSLRLSCAASGFTFSDDYYMSWIRQAPGKLEWWSFISGGGSTIYYADSVK
	IgG1.3f (A108T)		GRFTISRDNAKNSLFLQMNLSRVEDTAVYYCARDGYSSGGWYYGMDVWQGQTTVTVSSASTKGPS
	Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)		VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGCLVKDVFPEPVTVWSNNSGALTSGVHTFPVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGQTQTYICNVNHPKSNKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCAPEAEAGAPSFLFPKPKDLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVGDEVHNAKTPKREPEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEY KCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIASKQGPREFPVQYTLPPSREEMTKQNSLCLVKGYPSPDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPPPVLDSDGSFLYSLKTVDSRWRQQGNVFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG*
29	TIM3.5 (13A3), TIM3.2 (17C3), TIM3.4 (3G4)		EIVLTQSPGTLTSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAQYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSG SSGSGTDFTLTISRLPEDFAVYYCQOYQGSSPITFGQGTRLEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGT ASVVCLNNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSLTLSKADYEKHKVYAC IgG1 Light Chain EVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC*
30	8B9, TIM3.6 (8C4), TIM3.9 (17C8)		EIVLTQSPGTLTSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAQYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSG SSGSGTDFTLTISRLPEDFAVYYCQOYQGSSPITFGQGTRLEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGT ASVVCLNNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSLTLSKADYEKHKVYAC IgG1 Light Chain EVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC*
32	9F6 VK1 IgG1 Light Chain		AIQLTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITTCRASQGISSALAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYDASSLESQVSPRSFGS GSGTDFTLTISRLPEDFAVYYCQOYQGSSPITFGQGTRLEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGT SVVCLNNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSLTLSKADYEKHKVYAC VTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC*
134	TIM3.5 (13A3) IgG1.1f Heavy Chain		CAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCGTCCCTCACCTG CACTGTCTGGTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGGCTGGATCCGGCAGCCCCCG GAAAGGGCTGGAGTGGATTGGAGTATCAGTACCTACTGGGGTACCTACTACAAACCGTCCCTC AAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCGTTGACAGCTCAAGAACCCAGTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTG GACCGCCGACAGACGGCTGTATTATTGTGCGACAGGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTTCGACCCCTGGGGCCAGGAACCTGGCTACGGCTCAGTCAGCAGAACCCAGGGCCATCG GTCTCCCCCTGGACCCCTCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGACAGCGCCCTGGCTGCGTCTGG CAAGGACTACTCTCCGAACGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAACTCAGGCCCTGACCCGGCTG ACACCTCCGGCTGTCTCACAGCTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGG TCCAGCAGCTGGGACCCGACACTACATCTGCAACAGTGAATCACAAGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGAGATGGACCCAAATCTTGACCAAAACTCACACATGCCACCTGGCCAGCAGCT AAAGCCGAAGGGCCCGTCACTCTCCCTTCTCCCTTCTCCCTTCTCCCTTCTCCCTTCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGAGCTGAGCAGCACAGAACCTGGAGGTCAAGTCAA CTGGTAGCTGGACCGCTGGAGGTGCTACAATGCAAGAACAAAGCCGGCAGGAGCACTAACAA GCACAGTACCCCTGGTGGCTCAGGCTCTACCGGCTCAGCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGATAC AAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGGCCCTCCAAAGCAGCATGGAAAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGC GCAGCCCCGAGAACACAGGTGTACACCTCTGCCCTCATCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAGG TCAGCTGCTGGCTGGTCAAGGCTCTATCCAGGACATGCCCTGGCTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAAT GGGACCGGGAGAACAAACTACAAGACCAACGCCCTGGCTGGAGTGGACTCCGAGCGCTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGCTCTCATGCTC TGATGAGGCTCTGCACAAACACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGGTAAATGA
135	8B9 IgG1.1f Heavy Chain		CAGGTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCGTCCCTCACCTG CACTGTCTGGTGGCTCCATCAGCTGTCACACTGGAACTGGATCCGGCAGCCCCAGGGAAAGT GACTGGAGTTGGTATATCATTACAGTGGAAAGCACAACATAATTCTCCCTCAAGAGT CGAGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGCTCAAGAACCCAGTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGC TGCAGACACGGCTGGTATATCTGCGAGAGATACTGGGACTACTGGTACTACGGTATGGACATCTGGGG AAGGGACACGGCTGGCTCCATCAGCTGGGACACAGGACCCATGGCTTCTCCCTGGCACCC TCCTCCAAGGACACCTCTGGGGCACAGGCCCTGGCTGGTCAAGGACTACTCTCCCGA ACCGGTGACGGTGTGTGAACTCAGGCCCTGACAGCGGCTGACACCTCCCGTGTCC TACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACCTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTACCGTGGCCCTCACAGCTGGGACCC CAGACTCATCTGCAACAGTGAATCACAAGCCAGCACACCAAGGGTGGACAAGAGAGTGGACCC CAAACTTGTGACAAACACTACATGCCCTGGCTGGCCAGCACCTGGCTGGAGGACTCT CAGTCTCTCTCTCCCTTCTCCCTTCTCCCTTCTCCCTTCTCCCTTCTCCCTTCTCC TGGCTGGTGGAGCTGGCCACGAAGACCTGGAGGTCAAGTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCG GGAGGTGCAATAGCCAAGCAAGGCCGGGAGGAGCACTACAAAGCAGCTGGCTGGTCA GCGTCTCAGGCTCTGGCACGGACTGGCTGATGGCAAGGAGTAAAGTCAAGGCTTCCAAAC AAAGGCCCTCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGGCAACGGGAGGCCCGAGAACACA GGTGTACACCTCTGGCCCTTCTCCGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCCAGGTGAGCCTGACCTGGCTGG TCAAAGGCTCTATCCAGGACATGCCCTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGCAGCAGGGAAACAA TACAAGACCAACGCCCTGGTGGACTCCGGCAGCAGGGACTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCACCGT GGACAAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGCTTCTCATGCTCCGGATGCAAGGCTCTGC ACCAACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCCCGGGTAAATGA
136	TIM3.6 (8C4) IgG1.1f Heavy Chain		CAGGTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCGTCCCTCACCTG CACTGTCTGGTGGCTCCATCAGCTGTCACACTGGAACTGGATCCGGCAGCCCCAGGGAAAGT GACTGGAGTTGGTATATCATTACAGTGGACCCAGTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGC CGAGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGCTCAAGAACCCAGTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCC AGCGGACACGGCTGGTATATCTGCGAGCAGACAGGGACTACTGGTACTACGGTATGGACCTGG AAGGGACACGGCTGGCTCCATCAGTAGACACGCTCAAGAACCCAGGTGAGCCTGACCTGGCTGG GGACAAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGCTTCTCATGCTCCGGATGCAAGGCTCTGC ACCAACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCCCGGGTAAATGA

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
		CCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCGA ACCGGTGACGGTCTGGAAACTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGTGCACACCTCCGGCTGTCC TACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTGAACGGTCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGCAC CAGACCTACATCTGAACTACAAGCCAGCAACCAAGGTGACAGAGAGTTGAGCC CAAATCTTGTGACAAAATCTACACATGCCAACCGTGCACCGTGAAGCGAGGGCCCCTG CAGTCTCTCTGGTCCCTCCAAAACCCAGGACACCTCATGATCTCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCA TGGTGGTGGTGGACGTCAGGAGACCTGAGGTCAAGTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGT GGAGGTGCAATGCAAGAAAGCCGGGGAGGAGCACTAACAGCACGTACCGTGGTCA GCGTCTCACCGTCTGCACCGAGTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAGGCTTCCAC AAAGCCCTCCAAAGCAGCAGGAAACCATCTCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGGCCAGAACAC GGTGTACACCTCTGCCCTGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAAACCGGTCAGCTGACCTGCC TCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCAGCATGCCCTGGACTGGAGAGCAATGGCAGCGGAGAAC TACAAGAACACGCCCTCCGTCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCAC GGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAACGTCTCTCATGCTCGTGTGAGGCTCTGACA ACCACTACACGCAAGAGCCTCTCTGTCCCCGGTAAATGA
137 TIM3.2 (17C3) IgG1.1f Heavy Chain		CAGGTGCAGTTGGTGCAGTCTGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCTGGGCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCTG CAAGGCATCTGATACATCTCACCAGCTACTATATGCACTGGGTGCGACAGGCCCTGGACAG GGCTTGAAGTGGATGGAATAATCAACCCCTAGGGTGTAGACATATCTACGGCACAGAAGTTCAG GGCAGAGTCAACATGACCAGGGACAGTCCACGGCACAGCTCATGGAGCTGAGCAGCTGAG ATCTGAGGACACGGCGGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATTCTATGGTCTGGAAACTACTAC GTATGGACGTCTGGGCCAAGGACACGGTCAACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTCCCTCTGGCACCCTCCAAAGGACACCTCTGGGCTGAGGACTCAGGCCCTGACAGCGCGTGC CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTCTCGTGAACTCAGGCCCTGACAGCGCGTGC ACACCTCCCGTCTCAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTAGCAGCGTGGTACGGTCTGCC TCCAGCAGCTTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAAGTGAATCACAAGCCAGAACACCAAGG GGACAAGAGTGTGACCCAAACTCTTGTGACAAAACATCACACATGCCAACCGTGC AAGGCCAGGGGGCCCGTCACTCTCTCCAAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACAGAACCTGAGGTCAAGTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGATAATGCCAAGACAAGCCGGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACA GCACTGGCTCTGGTGGCTCAGGCTCTCAGGACTCTGGCTGACAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGTCTCCAAACAAAGCCCTCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGCCAAAG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACACAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCTACCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAAC TCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCAGCATGCCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAGAACACGCCCTCCGTGCTGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCAGCTGGACAGGAGCAGTGGCAGCAGGGAACGTCTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAACACTACACGCAAGAGCCTCTCTGTCCCCGGTAAATGA
138 9F6 IgG1.1f Heavy Chain		CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGAGGCTTGGTCAAGGCTGGAGGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCTG TCAGCCTCTGGATTCACTTCAGTGAATCTACATGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGAAG GGCTGGAGTGGTTTCAATTCTATTAGTGGTGGTAGTACCATATACTACGGAGACTCTGTGAAG GGCGATTCAACATCTCAGGGACAACGCCAAGAACACTCGTGTGTTCTGCAAATGAACGCTGAG AGTCGAGGACAGCGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGCTATAGCAGTGGCTGTTACTAC GTATGGACGTCTGGGCCAAGGGCACGGCTCAGCTCAGCTAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTCCCTCTGGCACCCCTCCAAAGGACACTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGCTGCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTCTGTGAAACTCAGGCCCTGACAGCGCGTGC ACACCTCCCGTCTCAGACTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACGGTCTGCC TCCAGCAGCTTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCAGAACACCAAGG GGACAAGAGTGTGACCCAAACTCTTGTGACAAAACATCACACATGCCAACCGTGC AAGCCGAAGGGGGCCCGTCACTCTCTCTCCCGAACACCCCTCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACAGAACCTGAGGTCAAGTCAA CTGGTACGTGGTGGCTGACGGTGAATGCCAAGACAAGCCGGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACA GCACGTACCGTGTGGTCACTGGTCTCAGGACTCTGGCACAGGAGCTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGTCTCCAAACAAAGCCCTCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGCCAAAG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACACAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCTACCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAAC TCAGCCTGACCTCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCAGGGCTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAGAACACGCCCTCCGTGCTGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCAGCTGGACAGAGCAGGGAGCAGGGAACGTCTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAACACTACACGCAAGAGCCTCTCTGTCCCCGGTAAATGA
139 TIM3.4 (3G4) IgG1.1f Heavy Chain		CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGAGGCTTGGTCAAGGCTGGAGGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCTG TCAGCCTCTGGATTCACTTCAGTGAATCTACATGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGAAG GGCTGGAGTGGTTTCAATTCTATTAGTACTAGTGGTAGTACATATACTACGGAGACTCTGTGAAG GGCGATTCAACATCTCAGGGACAAGGCCAACGAAACTCAGCTACTGATATGCAAATGAACAGCTGAG AGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGAAGGGTATAGCAGCAGCTGGCTACTAC ACGGTATGGACGTCTGGGCAAGGGACACGGTCAACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCACCAAGGGCCA TCGGTCTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGCTGCC GGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGGAACTCAGGCCCTGACCGCGCG TGCACACCTTCCCGTGTCTACTGCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGC CCCTCAGCAGCTTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCAGCACAC GGTGGACAAGAGAGTGTGAGGCAAAACTCTTGTGACAAAACATCACACATGCCAACCGTGC CTGAAGCCGAAGGGGGCCCGTCACTCTCTTCCCGAACACCCCTCATGAT TCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGAGCTGAGCAGCACGAAGAACCCCTGAGGTCAAGT CAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGATAATGCCAAGACAAGCCGGAGGAGCAGTACA

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
140	TIM3.9 (17C8) IgG1.1f Heavy Chain	ACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCGCTCTCACCGTCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAG TACAAGTGCAGGCTCCAAACAAGCCCTCCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGC AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACACAGGTACACCCCTGCCATCCGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAAC AGGTCAAGCTGACCTGCTCAAGGTTCTATCCACGGACATCGCGTGGAGTGGAGAGC AATGGCAGCGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCCTCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT CCTCTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCCTCATGCTCC TGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCAACTACACGAGAAGGCTCTCCGTCCGGTAAATGA
141	TIM3.5 (13A3) IgG1.1f Heavy Chain (without C-terminal K)	CAGGTGCAGCTGAGGACTGGGCCAGGACTGGTAAGGCTCGGAGACCTGTCCTCACCTG TGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTCAGTGAAGTACTACATGAGCTGGATCCGGCAGGGAG GGCTGGAGTGGTTTCTCATCTAGTAGTGGTAGTATCATCTAGCAGACTCTGTGAAG GGCCGATTACCATCTCCAGGGAAACGCAAGACTCATGTATCTGCAAATGAAACAGCTGAG AGCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGGTATAGCAGTGGCTGGAGTACTACG GTATGGACGTCGGGCCAGGGACACGGTCACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCGGCTGGCCACCCCTCCAAAGGACACTCTGGGAGCAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCCTGG CAAGGACTACTTCCCGGCTGGCCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTACCGTGGCC ACACCTCCCGGCTGTCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTACCGTGGCC TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAAGCTGAATCACAAGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGAGTGTGACAAAATCTGTGACAAAATCACACATGCCAACCGTGCACAGCACCTG AAGGCCAGGGGCCCGTCAGCTCTCTCTCCCAAAACCCAAAGGACACCCCTATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGAGCTGAGCCACGAGACCCCTGAGGCTAAC CTGGTAGCTGGACGGGTGGCATATGCAAGGAAAGCAGGGAGGAGTGAACAGAAC GCACGTCAGCTGGTGTGGCTGGCAGCTGGGAGGAGTGGGAGAGCAAT GGGCAGCGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCCTGGCTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGGCAGCAGGGAAAGTCTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCAACTACACGAGAAGGCTCTCCGTCCGGTAAATGA
142	8B9 IgG1.1f Heavy Chain (without C-terminal K)	CAGGTGCAGCTGAGGACTGGGCCAGGACTGGTAAGGCTCGGAGACCTGTCCTCACCTG CACTGTCTCTGGCTCCATCAGCTGCTACTACTGGAACCTGGATCCGGCAGCCCCAGGGAG GACTGGAGTTGGATCTCATTACAGTGGAAAGCACAACATACATTCTCCCTCAAGAGT CGAGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGCTCAAGAACAGCTTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGC TGCGACACGGCTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATCTGGTACTACGGTATGGACATCTGGGCC AAGGGACACGGTCACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCACCAAGGGCCATCGGCTTCCCTGGCACCC TCCTCAAGACGACCTCTGGGGCAACGGCCCTGGGCTGCTCTGGTAAGGACTACTTCCCGA ACCGGTGAGCTGGTGTGGACCTCAGGGCCCTGACCGCTGGTACGGCTCAGCAGCTTGGCACC TCCAGCTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTACGGTCTGCCACGGTCTCAGCAGCTTGGCACC GGACAACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGAGAACAGAGTGGAGCC CAAACTTGTCGACAAAACATCACACATGCCAACCGTGCCTGGCAGCAGCTGAGGAGGAG CAGTCTCTCTCCCTCCAGGAAACCCAGGACACCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGGGTACA TGCCTGGTGTGGAGCTGAGCCAGAAGACCTGGTACAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGT GGAGGTGCTATGCAAGAACAAAGCCGGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCA GGCTCTACCGTCTGCACCGAGTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAGGTCTCAA AAAGCCCTCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGGCAAGGGCAGCCCCAGAACACA GGTGTACACCTGCCCCCATCCGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCCAGGTGACGCTGACCTGCTGG TCAAAGGTTCTATCCAGCAGCATCGCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAATGGCAGCCGGAGAAC TACAAGACCAAGCCCTCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCTTATAGCAAGCTCACCGT GGACAAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCCTCATGCTCGTGTGATGAGGCTCTGCACA ACCAACTACACGAGAAGGCTCTCCGTCCGGTAAATGA

TABLE 1-continued

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
147	TIM3.9 (17C8) IgG1.1f Heavy Chain (without C-terminal K)	<p>GGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTG CCCTCCAGCAGCTGGCACCAGACCTACATCTGCAACCGTGAATCACAAGGCCAGCAACACCAA GGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGGCAAATCTTGTGACAAAATCACAATGCCACCGTGCCAGCAC CTGAAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCAGTTCTTCTCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCATGATC TCCCAGCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGAGCTAACGCAAGACAAGCCGGAGGAGCTAGATT CAACTGGTACCGTGGCGGCTGAGGTGATTAATGCCAAGACAAGCCGGAGGAGCTGGTCAAGGTT ACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGCTAGGCTTACCCGTCACCGTGGCAGCAGGACTGGTGAATGGCAAGGAG TACAAGTGAAGGTCTCCAAAGGCCCTCCAAAGCAGCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGC AGGGCAGCCCGAGAACACAGGTGTACACCCCTGCCCAATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAAC AGGTAGCCTGACCTGCTGAGGCTAAAGGCTTCTATCCACGGGACATCGCGTGGAGTGGAGAGC AATGGGCAGCCGAGAACACTAACGACACGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTT CCTCTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTTCTCATGCTCCG TGATGCATGAGGCTCTGACAACACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCTCCGTCCCCGGGTTGA</p>
148	TIM3.5 (13A3) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain	<p>CGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGAGGCTGGTCAAGGCTGGAGGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCTG TGAGCCTCTGGATTACCTCAGTAGACTACTACATGAGCTGGATCGCCAGGCTCCAGGGAG GGCTGGAGTGGTTTCTTCATTAGTAGTAGTTAGTGTAGTATCATATACTACGAGACTCTGTGAAG GGCGGATTCAACATCTCCAGGGACACGCCAGAAGACTACTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCTGAG AGCGAGGACACGGCTGGTGTATACTGAGGAGATGGGTATAGCAGTGGCTGGAGACTAAC GTATGGACAGCTGGGGCAAGGGCACCGTCAACGGTCTCCAGCTAGTAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTCCCTGGCACCCCTCCCAAGAGCACCTGGGGCAACGGCCCTGGCTGCTGGT CAAGGACTACTCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTCTGTTGAACGGACTCAGGGCCCTGACAGCAGCGGTG ACACCTTCCCGGTGCTTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTGAACCGTGGCC TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAAGTGAATACAAGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTACACATGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCACTTCTCTTCCCAAGGACCCATGCCAGGAGACCCCTCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGGTGGTGGAGCTGAGGCTGAGGACAGGACTGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGATATGCCAAGACAAGCCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACA GCACTACCGTGTGGTCAAGGACTGGTGGAGGTGACATGCCAGGACTGGTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGCAGGCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGCCAAGG GCAGCGGAGAACACAGGTGTACACCCCTGCCACAGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCGAG TCAGCCTGACCTGCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCACGGGACATGCCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGGCAGCGGAGAACACTACAAGACACGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTT CTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAAGTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGACATGAGGCTCTGACAACACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCTCCGTCCCCGGTTAAATGA</p>
149	8B9 IgG1.3f Heavy Chain	<p>AGGTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTGGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCCTCACCTG ACTGTCTCTGGGGCTCCATCAGTCAGTGTCACTACTGGGACTGGTACCTGGGACTGGGAC ACTGGAGTGGATTGGTATATCCTACAGTGGAAAGCACAACACTACAATTCTCCCTCAAGAGTC GAGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGTCAAGAACACAGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGGCTGTGACCGCT GGGGACCGCCGTATTACTGTGGAGAGATACTGGTACTACCGTATGGACATCTGGGCCA AGGGCACCGCTCACCGTCTCCAGTCAGCTAGCCAAGGGCCATCGGTCTTCCCTGGCACCC CTCTCAAGGACCCCTGGGGCAACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCTGTCAGGACTACTCCCGAA CCGGTACGGTGTGGACTCAGGGCCCTGACCGAGCGCGTGCACACCTCCCGTGTCT ACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGTGACCCCTCAGCAGCTGGGACCC AGACCTACATCTGAAACGTGAATCACAAGGCCAGAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCC AAATCTTGTGACAACACTCACACATGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTGAAGGCAAGGGGCCCGTC AGTCTCTCTTCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCATGATCTCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACAT GGGTGTGGTGGACGTGAGGACAGGACTGGTCAAGTCAACTGGTACCGTGGACGGCGTG GAGGTGATAATGCCAAGACAAGCCGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCA CGTCTCACCGTCTGACCCAGGACTGGTGAATGCCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAGGCTTCCAAACA AGCCCTCCAGCCCAACCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGGCAAGGGCAGCCCGAGAACACAG</p>

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ	ID	Description	Sequences
			GTGTACACCTGCCCCATCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCCAGGTCAAGCTGGCCTGACCTGCCTGGT CAAAGGCTTCTATCCCGACATGCCGTGGAGGGAGAGCAATGGGAGCGGAGAACAACT ACAAGACCAACCCCTCCGTGACTCCGACGGCTCCTCTCATAGCAAGCTCACCGTG GACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTTCATGCTCCGTATGCACTGAGGCTCTGCACAA CCACTACACCGAGAACAGGCCCTCCGTGCCCCGGTAAATGA
150	TIM3 . 6 (8C4) IgG1 . 3f	Heavy Chain	CAGGTGCAGGTGCAGGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCTCACCTG CACTGTCCTGGTGGCTCATCAGTCGTTACTCTGGAGCTGGATCCGCAGCCCCCAGGAGG GACTGGAGTGGATTGGTATTCATCCATTACACTGGGAGCCAACATAACACCCCTCTCAAGAGT CGAGTCACCATATCAGTAGACAGCTCCAAAGCAGTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTGTGACCGC AGCGGACACGGCCGTGATTACTGTGCAACGATACGGCTACTACCGTTAGCTGAGCTGGGCC AAGGGACACCGTCACCGTCTCTAGCTAGCACAAGGGCCATCGGTTCCCCCTGGCACCC TCCTCCAAGACACCTCTGGGGCACAGGCCCTGGGTCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTCTCCCGA ACCGGTGACGGTGTGAACTCAGGGCCCTGACAGCGGCGGAGACATCCCTGGGTC TACAGTCTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGTGACGGCTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGGAC CAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATACAAGCCAGCAACCCAAGGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGC CAAATCTTGACAAACATCACACATGCCAACCGTGGCCAGCCTGAAGGCAAGGGGCCCGT CAGTCTTCCCTCTCCCCCAAAACCCAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCCGGGACCCCTGAGGTCA TGCCTGGTGGTGGACGTGACGCCAGGACCCCTGGAGGTCAAGTTCACTGGTCACTGGACGG GGAGGTGATAATGCCAAGAACAGCCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTCACCGTGTGGTCA GCGCTCTCACCGTCTGCAACCGAGTCTGGTGAATGGAAGGGACTCAAGTGAAGGTCTCAAC AAAGCCCTCCAGGCCCATCGAGAACCCATCTCCAAGGCCAACGGGCGGCCGAGAACACCA GGTGTACACCCCTGCCCATCGCCGGAGGAGTACCAAGAACGGGCGGCCGAGAACACCA TCAAAGGCTCTATCCAGGACATCGCGTGGACTGGAGACGCAATGGCAGCGGAGAACACAC TACAAGACCAAGCCTCCGTCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTCTCATGCTCCGTATGCAAGCTCACCGT GGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACCTCTCTCATGCTCCGTATGCACTGAGGCTCTGCACAA ACCACTACACCGAGAACAGGCCCTCCGTGCCCCGGTAAATGA
151	TIM3 . 2 (17C3) IgG1 . 3f	Heavy Chain	CAGGTGCAGTTGGTGCAGTCGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCTGGGCCCTAGTGAAGGCTCTG CAAGGATCTGGTACACTTCCAGCAGTACTATGCACTGGTGTGCAAGGCCCTGACAAAG GGCTTGAGTGGATGGAATAATCAACCTAGGGGTGATAGCAATCTACGCCAGAAGTTCAG GGCAGACTCATCATGCCAACCGGGCACGTCACAGCACAGTCACTAGGAGCTGAGCACGCTGAG ATCTGAGGACACGGCGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGATTCTATGGTTCGGAAACTACTACTACG GTATGGACGTCTGGGCCAACGGGACACGGTCACTGGTCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCAAGAGACAAGGCTGCTGGGACCTGGGCTGGGCTGGTCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGAGGACTCAGGGCCCTGGGCTGGGCTGGT ACACCTCCCGGTGTCCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGTGACGGTGGC TCCAGCAGGTGGGACCCAGACATCTGCAACGTGAATACAAGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGATTGAGCCTAACATTCTGTGACAACACTCACACATGCCCATCTGGCCAGACCTG AAAGCCGAAGGGCCCCGGTCACTCTCTTCCCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTCTC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATCGTGTGGTGGAGCTGAGCCAGAAGACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGGTGAGGGTCAATGCCAAGAACAGCCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAA GCACGTACCGTGTGGTACGGTCTCACCGTCTCCGACGGACTCTGGTGAATGCCAAGGGACT AAAGTCAAGGTCTCCAAACAAGCCTCCAGGCCCATCGAGAACAAACATCTCAAAGCCAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACAGGTGTACACCTGCCCATCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACACAGG TCAGCTGACCTGCTGGTCAAGGCTCTATCCAGGACATCGCGTGGAGTGGAGAGGCAAT GGGCAGCGGAGAACACTAACAGACCCGCTCCGTGTCGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCACGTGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TCATGAGGTCTGCACAAACACTACACCGAGAACAGGCCCTCCGTGCCCCGGTAAATGA
152	9F6 IgG1 . 3f	Heavy Chain	CAGGTGCAGGTGGAGTCTGGGGAGGCTTGGTCAAGCTGGAGGGCTCTGAGACTCTCTG TCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTGAATCTACATGAGCTGGATCCGCAGGCTCCAGGGAGG GGCTGGAGTGGTTTCTTCAATTAGTGGTGTGGTAGTACCATATAACTACCGAGACTCTGTGAAG GGCGGATTCCACCATCTCCAGGGACAACGCCAACAGCAACTCGCTGTTCTGCAATGAACAGCTGAG AGTCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTTACTCTGAGGAGATGCTGATAGCAGTGGCTGTGACTACTACG GTATGGACGTCTGGGCCAAGGGACCGCGGTACGGTCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCAAGGCCCTGGGCTGGTCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGAGGACTCAGGGCCCTGACCAGCGGGTGC ACACCTCCCGGTGTCCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGTGACGGTGGC TCCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGACATCTGCAACGTGAATACAAGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGATTGAGCCTAACATTCTGTGACAACACTCACACATGCCCATCTGGCCAGACCTG AAAGCCGAAGGGCCCCGGTCACTCTCTTCCCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTCAA CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATCGTGTGGTGGAGCTGAGCCAGAAGACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGGTGAGGGTCAATGCCAAGAACAGCCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAA GCACGTACCGTGTGGTACGGTCTCACCTCTCCGACGGACTCTGGTGAATGCCAAGGGACT AAAGTCAAGGTCTCCAAACAAGCCTCCAGGCCCATCGAGAACAAACATCTCAAAGCCAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACAGGTGTACACCTGCCCATCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACACAGG TCAGCTGACCTGCTGGTCAAGGCTCTATCCAGGACATCGCGTGGAGTGGGGAGGCAAT GGGCAGCGGAGAACACTAACAGACCCGCTCCGTGTCGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCACGTGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TCATGAGGTCTGCACAAACACTACACCGAGAACAGGCCCTCCGTGCCCCGGTAAATGA
153	TIM3 . 4 (3G4) IgG1 . 3f	Heavy Chain	CAGGTGCAGGTGGAGTCTGGGGAGGCTTGGTCAAGCTGGAGGGCTCTGAGACTCTCTG TGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTGAATCTACATGAGCTGGATCCGCAGGCTCCAGGGAGG

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
	Chain	GGCTGGAGTGGGTTTATTCAATTAGTACTAGTGGTAGTATCATATACTACGCAGACTCTGTGAAG GGCGGATTCAACCATCTCCAGGGACAAACGCCAAGAACTCACTGTATCTGCAAATGAAACAGCTGAG AGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGGAGAGAAAGGGTATAGCAGCAGCTGGCTACTACT ACGGTATGGACGCTCTGGGCAAGGGACCAAGGGTACCCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCACCAAGGGCCA TCGGTCTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCC GGTCAAGGACTACTCCCCGGACGGCTGTGGTAGGACTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAAGCGGCG TGACACCCCTGGGCGTGTCTCAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTG CCTCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGCTACATCTGCAACCTGAATCACAGCCAGCAACACCAA GGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCAAACTCTTGACAAAAACTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCCAGCAC CTGAAGCGGAGGGGCCCGTCACTCTCTCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTATGATC TCCCGGAGGGCTGGGCGTGGAGGTACATGGTGTGGGAGCTGAGCAGCACAGGCTGAGGCTAACGTT CAACTGGTACCTGGGAGGGTGTGAGGTTGATATGCCAACAGACAAAGCCGAGGAGCAGTACA ACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTACCGTCTCAGCAGCAGGACTGGTGAATGGCAAGGAG TACAAGTGCAGGCTTCCAAACAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGGCAA AGGGCAGCCCGAGAACACAGGCTGACACCTCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAAC AGGTAGGCTGACCTGGCTGAGGCTTCTATCCAGGACATCGCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGC AATGGGAGCCGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCCTCCGGTGTGGACTCCGAGGGCTCTTCT CCTCTATAGCAAGGCTACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAAGCTTCTCATGCTCCG TGATGCATGAGGCTCTGACAAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCGTCCCCGGGAAATGA
154	TIM3.9 (17C8) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain	CGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGAGGCTGGTCAAGCCTGGAGGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCTG TGCAAGCCTCTGGATTACCTCAGTGTACTACATGAGCTGGATCGCCAGGCTCCAGGGAGG GGCTGGAGTGGGTTTCTCATCTAGTGTAGTGTGGTAGTATCTGCAACTCTGTGAAG GGCGGATTCAACATCTCAGGGCAACGCCAAGAACTCACTGTATCTGCAAATGAAACAGCTGAG AGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGGAGAGATGGGATAGCAGTGTGGAGTACTACG GTATGGACGTTGGGGCCAAGGGACACGGCTCACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCAAGGACACTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCC CAAGGACTACTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGAGGACTCAGGCCCTGACAGCGCGTGC ACACCTCCGGTGTCTCAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGC TCCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGACCTACATGCAAGTGAATCACAAGGCCAGAACACCAAGG GGACAAGAGAGTTGAGGCTTACAGGACTCACAGGCTCACCGTCACTGGCTGACAGGAGTAC AAGCCGAGGGCCCGTCACTCTCTCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGGTGTGGTACACCTGCCCCATCGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAG CTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGGTGTGAGGACTACAGCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGC GCACGTACCGTGTGGTACCGCTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGC AAGTGAAGGCTTCCAAACAGGCTTCTCCCCCAGGCGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACAGGTTGACACCTGCCCCATCGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAG TCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGTTCTATCCAGGACATCGCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACACGCCCTCCGGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCACCCTGGACAAGAGCAGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTCTCATGCTCC TGATGAGGCTCTGACAAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCGTCCCCGGGAAATGA
155	TIM3.5 (13A3) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	CAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGGAGTGGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGGCTTCGGAGACCTGTCCCTCACCTG CAGTGTCTCTGGGGTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGGCTGGATCGCCAGCCCCAG GGAAAGGGGCTGGAGTGATTGGAGTATCTATTATAGTGGGTTCACTACTACACCGTCC AAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCGGTGACACGTCAGCAAGAACAGCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGT GACCGCCGAGCACCGCTGTGTATTATTGTGCGCACAGGGGGCCCTACGGTGAATGCC GGTTGACCCCTGGCACCCCTCCAAGGACACTCTGGGCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCAAGGACACTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCC CAAGGACTACTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGAGGACTCAGGCCCTGACAGCGCGTGC ACACCTCCGGCTGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGC TCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGGACTACCTGCAACGTTGACAAAGGCCAGAACACCAAGG GGACAAGAGAGTTGAGGCTTACAGGACTCACACATGCCACCGTGC AAGCCGAAGGGGGCCCGTCACTCTCTCTCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGGTGTGGTACGGTGAAGCAGAACAGGCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGGACATGCAAGGAGAACAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAG GCACGTACCGTGTGGTACGGCTCTCACCGTCTCAGCAGCAGGAGACTGGCTGAATG AAAGTGAAGGCTTCCAAACAGGCTTCCAGGCCCCATCGAGGAGAACACCATCTCAAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACAGGTTGACACCTGCCCCATCCGGAGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAG TCAGCCTGACCTGGCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGGACATCGCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACACGCCCTCCGGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCACCCTGGACAAGAGCAGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTCTCATGCTCC TGATGAGGCTCTGACAAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCGTCCCCGGGTTGA
156	8B9 IgG1.3f Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	AGGTGCAGCTGCAGGGAGTGGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGGCTTCGGAGACCTGTCCCTCACCTG ACTGTCTCTGGGGTCCATCAGTGTACTACTGGAACTGGATCGGAGCCCCAGGGAGGG ACTGGAGTGGATTGGTATATCATTACAGTGGAAAGCAGCAACTACAATTCTCCCTCAAGAGTC GAGTCACCATATCAGTGGACACAGTCAAGAACAGCTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGCT GGGGACACGGCGCTGTATTACTGGTGTGGAGAGATACTGGTACTACGGTATGGACATCTGGGGCCA AGGGACACGGTCAACGGTCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCACCAAGGGCCATCGGTCTCCCTGGCACCC CTCTCAAGGAGCACCTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGCTGCTGCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAA CCGGTGACGGTGTGGAAACTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAAGCGGCCGTGACACCTCTCCGGTGTCT ACAGTCTCAGGAGCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACGGTGTGGAGCAGCTTGGGACCC AGACCTACATGCAAGCTGAACTACAAGGCCAGCAACACCAAGGAGGAGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
		AAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACCCTGCCAGCACCTGAAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTC AGTCTTCCCTTCCCCCAAAACCCAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACAT GCGTGTGGTGGACGTGAGGCCACGAGACCTGAGGTCAAGTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTG GAGGTGCTAAATGCCAAGACAAGCCGGAGGAGCAGTACAAACAGCACGTACCGTGTGTCAG CGTCCTCACCGTCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGCCAAGGGAGTACAAGTCAAGGTCTCCAAACA AAGCCCTCCGGACCCCATCGAGAAACCCATCTCCAAAGGCCAAGGGAGCAGCCGGAGAACACAG GTGTACACCCCTGGGAGGAGATGCCAAGAACCAGGTGAGCTGACCTGCTGGTCAAGCTGGTGG CAAAGGCTTCTATCCCGACATCCCGTGTGAGTGGGAGAGCAGTGGCAGGGAGAACAACT ACAAGACACGCCCTCCGTGTGACTCGACGGCTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCACCGT GACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCAAGGCTCTGCACAA CCACTACACCGCAGAAGAGCCTCCCTGTCCCCGGTTGA
157 TIM3.6 (8C4) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain (no C- terminal K)		CAGGTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCCCTGCCCTCACCTG CACTGTCCTCTGGCTCCATCAGTCGTTACTCTGGAGCTGGATCGGGCAGCCCCAGGGAG GACTGGAGTGGATTGGGTATATCCTTACACTGGGAGCACAACCTACAAACCCCTCCCTCAAGAGT CGAGTCACCATATCAGTACAGCACGTCACGAAACAGGAGTCTCCCTGAAGGTCTGTGACCGC AGCGACACGCCCGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGACAGGACTACCGGACTACCGGTATGGACGTGGGCC AAGGGACACCGTCAACGGTCTCTCAGTAGCAGACCAAGGGCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGCCACCC TCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGGCTGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGA ACCGGTGACGGTGTGTGAACTCAGGGCCCTGACCGGGCTGTCACACCTTCCGGTGTCC TACAGTCCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGTGACCGTGGCCCTCAGCAGCTGGGCCACC CAGACCTACATCTGAAACCGTGAATCACAGGCCACCAAGGGAGTGGACAAAGAGAGTTGAGCC CAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCAACCGTGGCCAGCACCTGAAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGT CAGTCTTCCCTTCCCCAAACCAAGGACACCCATCTGATCTCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACA TGCCTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAGACCTGAGGTCAAGGTTCAACTGTCAGTGGACGGCGT GGAGGTGCTAAATGCCAAGACAAGCCGGAGGAGCAGTACACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCA GCTGCTTACCGGCTCTGGTGGAGGAGTGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGGTCAAGGTTCCAAAC AAAGCCCTCCAGGGCCCATGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGCCAAGGGAGCAGCCGGAGAACACA GGTGTACACCCCTGCCCATCCGGAGGAGATGACAAGAACAGGTGACGCTGACCTGCTGG TCAAAGGTTCTATCCAGCGACATGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGAGCAGGGAGAACAC TACAAGACACGCCCTCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCACCGT GGACAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCAAGGCTCTGCACA ACCAACTACACCGCAGAAGAGCCTCCCTGTCCCCGGTTGA
158 TIM3.2 (17C3) IgG1.3f Heavy Chain (no C- terminal K)		CAGGTGCAGTGGTGGAGTCGGGGAGGCTGGTCAAGCCTGGGGGCTCAGTGAAGGTTCTCTG CAAGGCATCTGGATACACTTTCACCGCTACTATATGCACTGGGTGCGACAGGCCCTGGACAAG GGCTTGAGTGGATAATCAACCTCAGGGTGTAGTCATAATCTACGCCACAGAAGTTCAG GGCAGAGTCACCATGACCAGGGACAGTCCACAGCACAGTCTACATGGAGCTGAGCACGCTGAG ATCTGAGGAGTCAGCCGGTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATTCTATGGTTGGGAAACTACTACTACG GTATGGACGTCTGGGCCAACGGTCAACGTCTCCCTCAGCTTACACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCTCAAGGACACTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGCTGCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGTTGAACTCAGGGCCCTGACCAGCGCGTGC ACACCTTCCCGCTGTCTACAGTCCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGTGACCGTGGCC TCCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTGAATCACAGGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGACTTGACCCCAAATCTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCAACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCAGTCTCTCTTCCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGGTGGTGGACGTGAGGCCAGAACCTGGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGGTGGACGGCTGGTGGCAATAGGCCAAGACAAGCCGGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACA GCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAAGGCTCTCACCGTCTCGACAGGACTGGCTGAATGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGCAGGTTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGCCAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACCAAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCTACCGGGAGGAGTGAACAGAACCAAGG TCAGCCTGACCTGGCTGGTCAAGGACTCTATCCCGACATGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAAT GGGCAGCGAGGAAACACTAACAGACCCGCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCT CTATAGCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGGAGCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAACACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCCCTGTCCCCGGTTGA
159 9F6 IgG1.3f Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)		CAGGTGCAGTGGTGGAGTCGGGGAGGCTGGTCAAGCCTGGGGGCTCAGTGAAGGACTCTCTG TGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTGCATCACTACATGAGCTGGATCGGCCAGGCTCCAGGGAGG GGCTGGAGTGGTTCTCATTAGTGGTGGGTAGTACCCATATACTACCGCAGACTCTGTGAAG GGCGGATTACCTCTCAGGGGACAGGCCAACAGGAAACAGGCCAACAGGCTCG AGTCAGGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGCTATAGCAGTGGCTGTTACTACTACG GTATGGACGTCTGGGCCAACGGACCGCGTCAACGTCTCTCAGCTAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCTCAAGGACACTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGCTGCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACGGGTGACGGTGTGTTGAACTCAGGGCCCTGACCGAGCGCGTGC ACACCTTCCCGCTGTCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGAACCGTGGCC TCCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTGAATCACAGGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGACTTGACCCCAAATCTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCAACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCAGTCTCTCTTCCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGGTGGTGGACGTGAGGCCAGAACCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGGTGGACGGCTGGAGGTGCAATAGGCCAAGACAAGCCGGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACA GCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAAGGCTCTCACCGTCTCGACAGGACTGGCTGAATGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGCAGGAGTCTCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGCCAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACCAAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCTACCGGGAGGAGTGAACAGAACCAAGG TCAGCCTGACCTGGCTGGTCAAGGACTACCCCTGCCCTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGCAAGGAGTAC

TABLE 1-continued

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
207	TIM3.12 (13A3) IgG1.1f (N60A) Heavy Chain	GACCGCCGCAGACACGGCTGTATTATTGTGCGACAGGGGGGCCCTACGGTGAACAGGCCACT GGTTGACCCCTGGGACGGGAACCCCTGGTACCGCTCTCTCAGCTAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCTCCAAAGGACACTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGCTGCCCTGG CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTACGGTCTCGTGGAACTCAGCGGCCCTGACCGCGCGTGC ACACCTCCCGCTGTCTCACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGC TCAGCAGCAGGAGTGTGGCCAAACTCTTGTGACAAACACTCACACATGCCAACCGTGGCAG GGACAAAGAGAGTGTGGCCAAACTCTTGTGACAAACACTCACACATGCCAACCGTGGCAG AAGCGCAAGGGGCCCGTCACTCTCTTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGAACCCCTCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATCGCTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACAGGACTCTGGCTGAGGTCAAGTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGATAATGCCAAAGGACAAAGCCGGGAGGAGCAGTACA GCACGTACCGTCTGGTACGGTCTCACCGTCTCGACAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGCAAAG GCAGCGAACGAGAACCCAGGTACAGCTGGCCCTCCCGGGGACAGGAGATGACCAAGAAC GGGAGGAGGAGAACAAACTACAAGACCAAGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT CTATAGCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAAGACAGGGCAGGGAGCAGGGAACTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGCTTGACAAACACTACACGAGAAAGAGCTCTCCGTCCCCGGTAAATGA
208	TIM3.13 (13A3) IgG1.1f (D101E) Heavy Chain	CAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCTGGAGACCCCTGTCCCTCACCTG CACTGTCCTCTGGTGGCTCATCAGCAGTAGAAAGTTACTACTGGGGCTGGATCGCAGCCCCAG GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGATTGGGAGTATCTATTATAGTGGGTCACCTACTACAGCACCCTCC AAGAGTCAGTCACCATATCGGTACAGTCCAAGAACAGGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGT GACCGCCGCAGACACGGCTGTGTATTATTGTGCGACAGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTCAACCTGGGGCAGGGAAACCTGGTACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCACCAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCTCCAAAGGACACTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGCTGCCCTGG CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTACGGTCTCGTGGAACTCAGCGGCCCTGACCGCGCGTGC ACACCTCCCGCTGTCTCACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGC TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACACTACATGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCAGCAACACCAAAGT GGACAAGAGAGTGTGGCCAAACTCTTGTGACAAAACACTCACACATGCCAACCGTGGCAG CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGGTGGTGGACGTGAGGCCAGAACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGATAATGCCAAAGGACAAAGCCGGGGAGGAGCAGTACA GCACGTACCGTGTGGTACGGTCTCACGTCTGACAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGCAAAG GCAGCCCCGAGAACAAACTACAAGACCAAGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT GGGCAGCGGAGAACAAACTACAAGACCAAGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT CTATAGCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAAGACAGGGCAGGGAGCAGGGAACTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGCTTGACAAACACTACACGAGAAAGAGCTCTCCGTCCCCGGTAAATGA
209	TIM3.14 (13A3) IgG1.1f (P102V) Heavy Chain	CAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCTGGAGACCCCTGTCCCTCACCTG CACTGTCCTCTGGTGGCTCATCAGCAGTAGAAAGTTACTACTGGGGCTGGATCGCAGCCCCAG GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGATTGGGAGTATCTATTATAGTGGGTCACCTACTACACCCCTCC AAGAGTCAGTCACCATATCGGTACAGTCCAAGAACAGGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGT GACCGCCGCAGACACGGCTGTGTATTATTGTGCGACAGGGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTTGACGCTGGGGCCAGGGAAACCCCTGGTACCGCTCTCAGCTAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCTCCAAAGGACACTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGCTGCCCTGG CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTACGGTCTCGTGGAACTCAGCGGCCCTGACCGCGCGTGC ACACCTCCCGCTGTCTCACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGC TCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCAGCAACACCAAAGT GGACAAGAGAGTGTGGCCAAACTCTTGTGACAAAACACTCACACATGCCAACCGTGGCAG AAGCGCAAGGGGCCCGTCACTCTCTTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGAAGGAGATGACCAAGAAC TCAGCCTGACCTGGTCAAGGCTCTATCCAGCGACATGCCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCATT GGGCAGCGGAGAACAAACTACAAGACCAAGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT CTATAGCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAAGACAGGGCAGGGAGCAGGGAACTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGCTTGACAAACACTACACGAGAAAGAGCTCTCCGTCCCCGGTAAATGA

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
210	TIM3.15 (13A3) IgG1.1f (P102Y) Heavy Chain	CGAACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGTCGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGATAATGCCAAGAACAGCAGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACA GAACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGGCTCTCACCGTCTCGACACGGACTGGCTGAATGCCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGTCTCAAACAAAGCCCTCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAGG GAAGCCCCGAGAACCCACAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCTACCCGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAGG TCAGCTGACTGACCTGGTAAAGGCTATCCCGACGACCCGTGGAGGTGAGGAGAGCAAT GGGCAGCCGGAGAACACAGGACACGCCCTCCCGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCT CTATACCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAAGAGCAGGGCAGCAGGGAAAGCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGCTCGACAAACACTACACGAGAACAGGCTCCCTGTCCCCGGTAAATGA
211	TIM3.16 (13A3) IgG1.1f (P102L) Heavy Chain	CAGCTGCAGCTCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCCCTGCCCTCACCTG CACTGTCCTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCCGCAGCCCCAG GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGAGGCTGGAGTATCTATTATAGTGGGCTACCTACTACAACCCGCTCC AAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCGGTGACACGTCAGAAGACAGGCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTG GACCGCCGAGACACGGCTGTGTATTATTGTCGGACAGGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTCGACCTATGGGCCAGGAACCCCTGGTACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCACCAGGGCCATCG GTCTCCCTGGCAACCCCTTCCAAAGGACTACGGTCTCTGGGCTGGCTGGCTGG CAAGGACTACTCCCCGAGACGGCTCGTGTGAACTCAGGCCCTGACAGGGCTGGTGA ACACCTCCCGCTCTCACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCGGTGGTGA TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGAACACCAAGG GGACAAGAGATGAGGCTAACAAACGGTCACTGGGACAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAGG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCAGTCTCCCTTCCCGGAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCAGAACGCTGAGGTCAAGTCAA CTGGTACGTCGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGATAATGCCAAGAACAGCAGGGAGGAGCAGTACA GCACTACCGCTGTGGTGGACGGTCTCGTGTGAACTCAGGCCCTGACAGGGCGTGC AAGTGAAGGTCTCAAACAAAGCCCTCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACCCAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCTACCCGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAGG TCAGCTGACCTGCCTGGTAAAGGCTCTATCCAGCGACATGCCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAGACCCAGGCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT CTATACCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAAGAGCAGGGCAGCAGGGAAAGCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGCTCGACAAACACTACACGAGAACAGGCTCCCTGTCCCCGGTAAATGA
212	TIM3.17 (13A3) IgG1.1f (N60Q/P102Y) Heavy Chain	CAGCTGCAGCTCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCCCTGCCCTCACCTG CACTGTCCTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCCGCAGCCCCAG GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGAGGATGGGAGTATCTATTATAGTGGGCTACCTACTACCAACCGCTCC AAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCGGTGACACGTCAGAACAGGCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTG GACCGCCGAGACACGGCTGTGTATTATTGTCGGACAGGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTCGACTACTGGGCCAGGAACCCCTGGTACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCACCAGGGCCATCG GTCTCCCTGGCAACCCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGGCTGG CAAGGACTACTCCCCGAGACGGCTCGTGTGAGGACTCAGGCCCTGACAGCGCGTGTGC ACACCTCCCGCTCTCACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCGGTGGTGA TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGAACACCAAGG GGACAAGAGATGAGGCTAACAAACGGTACACCATGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCAGTCTCCCTTCCCGGAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGACGTGAGGCCAGAACGCTGAGGTCAA CTGGTACGTCGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGATAATGCCAAGAACAGCCGGGGAGGAGCAGTACA GCAGCTACCGTGTGGTCACTGGTGGACGTGAGGCCAGAACGCTGAGGTGA AAGTGAAGGTCTCAAACAAAGCCCTCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACCCAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCTACCCGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAGG TCAGCTGACCTGCCTGGTAAAGGCTCTATCCAGCGACATGCCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAGACCCAGGCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT TGCATGAGGCTCGACAAACACTACACGAGAACAGGCTCCCTGTCCCCGGTAAATGA

TABLE 1-continued

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
		GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGCTGCCCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCCAACCGGTGACGGTGTGGAACTCAGGCCCTGACCCAGCGCGTGC ACACCTTCCCCCTGTCTCATAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCTCCCTAGCAGCTGGTACCGTCCC TCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAAGTCAATCAGCCACAGTGGCCAGCACCTG GGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAATCAGACATGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCGAACGGGGCTGGGACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAAGTCAATCAGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG CGGACCCCTGAGGGCTGGGACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAAGTCAATCAGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG CTGGTACGTGGACGGGTGGCATATGCCAAGAACAGCCAGCTGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAGG TCAGCTGACCTGGCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCAGCATGCCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGCAGCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCCTCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAGAGCAGGGCAGGGGAACGTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGCTTGACACAACTACACGAGAACAGGCCCTCCGTGCCCCGGTTGA
216	TIM3.11 (13A3) IgG1.1f (N60S) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	CAGCTGCAGCTGAGGACTGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCTGGAGACCCCTGTCCCTCACCTG CACTGTCTCTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCGCCAGCCCCCAG GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGATTGGAGTATCTATTAGTGGGTTACCTACTACCGTCCCT AAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCGTTGACACGTCAGAACAGGTTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGT GACCGCCGCAGACACGGCTGTGATTATTGTGGCAGAGGGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTTGACCCCTGGGCCAGGGAAACCTGGTACCCGTCCTCAGCTAGCAGCACAGGGCCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCCACCCCTCCCTCAAGGACTCTGGCAGAGCACCTGAGGGCTGGCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCCAACCGGTGACGGTGTGGAACTCAGGCCCTGACAGCGGGTGC TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCAGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG GGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAATCAGACATGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCGAACGGGGCTGGGACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAAGTCAATCAGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATCGCTGGTGGAGCTGAGCCACAGAACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGATAATGCCAAGAACAGCCGGAGGAGCAGTACAACA GCACTGACCTGGTGGCTGGACCCCTCTCCAGCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGTCACCAAAAGCCCTCCAGCATGCCACCGTGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACACAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCCCATCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAGG TCAGCTGACCTGGCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCAGCATGCCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCCTCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGGGAACGTCTTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAGAGCAGGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGCTTGACACAACTACACGAGAACAGGCCCTCCGTGCCCCGGTTGA
217	TIM3.12 (13A3) IgG1.1f (N60A) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	CAGCTGCAGCTGAGGACTGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCTGGAGACCCCTGTCCCTCACCTG CACTGTCTCTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCGCCAGCCCCCAG GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGATTGGAGTATCTATTAGTGGGTTACCTACTACCGTCCCT AAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCGTTGACACGTCAGAACAGGACTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGT GACCGCCGCAGACACGGCTGTGATTATTGTGGCAGAGGGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTTGACCCCTGGGCCACCCCTCCCTCAAGGACTCTGGCAGCCCTGACAGCACAGGGCCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCCTCAAGGACTCTGGGCCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGGCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCCAACCGGTGACGGTGTGGAACTCAGGCCCTGACAGCGGGTGC ACACCTTCCCCGTGCTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGGGTGGTACCCGTGCC TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCAGCCACCGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAATCAGACATGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCGAACGGGGCCCGTCACTTCCCTCTTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATCGCTGGTGGAGCTGAGCCACAGAACCCCTGAGGTCAA CTGGTACCTGTGGTGGAGCTGAGCCACAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGGAGTAC GCACTGACCTGGTGGCTGGACCCCTCCAGCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGTCACCAAAAGCCCTCCCAAGGAGCATGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACACAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCCCATCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAGG TCAGCTGACCTGGCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCAGGCCCTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAAT GGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCCTCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAGAGCAGGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGCTTGACACAACTACACGAGAACAGGCCCTCCGTGCCCCGGTTGA
218	TIM3.13 (13A3) IgG1.1f (D101E) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	CAGCTGCAGCTGAGGACTGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCTGGAGACCCCTGTCCCTCACCTG CACTGTCTCTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCGCCAGCCCCCAG GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGATTGGAGTATCTATTAGTGGGTTACCTACTACACCCGTCCCT AAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCGTTGACACGTCAGAACAGGACTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGT GACCGCCGCAGACACGGCTGTGATTATTGTGGCAGAGGGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTTGCAACCTGGGCCAGGGAAACCTGGTACCCGTCACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCACAGGGCCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCCAAGGAGCACCTCTGGGCCAGAGGGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT CAAGGACTACTTCCCCAACCGGTGACGGTGTGGAACTCAGGCCCTGACCCAGCGGGTGC ACACCTTCCCCGTGCTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGGGTGGTACCCGTGCC TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCAGCCACCGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAATCAGACATGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCGAACGGGGCCCGTCACTTCCCTCTTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATCGCTGGTGGAGCTGAGCCACAGAACCCCTGAGGTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGATAATGCCAAGAACAGGCCCTCCGTGCCCCGGTTGA

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
		GCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCCTACCGTCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGCAGGCTCACAACAAAGCCCTCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAACCATCTCCAAAGGCAAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCATCCGGAGAGATGACCAAGAACCCAGG TCAGCTGACCTGGCTGGTCAAAGGTTCTATCCAGCAGCATCGCCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTCTCCT CTATGCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCACTGGGCTTGACAAACACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCCCTGTCCCCGGTTGA
219	TIM3.14 (13A3) IgG1. 1f (P102V) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	CAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCTGTCCCTCACCTG CACTGCTCTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGGCTGGATCGCCAGCCCCCAG GAAAGGGCTGGAGTGATTGGAGTATCTATTATAGTGGGTTACCTACTACAACCCGTCCCTC AAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCGGTGACAGCTCCAAGAACAGGTTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTG GACCAGCGCAGACACGGCTGTGATTATTGTGGCACAGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTTGACGTATGGGCCAGGGAAACCTGGTCAACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCCAAGAGCACCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGGAACTCAGGGCCCTGACCAGCGGTGTC ACACCTCCCGGTGCTCAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTGTGACGGTCCC TCCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGACCTACATGCACTGAATCAGGGCAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGAGTGGACCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCAACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCAGCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGGAGGTACATGGTGGTGGAGCTGAGGCCAGAAGACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACCCGGCTGGTCAAAGGTTCTATCCAGCAGCATCGCCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTCTCCT CTATGCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCACTGGGCTTGACAAACACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCCCTGTCCCCGGTTGA
220	TIM3.15 (13A3) IgG1.1f (P102Y) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	CAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCTGTCCCTCACCTG CACTGCTCTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGGCTGGATCGCCAGCCCCCAG GAAAGGGCTGGAGTGATTGGAGTATCTATTATAGTGGGTTACCTACTACAACCCGTCCCTC AAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCGGTGACAGCTCCAAGAACAGGTTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTG GACCAGCGCAGACACGGCTGTGATTATTGTGGCACAGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTTGACTACTGGGCCAGGGAAACCTGGTACCCGTCACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCCAAGAGCACCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGGAACTCAGGGCCCTGACCAGCGGTGTC ACACCTCCCGGTGCTCAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTGTGACGGTCCC TCCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGACCTACATGCACTGAATCAGGGCAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGAGTGGACCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCAACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCAGCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGGAGGTACATGGTGGTGGAGCTGAGGCCAGAAGACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACCCGGCTGGTCAAAGGTTCTATCCAGCAGCATCGCCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTCTCCT CTATGCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCACTGGGCTTGACAAACACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCCCTGTCCCCGGTTGA
221	TIM3.16 (13A3) IgG1.1f (P102L) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	CAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCTGTCCCTCACCTG CACTGCTCTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGGCTGGATCGCCAGCCCCCAG GAAAGGGCTGGAGTGATTGGAGTATCTATTATAGTGGGTTACCTACTACAACCCGTCCCTC AAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCGGTGACAGCTCCAAGAACAGGTTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTG GACCAGCGCAGACACGGCTGTGATTATTGTGGCACAGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTTGACCTATGGGGCAGGGAAACCTGGTACCCGTCACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCCAAGAGCACCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGGAACTCAGGGCCCTGACCAGCGGTGTC ACACCTCCCGGTGCTCAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTGTGACGGTCCC TCCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGACCTACATGCACTGAATCAGGGCAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGAGTGGACCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCAACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCAGCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGGAGGTACATGGTGGTGGAGCTGAGGCCAGAAGACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACCCGGCTGGTCAAAGGTTCTATCCAGCAGCATCGCCGTGGAGTGGAGAGCAAT GGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTCTCCT CTATGCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCACTGGGCTTGACAAACACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCCCTGTCCCCGGTTGA

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ	ID	Description	Sequences
222	TIM3.17	(13A3)	CAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGGAGTCGGGCCACGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCTCACCTG IgG1.1f (N60Q/P102Y)
			CACTGCTCTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCAG Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)
			GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGAGTATCTATTATAGTGGTTCACCTACTACCAACGGTCCCT GACGCCGCAGACACGGCTGTATTATGGCAGACAGGGGCCACTACGGTGTAAGCTACGGCCACT GGTTCGACTACTGGGCCAGGGAACCTCTGGTCAACGGTCTCCAGTAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTTCAGAAGCACCTCTGGGGCACAGCGCCCTGGCTGCCGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGTTGAACTCAGGCGCCCTGACAGCGGCGTGC ACACATTCCCCGGTCTCCACTAGCTCAGGACTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGTGACCC TCCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGACCTATCAGCAACGTGAATCACAGGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTACACATGCCACCGTGGCAGCAG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCACTTCTCTCCCTCCAAAGGACCCCTGGGGCAAAACCAAGGAC CGGACCCCTGGAGGTACACGGTGTGTTGAACTCAGGCGCCCTGAGGTCAAGGTCA CTGGTACGGAGCAGGGTGTGCAAGGGTCTCAGGCTTCCAGGCTGAGGAGCAGTACA GCACGTACCTGGTGTGCAAGGGTCTCAGGCTTCCAGGCTGAGGAGTGAATGGCAAGGGTAC AAGTGCAGGCTCCTCCAAAGCCCTCCAAAGCAGCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGGCC GCAGCCCGAACACAGGCTGTGTTTATTAGTGGTCAAGGGGCCACTACGGTACTACGCC AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCACTTCTCTCCCTCCAAAGGACCCCTGGGGCAAGGCC TCAGCCTGACCTGGCTGGTCAAGGGTCTTATCCAGGCGACATGCCCTGGAGTGGAG GGGCAGCCGGAGAAACAACTAAGACAGGCCCTCCGGTGTGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTCT TGCATGAGGCTCTGACAACACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCCCCGGGTGA
356	TIM3.18	(13A3)	CAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGGAGTCGGGCCACGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCTCACCTG IgG1.1f (N60Q/D 101E)
			CACTGCTCTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCAG Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)
			GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGAGTATCTATTATAGTGGTTCACCTACTACCAACGGTCCCT GACGCCGCAGACACGGCTGTGTTTATTAGTGGTCAAGGGGCCACTACGGTACTACGCC GGTTCGACCCCTGGCACCCCTCCAAAGGACCCCTGGGGCACAGCGCCCTGGCTGCCGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACGGGTGACGGTGTGTTGAACTCAGGCGCCCTGACAGCGGCGTGC ACACCTTCCCGTGTCTCAGCTCAGGACTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGTGACCGTGG TCCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGGACTACATCAGCAACGTGAATCACAGGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTACACATGCCACCGTGGCAGC AAGGGCAAGGGGCCCGTCACTTCTCTCCCTCCAAAGGACCCCTGGGGCAAAACCAAGGAC CGGACCCCTGGAGGTACATCGCTTCTGGTGTGAGCAGGACTACGGCTGAGGTCA CTGGTACGGAGCAGGGTGTGCAATAGTGCAGGAAACAGCAGGGAGGAGTACAGAC GCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAAGGTCTCCTCCAGGCTGACCCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGCAGGCTCCTCCAAACAGGACTCCCAAGCAGCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGGCC GCAGCCCGAACACAGGCTGTGACCCCTGGGGCATCCGGAGGAGTACAGCAAGAACAGG TCAGCCTGACCTGGCTGGTCAAGGGTCTTATCCAGGCGACATGCCCTGGAGTGGAG GGGCAGCCGGAGAAACAACTAAGACAGGCCCTCCGGTGTGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCT CTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTCT TGCATGAGGCTCTGACAACACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCCCCGGGTGA
223	TIM3.8	(8B9)	CAGGTGCAGCTGCAGGGAGTCGGGCCACGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCTCACCTG IgG1.1f (S61P)
			CACTGCTCTGGCTCCATCAGCTGTCACTACTGGAACTGGATCCGCAGCCCCAGGGAGG Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)
			GACTGGAGTGGATTGGGTATTCATTACAGTGGAGACGCAACTAACATCCCTCCTCAAGGT CGAGTCACCATATCAGTAGACAGCTCCAAAGGACAGTCTCCCTGAGCTGAGCTCTGTGAGCG TGGGGACACGGCTGTGATTACTGTGGAGAGATACTGGTACTACGGTATGGACATCTGGGGC AAGGGACACGGTCAAGGTCTCCCTCAGTAGCAGACCAAGGGCCATCGGTCTCCCCCTGGCACCC TCCTCCAAGGACACTCTGGGGCACAGGCCCTGGCTGCTGGTCAAGGACTACTCTCCCGA ACGGGTGACGGTGTGTTGAACTCAGGCCCTGGACAGGGCTGACACCTTCCCGTGTCC TACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGGAC CAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAGGCCAGAACACCAAGGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCC CAAATCTTGTGACAACAAACTACACATGCCAACCGTGGCCAGACCTGAAGGGCAAGGGGCCCGT CAGTCTCTCTTCTCCCCAAACAGGAAACCTCTCAGGACTACATGCCCTGGGACCCCTGAGGTACA TGGCTGGTGGGGACGGTACAGGCAAGACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCACAGTGGTACGGTGGGG GGAGGTGCAATAGTCCAAGGACAAAGCCGGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCA GCGTCTCTCACCGTCTGGCACAGGACTGGTCAAGTGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTCAAGGCTTCCAAAC AAAGCCCTCCAAGGAGCATGGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGGCAAGGGCAGGCCAGAACACACA GGTGTACACCCCTGCCCTTACCTGGGGAGGAGGAGTACAGCAAGAACAGGCTAGCGTCA TCAAAGGCTCTATCCAGGAGCATGCCGTGGAGTGGAGAGGAGCAATGGGAGCCGGAGAACAC TACAAGACCAAGGCCCTCCGGTGTGACTCCAGCGCTCTTCTCTCATAGCAAGCTCACCGT GGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTCTCATGCCGTGTGATGCACTGGGCTCTGACAC ACCAACTACACCCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCCCCGGGTGA
224	TIM3.7	(9F6)	CAGGTGCAGCTGGGGAGGTCTGGGAGGCTTGGTCAAGCCTGGAGGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCTG IgG1.1f (A108T)
			TGCAGCCTCTGGGATTCACCTTCTAGTGTGACTACATGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGGGCAGGG Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)
			GGCTGGAGTGGTTTCTATTAGTGGTGTGGTAGTACCATATACTACGGCAGACTCTGTGAAG GGCGTATTACCATCTCCAGGGAACGCCAGAACACTCGCTGTGTTCTGCAATGAACAGCGT AGTCAGGAGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGGAGAGATGGCTATAGCAGTGGTGTACTACTACG GTATGGACGCTCTGGGCCAACGGGACACGGTACCGCTCAGCTGAGCACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCCTCAAGGACACCTCTGGGGCACAGCGCCCTGGCTGCCGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACGGGTGACGGTGTGTGAACTACGGCGCCCTGACCGGGCTCGAC ACCAACTACACCCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCCCCGGGTGA

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ	ID	Description	Sequences
			ACACCTTCCCGCTGCTTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGCC TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTAACTACAAGCCAGCAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGAGTTGAGGCCCCAATCTTGTGACAAAACACTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCCGTGACTCTCTCTTCCCCCAAAACCCAAAGGACACCCATGATCTC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATCGCTGGTGGACGCTGAGCCAGAAGACCTTGAGGTACATGCTTCA CTGGTAGCTGGAGCGGGTGAGGTGCAATATGCAAGAAGAACAGCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACACA GCACGTACCGTGTGGTACGGTCTCACCCTGCAACAGGACTGGTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGCTCACAACAAAGCCCTCCAAAGCAGCAGCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGGCCAAGG GCAGCCCGAGAACACAGGTGTAACCCCTGCCAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCCAGG TCAGCCTGACCTGGTCAAGGCTTCAAGGCTTCAAGGCGACATGCCCTGGTGGAGTGGAGAACAT GGGCAGCGAGAACAACTACAAGACCCCTCCCGTCTGGACTCCACGGCTCTTCTCT CTATAGCAAGCTACCGTGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAACGTCTCTCATGTCCTGTA TGCATGAGGCTCTGACAACACATACAGCAGAACAGCCTCTCCCTGTCGGGTTAATGA
225	TIM3.10	(13A3) IgG1.3f (N60Q) Heavy Chain	CAGCTGCAGCTGCAAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCTCACCTG CACTGTCCTGGTGGCTCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCAG GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGAGTGGAGTATCTTATAGTGGTTCACCTACTACCAACCCCTCCCTC AAGAGTCGAGTACCATATATCGTGAACACTTCAAGAACACAGTTCTCTGGTGAAGCTGACTCTGT GACCGCCGAGACACCGCTGTGTTATTGTCGACAGGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACCCCCACT GGTTGACCCCTGGGGCAGGGAACCTGGTCAACGTCTCAGTAGCAGACAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCTCTCCAAAGGACACCTGGGACGCTGGGCTGGTCTCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGTGTGGAGGTGCAATATGCAAGAACAGCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACA ACACCTCCCGCTGTCACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGC TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTAACTCACAACATGCCACCGTGC GGACAGAACAGGCTCACAACAGCCCTCCAGGAGAACCTCCAGGAGACCTCTGGTCAAGTCTC AAGCCGAAGGGCCCCGTGACTCTCTTCCCCCAAAACCCAAAGGACACCCATGATCTC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATCGTGTGGTGGAGGTGCAATATGCAAGAACAGCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACA GCACGTACCGTGTGGTACGGTCTCACCCTCTGGTACAGGACTGGTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGCTCACAACAAAGCCCTCCAGGAGAACCTCCAGGAGAACCTCTGGTCAAGTCAA CGAGCCCGAGAACACAGGTGACACCTGGCCATCCGGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCCAGG TCAGCCTGACCTGGTCAAGGCTTATCCAGCAGCATGCCCTGGTGGACTCCACGGCTCTTCTC GGGCAGCGAGAACAACTACAAGACCCACCGCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCACGGCTCTTCTC CTATAGCAAGCTACCGTGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAACGTCTCTCATGTCCTGTA TGCATGAGGCTCTGACAACACATACAGCAGAACAGCCTCTCCCTGTCGGGTTAATGA
226	TIM3.11	(13A3) IgG1.3f (N60S) Heavy Chain	CAGCTGCAGCTGCAAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCTCACCTG CACTGTCCTGGTGGCTCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCAG GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGATTGGAGTATCTTATAGTGGTCAACCTACTACCCCTGGTGAAGCTGACTCTGT AAGAGTCGAGTACCATATATCGTGAACACTTCAAGAACACAGTTCTCTGGTGAAGCTGACTCTGT GACCGCCGAGACACCGCTGTGTTATTGTCGACAGGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTTGACCCCTGGGGCAGGGAACCTGGTCAACGTCTCAGTAGCAGACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCTCTCCAAAGGACACCTGGGACGCTGGGCGACGGCCCTGGTCTCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGTGTGGTGGAGGTGCAATATGCAAGAACAGCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACA ACACCTCCCGCTGTCACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGC TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTAACTCACAAGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAGAACAGGTTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAACACTCACATGCCACCGTGC AAGCCGAAGGGCCCCGTGACTCTCTTCCCCCAAAAGGACACCCATGATCTC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATCGTGTGGTGGAGGTGCAATATGCAAGAACAGCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACA CTGGTACGGTACGGCGTGGAGGTGCAATATGCAAGAACAGCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACA GCACGTACCCCTGTTGTCAGGCTCTCACCCTGGTACCCAGGACTGGTGAATGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGCTCACAACAAAGCCCTCCAGGAGAACCTCCAGGAGAACCTCTGGTCAAGTCAA CGAGCCCGAGAACACAGGTGACACCTGGCCATCCGGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCCAGG TCAGCCTGACCTGGTCAAGGCTTATCCAGCAGCATGCCCTGGTGGACTCCACGGCTCTTCTC GGGCAGCGAGAACAACTACAAGACCCACCGCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCACGGCTCTTCTC CTATAGCAAGCTACCGTGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAACGTCTCTCATGTCCTGTA TGCATGAGGCTCTGACAACACATACAGCAGAACAGCCTCTCCCTGTCGGGTTAATGA
227	TIM3.12	(13A3) IgG1.3f (N60A) Heavy Chain	CAGCTGCAGCTGCAAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCTCACCTG CACTGTCCTGGTGGCTCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCAG GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGATTGGAGTATCTTATAGTGGTCAACCTACTACCCACCTGGTGAAGCTGACTCTGT AAGAGTCGAGTACCATATATCGTGAACCTCAAGAACACAGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGT GACCGCCGAGACACCGCTGTGTTATTGTCGACAGGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACT GGTTGACCCCTGGGGCAGGGAACCTGGTCAACGTCTCAGTAGCAGACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCTCTCCAAAGGACACCTGGGGGACAGCGCCCTGGTCTCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGTGTGGTGGAGGTGCAATATGCAAGAACAGCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACA ACACCTCCCGCTGTCACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTACCGTGC TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTAACTCACAAGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAGAGAGTTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACATCACATGCCACCGTGGCAGCAGGG AAGCCGAAGGGCCCCGTGACTCTCTTCCCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCCATGATCTC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATCGTGTGGTGGAGGTGCAATATGCAAGAACAGCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACA CTGGTACGGTACGGCGTGGAGGTGCAATATGCAAGAACAGCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACA GCACGTACCGTGTGGTACGGTCTCACCCTGGTACCCAGGACTGGTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGCTCACAACAAAGCCCTCCAGGCCCCCATGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGGCCAAGG

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
228	TIM3.13 (13A3) IgG1.3f (D101E) Heavy Chain	GCAGCCCCGAGAACCAACAGGTACACCCCTGCCCATCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGGCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATGCCGTGAGGTGGGAGAGCAATGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGAACCCAGCCTCCCGTGTGAGCTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCCTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGAGGCTCTGACAAACCAACTACACGCAAGAGAACCCCTCTCCGTGCCCCGGTAAATGA
229	TIM3.14 (13A3) IgG1.3f (P102V) Heavy Chain	CAGCTGCAGCTCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCCTCACCTGCACTGTCCTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCAGGAAGGGGCTGGAGGTGAGGTATCTATTATAGTGGGCTACCTACTACAAACCCGTCCTCAGAGTCAGTCAACATATCGGTGACAGCTCAGAAGACCGAGTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTGTGACCCGCGAGACAGCGCTGTGTATTATTGTGGCAGAGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACTGGTCAGCTATGGGCCAGGGAAACCTGGTACCCGTCTCTCAAGGACACCTCTGGGCAAGCGCCCTGGCTGCCCCATCGCAAGCTTCCCGTGTGAGGCTCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAAGTCAAGGCTCTCCAAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCTACATCTGCAACAGTGAATCAGGCCACCTGGCAGCTGGCTGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAAGGCGAGCCGAGAACACCAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCCATCCGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAAGGTCAGCTGGCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATTCCAGCGACATGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATTGGCAGCGGAGAACAACTACAAGAACCCAGCCTCCGTGTGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCCTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGAGGCTCTGACAAACCAACTACACGCAAGAGAACCCCTCTCCGTCCCCGGTAAATGA
230	TIM3.15 (13A3) IgG1.3f (P102Y) Heavy Chain	CAGCTGCAGCTCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCCTCACCTGCACTGTCCTGGTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCAGGAAGGGGCTGGAGGTGAGGTATCTATTATAGTGGGCTACCTACTACAAACCCGTCCTCAGAGTCAGTCAACATATCGGTGACAGCTCAGAAGACCGAGTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTGTGACCCGCGAGACACCGCTGTGTATTATTGTGGCAGAGGGGCCCTACGGTACTACGCCACTGGTCAGCTACTGGGCCAGGGAAACCCGTCACCGTCTCCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTGAACAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAACCTTCCCGTGTCTCAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTGAACAGGACTGGCTGAACGGTGGACCCAGCACCTGCAAGGAGAACCCATCTCCAAAGCCAAGGCGAGCCGAGAACACCCGAGGTCAGCTGGTGTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATTCCAGCGACATGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATTGGCAGCGGAGAACAACTACAAGAACCCAGCCTCCGTGTGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCCTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGAGGCTCTGACAAACCAACTACACGCAAGAGAACCCCTCTCCGTCCCCGGTAAATGA
231	TIM3.16 (13A3) IgG1.3f (P102L)	CAGCTGCAGCTCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCCTCACCTGCACTGTCCTGGTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCAG

TABLE 1-continued

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
234	TIM3.7 (9F6) IgG1.3f (A108T) Heavy Chain	<pre> CAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCAACCGTGCCCAGCACCTGAAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGT CAGTCTTCCTCTCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCTCATGATCTCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACA TGCCTGGTGGTGACGTGAGCCACGGAGCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGT GGAGGTGCAATAAGCACAAGCCGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGTGAGGTCA GCGTCTCACCGTCCTGACCCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGAAGGTCTAAC AAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATGGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCGAGAACACA GGTGTACACCTGGCAGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTACGCTGACCTGCTGG TCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGGACATCGCCGTGGACTGGAGAGCATGGCAGGCTCTGCACA TACAAGACCACGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTCTCTATAGCAAGCTACCGT GGACAAGGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTCTCATGCTCGTGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTG ACCACTACACGCAAGAGCCTCCCTGTCCCCGGTAAATGA </pre>
235	TIM3.10 (13A3) IgG1.3f (N60Q) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	<pre> CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGAGGCTTGGTCAAGCCTGGAGGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCTG TGAGCCTCTGGATTACCTCAGTGTACTACATGAGCTGGATCGCAGGCTCCAGGGAAAG GGCTGGAGTGGGTTTCATTCTCATAGTGGTGGGTAGTACCATATACTACGAGACTCTGTGAAG GGCGATTACCATCTCCAGGGAAACGCCAACTCGCTGGTGGTACAGCAGCTGAGGCTGGTACTACG AGTCAGGACACCGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGCTATAGCAGTGGTGGTACTACG GTATGGACGTCGGGCCAAGGACCCAGGTACCCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCACCAAGGGCCCATCG GTCCTCCCTGGCACCCCTCCAAAGGACCTCTGGGGGACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTCTGGAAACTCAGGGCCCTGACAGCGGGTGTG ACACCTCCCGGTGCTCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTGGACCGTGGCC TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTGAATCAGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGACTTGTGACCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCATCACCATGCCAACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCCGAAGGGCCCGTCACTCTCTCTCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCTCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGGTGGTGGACGTGAGGCCAGAACCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGCTGGTCAATGGGACTCTATCCAGCAGCTGGTGGACCGTGGCC GACAGTACCGTGTGGTCAAGGCTCTCACCGTCTCGCACAGGACTGGCTGAATGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGTCTCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGCAAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACAGGTACACCCCTGCCCAATCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAGG TCAGCTGACCTGGCAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTCTCATGCTCGTGA TGATGAGGCTCTGCACAAACCATCACGCAAGAGCCTCTCCGTCCCCGGTAAATGA </pre>
236	TIM3.11 (13A3) IgG1.3f (N60S) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)	<pre> CAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCTGGAGACCCCTGCTCCCTCACCTG CACTGTCTCTGGTGGCTCATCAGCAGTAGAAAGTTACTACTGGGGCTGGATCGCCAGCCCCAG GGAAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGATTGGAGTATCTATTATAGTGGGTTACCTACTACCGTCCCTC AAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCGGTGACCGTCAAGAACAGGTTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGT GACCGCCGAGAACCGCTGTGTATTATTGTGCGACAGGGGCCCTACGGTGACTACGCCACT GTTCGACCCCTGGCACCCCTCCAAAGGACCTCTGGTCAACCTCTCAGCTACACCAAGGGCCATCG GTCCTCCCTGGCACCCCTCCAAAGGACCTCTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTCTGGAAACTCAGGGCCCTGACAGCGGGTGTG ACACCTCCCGCTGCTCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCTGGTGGACCGTGGCC TCCAGCAGCTGGCACCCAGACCTACATGCAACGTGAATCAGCCAGAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAGACTTGTGACCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCATCACCATGCCAACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCACTCTCTCTCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGGTGGTGGACGTGAGGCCAGAACCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCAATGCAAGAACAGCCGGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACA GACAGTACCGTGTGGTCAAGGCTCTCACCGTCTCGCACAGGACTGGCTGAATGCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGAAGGTCTCAAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGCAAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACAGGTACACCCCTGCCCAATCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAGG TCAGCTGACCTGGCAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTCTCATGCTCGTGA TGATGAGGCTCTGCACAAACCATCACGCAAGAGCCTCTCCGTCCCCGGTAAATGA </pre>

TABLE 1-continued

TABLE 1-continued

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
		CGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGTTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGATAATGCCAAGAACAAAGCCGGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACA GCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGGCTCTCACCGTCTCGCACCAAGGACTGGCTGAATGCCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGCAGGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCTACCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAAGG TCAGCTGACTCTGGTAAAGGCTATCCCGACGCTGGAGGTGAGGAGACATGCCGTCAGGAGGAA GGGCAGCCGGAGAACACAGGACACGCCCTCCCGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCCCT CTATGCCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAAGAGCAGGGCAGCAGGGAAAGTCTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGATGAGGCTTGACAAACACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCTCCGTCCCCGGTTGA
374 TIM3.18 (13A3) IgG1.3f (N60Q/D101E) (T168C) Heavy Chain (no C- terminal K)		CAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCTCACCTG CACTGTCCTCTGGCTCCATCAGCAGTAGAAGTTACTACTGGGCTGGATTGCGCAGCCCCAG GGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGATTGGAGTATCTATTATAGTGGGTCACCTACTACCAACCGTCCCTC AAGAGTCGAGTCACCATATCGGTGACACGTCGAAGAACAGGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTG GACCGCGAGAACACGGCTGTGTTATTATGTGCGACAGGGGCCCTACCGGTGACTACGCCCACT GGTCAACCTGGGGCCAGGGAAACCTGGTCAACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCACCAAGGGCCCATCG GTCTCCCTGGCACCCCTCCAGGACACTCTGGGGCAAGGACACCCCTGTCAGGAGGCTGGT CAAGGACTACTCTCCGAACGGTGTGGTGTGGAGGTGAGCTGGGAGGCTGACGGCGGTG ACACCTTCCGGCTGTCCTACAGCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGGTTGACCGTGGTGC TCCAGCAGCTGGGCAACCCAGGCTACATCTGCAACGTTGAATCAGGCTGGGAGGCTGACCGT GGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACACTCACACATGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCACTCTCTCTCCAGGGCCAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTGACATCGTGTGGTGGAGGTGAGGAGACATGCCGTCAGGAGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGGTGGAGGGTGTGCAATGCCAAGAACAGCCGGGGAGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAAGG GCAGCCGGAGAACACAGGCTGGTGTGCAAGGCTTCTATCCCGACGACATGCCGTCAGGAGGAGCAAT GGGCAGCCGGAGAACACTACAGGACACGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCCCT CTATGCCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAAGAGCAGGGCAGCAGGGAAAGTCTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGATGAGGCTTGACAAACACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCTCCGTCCCCGGTTGA
243 TIM3.8 (8B9) IgG1.3f (S61P) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)		CAGGTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCTCACCTG CACTGTCCTCTGGCTCCATCAGCTGTCACACTACTGGAACTGGATCCGGCAGCCCCAGGGAAAGG GACTGGAGTTGGATTCATTACATCAGCTGCAAGAACAGGACTACCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTGTGACCGC CGAGTCACCATATCAGTAGACGTCGAAGAACAGGACTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTGTGACCGC TGGCACCGCCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATACTGGGACTACCGGATGGACATCTGGGCC AAGGGACACGGTCACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCAGCCAAGGGCCATCGGTCTTCCCTGGCACCC TCCTCAGGACACCCACTGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGCTGCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCGA ACCGGTGACGGTGTGGTCACTCAGGGCCCTGACCCAGGGCGTGCACACCTTCCGGCTCTCC TACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGTGGTACCGTGGCCTCCAGCAGCTGGGACC CAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCAGAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCC CAAAATCTGTGACAAAACACTCACACATGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTGAAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGT CAGTCTCCCTCTCCAGGGCAACCCCTCATGATCTCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACA TGCCTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCAGAACCTGAGGTCAAGGTTCAACTGTGAGGTGGAGGGCGT GGAGGTGATAATGCCAAGAACAGCCGGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCA GGCTCTCAGGCTCTGCAAGGAGACTGGCTGAATGCCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAGGTTCTCAAAC AAAGGCTCCAGGG GGTGTACACCTGGCCCGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACAGGTCAGCTGACCTGCTGGTCTGG TCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCGACATCGCGTGGAGTGGGGAGAGCAATGGGAGCCGGAGAACAC TACAAGACCAAGCCCTCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCTCTTCTATAGCAAGCTCACCGT GGAGAGACGAGCTGGCAGGGAAACGTCTCTCATGCTCGTGTGATGACGGCTCTGCA ACCAACTACAGCAGAACAGCCCTCTCTGCCCCGGTTGA
244 TIM3.7 (9F6) IgG1.3f (A108T) Heavy Chain (no C-terminal K)		CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGAGGCTTGGTCAAGCCTGGAGGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCTG TCGAGCTCTGGATTACCTCAGTGTACTACTACATGAGCTGATCCGGCAGGCTCCAGGGAGG GGCGGATTACCATCTCCAGGGAACACGCCAGAACACTCGTGTGTTCTGCAAATAACAGCTGAG AGTCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGCTATAGCAGTGGCTGGTACTACTACG GTATGGACGTCGGGCCAGGGACACGGTCAACCGTCTCTCAGCTAGCACCAAGGGCCCATCG GTCCTCCCTGCAAGGACCTCTGGGGAGGAGACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCTGGT CAAGGACTACTCTCCCGAACGGGTGACGGTGTGGAGGTGAGGACTACGGGCCCTGACCGCGCGTGC ACACCTCCCGCTGTCCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCTCTCAGCAGCGTGTGACCGTGGCC TCCAGCAGCTGGGACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCAGAACACCAAGG GGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACACTCACACATGCCACCGTGGCCAGCACCTG AAGCCGAAGGGGCCCGTCACTCTCTCTCCCGGAAACACCAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGGTACATGCGTGGTGGACGTGAGGCGCACAGGCCAGAACACCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGGGTGGAGGTGCAATGCCAAGAACAGCCGGGGAGGAGGAGTACAA GCACGTACCGTGTGGTCACTGGTGTGGAGGTGACATGCCGACGGACTGGCTGAATGCCAAGGAGTAC AAGTGCAGGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCGGGGAGGAGTACCAAGAACACCAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACACAGGTGACACCCCTGCCCTCCAGGGGGAGGAGTACCAAGAACACCAAGG TCAGCTGACCTGGCTGGTCAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCGACATGCCGTCAGGAGTGGAGGAGCAAT GGGCAGCCGGAGAACACTACAGGACACGCCCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCTTCCCT

TABLE 1-continued

SEQ ID	Description	Sequences
		CTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGAAACGTCTTCATGCTCCGTGA TGATGAGGCTCTGCACAACACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCCCTGTCAGGGGGTTGA
162	TIM3.5 (13A3), TIM3.2 (17C3), TIM3.4 (3G4) IgG1 Light Chain	GAAAATTGTGTTGACGCAGTCTCCAGGCACCCGTCTTGTCTCCAGGGAAAGAGCCACCCCTCTC CTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTAGCAGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACCCAGCAGAAACCTGGCAGG CTCCCAGGCTCCATCTATGGTCATCCAGCAGGGCCACTGGCATCCAGACAGGTTAGTGGC AGTGGGTCTGGGACAGACTTCACCTCACCACATCAGCAGACTGGACGCTGAAGATTTCAGTGT TTACTGTCAAGCAGTATGGTAGCTCACCGATCACCTTCGGGCAAGGACAGCAGGAGATTAAC GTACGGTGGCTGACCACATCTGTCTCATCTCCCGCAGTCAGGAGCTGAAGATTTCAGTGG GCCTCTGGTGTGCTGCTGAATAACTCTATCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGA TAACGCCCTCAATCGGTAACCTCCAGGAGAGTGTCAAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCT ACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAAGCAGACTACAGGAAACACAAGTCTACGCCCTGC GAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCGTACAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGAGAGTGTAG
163	8B9, TIM3.6 (8C4), TIM3.9 (17C8) IgG1 Light Chain	GAAAATTGTGTTGACGCAGTCTCCAGGCACCCGTCTTGTCTCCAGGGAAAGAGCCACCCCTCTC CTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTAGCAGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACCCAGCAGAAACCTGGCAGG CTCCCAGGCTCCATCTATGGTCATCCAGCAGGGCCACTGGCATCCAGACAGGTTAGTGGC AGTGGGTCTGGGACAGACTTCACCTCACCACATCAGCAGACTGGACGCTGAAGATTTCAGTGT TTACTGTCAAGCAGTATGGTAGCTCACCTCAGTCAGGAGCTGAAGATTTCAGTGGAAAC GTACGGTGGCTGACCACATCTGTCTCATCTCCCGCAGTCAGGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTG GCCTCTGGTGTGCTGCTGAATAACTCTATCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGAATAA CGCCCTCAATCGGTAACCTCCAGGAGAGTGTCAAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACA GCCCTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAAGCAGACTACAGGAAACACAAGTCTACGCCCTGC GTACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCGTACAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGAGAGTGTAG
165	9F6 VK1 IgG1 Light Chain	GCCATCCAGTGAACCCAGTCTCCATCTCCCTGTCGATCTGTAGGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCAC TTGGCAGGGCAAGGCTAGGGCATTAGCAGTGTCTTAGCAGCTGGTACCCAGCAGAAACCCAGGGAAAGCTC CTAACGCTCTGATCTATGGATGCTCCAGTTGGAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTTCAGGGCAGT GGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACCTCACCACATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTCAGTCAACTTATTA CTGTCAACAGTTAATAGTACCCCTGGACGTTGCGCCAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAATCAAACGTA CGGTGGCTGACCATCTGCTCTCATCTCCCGCAGTCAGGAGCTGAATCTGGAAACTGCC TCTGTTGTGCTGCTGCTGAATAACTCTATCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGAATAA CGCCCTCAATCGGTAACCTCCAGGAGAGTGTCAAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACA GCCCTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAAGCAGACTACAGGAAACACAAGTCTACGCCCTGC GTACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCGTACAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGAGAGTGTAG
166	9F6 VK2 IgG1 Light Chain	GAAAATTGTGTTGACGCAGTCTCCAGGCACCCGTCTTGTCTCCAGGGAAAGAGCCACCCCTCTC CTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTAGCAGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACCCAGCAGAAACCTGGCAGG CTCCCAGGCTCCATCTATGGTCATCCAGCAGGGCCACTGGCATCCAGACAGGTTAGTGGC AGTGGGTCTGGGACAGACTTCACCTCACCACATCAGCAGACTGGACGCTGAAGATTTCAGTGT TTACTGTCAAGCAGTATGGTAGCTCACCTCAGTCAGGAGCTGAAGATTTCAGTGGAAAC CGGTGGCTGACCATCTGCTCTCATCTCCCGCAGTCAGGAGCTGAATCTGGAAACTGCC TCTGTTGTGCTGCTGCTGAATAACTCTATCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGAATAA CGCCCTCAATCGGTAACCTCCAGGAGAGTGTCAAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACA GCCCTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAAGCAGACTACAGGAAACACAAGTCTACGCCCTGC GTACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCGTACAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGAGAGTGTAG
164	9F6 VK3 IgG1 Light Chain	GAAAATTGTGTTGACGCAGTCTCCAGGCACCCGTCTTGTCTCCAGGGAAAGAGCCACCCCTCTC CTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTAGCAGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACCCAGCAGAAACCTGGCAGG CTCCCAGGCTCCATCTATGGTCATCCAGCAGGGCCACTGGCATCCAGACAGGTTAGTGGC AGTGGGTCTGGGACAGACTTCACCTCACCACATCAGCAGACTGGACGCTGAAGATTTCAGTGT TTACTGTCAAGCAGTATGGTAGCTCACCTCAGTCAGGAGCTGAAGATTTCAGTGGAAAC GTACGGTGGCTGACCATCTGCTCTCATCTCCCGCAGTCAGGAGCTGAATCTGGAAACT GCCTCTGGTGTGCTGCTGAATAACTCTATCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTG TAACGCCCTCAATCGGTAACCTCCAGGAGAGTGTCAAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCT ACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAAGCAGACTACAGGAAACACAAGTCTACGCCCTGC GAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCGTACAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGAGAGTGTAG

[0568] The practice of the present disclosure will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of cell biology, cell culture, molecular biology, transgenic biology, microbiology, recombinant DNA, and immunology, which are within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, for example, Sambrook et al., ed. (1989) Molecular Cloning A Laboratory Manual (2nd ed.; Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press); Sambrook et al., ed. (1992) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, (Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory, NY); D. N. Glover ed., (1985) DNA Cloning, Volumes I and II; Gait, ed. (1984) Oligonucleotide Synthesis; Mullis et al. U.S. Pat. No. 4,683,195;

Hames and Higgins, eds. (1984) Nucleic Acid Hybridization; Hames and Higgins, eds. (1984) Transcription And Translation; Freshney (1987) Culture Of Animal Cells (Alan R. Liss, Inc); Immobilized Cells And Enzymes (IRL Press) (1986); Perbal (1984) A Practical Guide To Molecular Cloning; the treatise, Methods In Enzymology (Academic Press, Inc., N.Y.); Miller and Calos eds. (1987) Gene Transfer Vectors For Mammalian Cells, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory); Wu et al., eds., Methods In Enzymology, Vols. 154 and 155; Mayer and Walker, eds. (1987) Immunological Methods In Cell And Molecular Biology (Academic Press, London); Weir and Blackwell, eds., (1986) Handbook

Of Experimental Immunology, Volumes I-IV; Manipulating the Mouse Embryo, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1986); Crooks, Antisense drug Technology: Principles, strategies and applications, 2nd Ed. CRC Press (2007) and in Ausubel et al. (1989) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology (John Wiley and Sons, Baltimore, Md.).

[0569] All of the references cited above, as well as all references cited herein, are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

[0570] The following examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Identification of Human Anti-TIM3 Antibodies

[0571] Human IgG transgenic (KM) mice were immunized with the plasma membrane fraction of HEK-293 human cells transfected with human TIM-3. Lymph node cells from all immunized mice were fused to the SP2/0 fusion partner. Hybridoma supernatants were first screened for the presence of human IgG antibodies using a high throughput assay. Antigen specificity was then determined by FACS binding on human TIM-3 transfected cells. Briefly, 47 fusions were performed, 3935 IgG positive clones were identified, of which 448 were identified as being positive for hTIM3 by ELISA, and of these 126 were found to be positive by hTIM3 FACS. Of these, 117 clones (or antibodies) were further analyzed by a variety of methods including: (1) epitope binning performed by Biacore; (2) TIM3 binding to a TIM-3-transfected cell line (293-TIM3) to determine EC₅₀; (3) Th1 assays (as further described below); and (4) TIL assays (as further described below). Of the 117, seven hybridomas expressing fully human anti-human TIM3 antibodies were selected as having desirable characteristics: 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4 and 17C8. The amino acid of, and nucleotide sequences encoding, the variable domains of the antibodies produced by these hybridomas are provided in FIGS. 1-7, and the SEQ ID NOs of the CDRs, variable regions and heavy and light chains as well as their isotype are provided in FIG. 13 (see rows with hybridoma names). A hybridoma and antibody secreted by it have the same name (e.g., 13A3).

[0572] Antibodies comprising the CDRs and/or variable domains of antibodies 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4 and 17C8 were also expressed recombinantly in host cells. Recombinant antibodies are referred to herein with the names "TIM3.2" to "TIM3.18." When referring to any of these recombinant antibodies by their names "TIM3.2" to "TIM3.18", no specific constant region is referred to, i.e., antibodies TIM3.2 to TIM3.18 may have any desired constant region, e.g., those shown in FIG. 13.

[0573] CDRs and variable domains were expressed in the context of an effectorless IgG1 constant region (allotype "F"), which comprises the substitutions L234A, L235E, G237A, A330S and P331S ("IgG1.1f") and IgG1.3f, an effectorless IgG1 constant region (allotype "F"), which comprises substitutions L234A, L235E, G237A, i.e., it differs from IgG1.1f only in not having the A330S and P331S substitutions. The CDRs and variable regions may also be used in the context of IgG4, e.g., IgG4P (i.e., IgG4 with a "5228P" substitution). Certain CDRs and framework regions of these antibodies have also been mutated. Specifi-

cally, VHCDR2 of 13A3 and 8B9, VHCDR3 of 13A3 and VHFR4 have been mutated. A list of IgG1.1f and IgG1.3f antibodies that have been produced and other antibodies that can be made is provided in FIG. 13, Table 1 and in the sequence listing. Antibodies expressed recombinantly include those described in the Examples below, as well as antibodies 3G4, 8C4, 9F6, 8B9, 17C8, 5D6 that have been expressed as IgG1.1f antibodies.

[0574] A sequence alignment of the heavy and light chain variable regions of antibodies 13A3, 8B9, 8C4, 17C3, 9F6, 3G4 and 17C8 is provided in FIGS. 8A and 9A, respectively. The VH and VL region sequence designation are provided in FIGS. 8B and 9B, respectively. A sequence alignment of the wildtype and mutated 13A3 VH chains is provided in FIG. 10. A sequence alignment of the wildtype and mutated 9F6 VH chain is provided in FIG. 11. A sequence alignment of the wildtype and mutated 8B9 VH chains is provided in FIG. 12.

Example 2: Characterization of the Human Anti-TIM3 Antibodies

[0575] The selected anti-TIM3 antibodies were assayed for binding to TIM3-expressing cells. FIG. 14A shows the binding of various anti-TIM3 antibodies to cells transfected with human TIM3 (FIG. 14A), and to anti-CD3/anti-CD28-activated human T cells (FIG. 14B), as determined by flow cytometry. The antibodies were also tested for binding to cyno TIM3 by using cells transfected with cyno TIM3 (FIG. 15A) and anti-CD3/anti-CD28-activated cyno T cells (FIG. 15B). FIG. 15A shows that 13A3 has the best binding EC₅₀ for cyno-TIM3 transfected cell line, and it is the only anti-TIM3 antibody that is reactive with activated cyno T cells.

Example 3: Binding Affinity of TIM3 Antibodies to Human and Cyno TIM3 Determined by Surface Plasmon Resonance

[0576] Kinetics and affinity of anti-TIM3 13A3 Fab fragments towards human and cyno TIM3 were determined on a Biacore T200 instrument at 37° C. in PBS pH 7.4 supplemented with 0.05% (v/v) Tween-20, as further described below. The human TIM3 protein used consisted of the extracellular domain (ECD) of human TIM3 linked to a mouse Fc, thereby forming a dimeric hTIM3 ECD-Fc protein ("hTIM3-mFc"). This fusion protein was expressed from stably transfected CHO cells, and purified out of the medium using protein A affinity, followed by size exclusion chromatography. The recombinant cynomolgus TIM3 protein used consisted of the extracellular domain of cynomolgus TIM3 followed by linker and affinity tags, thereby forming a monomeric cynoTIM3 ECD protein ("cyno TIM3-MycHisAvi"). This fusion protein was expressed from transiently transfected Expi293 cells (Life Tech) and the protein was isolated from the medium and purified out using affinity tag (6xHis), followed by size exclusion chromatography.

[0577] The amino acid sequence of hTIM3-mFc was as follows:

(SEQ ID NO: 375)
SEVEYRAEVGQNAYLPCFYTPAAPGNLVPVCWGKGACPVFECGNVRLRTD
ERDVNYWTSRYWLNGDFRKGDVSLTIEVNTLADSGIYCCR1QIPGIMNDE

-continued

KPNLKLVIKPAKVTAPTRQRDFTAAFPRLTTRGHGPAETQTLGSLPDI
NLTOQISTLANELRDSRLANDLRDSGATIRIGASVPRDCGCKPCICTVPEV
SSVFIFPPKPKDVLITLTPKVTCVVVAISKDDPEVQFSWFVDDVEVHTA
QTQPREEQFNSTFRSVSELPIMHQDWLNGKEFKCRVNSAAFPAPIEKTI
KTKGRPAPQVYTIFFFFKQMAKDKVSLTCMIDTDFPEDITVWEQWNGQP
AENYKNTQPIMDTDGSYFVYSKLNQKSNEAGNTFTCSVHLHEGLHNHHT
EKSLSHSPGK

[0578] The amino acid sequence of cynoTIM3-MycHisAvi was as follows:

(SEQ ID NO: 376)
SEVEYRAEVGQNAYLPCFYTPAAPGNLVPVCWKGACPVFECGNVVLRTD
ERDVNYWTSRWLNGDFRKGDVSLTIENVTLADSGIYCCRQIPIGIMNDE
KPNLKLVIKPAKSPGGGGGGSEQKLISEEDLGHHHHHGLNDIFEAQKI
EWHE

[0579] Fab of 13A3 and TIM3.18.IgG1.3 linked to a histidine tail were used. The amino acid sequence of 13A3 Heavy Chain (HC) Fab 6xHis was as follows:

(SEQ ID NO: 365)
QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISSRSYYWGWIQOPPGKGLEWI
GSIYSGFTYNNPSLKSRTVISVDTSKNQFLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATG
GPyGDYAHWFDPWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGC
LVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTPPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLG
TQTYICNVNHHPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCGGHHHHHH

[0580] The amino acid sequence of 13A3 Heavy Chain (HC) N60Q D101E Fab 6xHis was as follows:

(SEQ ID NO: 366)
QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISSRSYYWGWIQOPPGKGLEWI
GSIYSGFTYQQPSLKSRTVISVDTSKNQFLKLSSVTAADTAVYCATG
GPyGDYAHWFEPWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGC
LVKDYFPEPVTWSNNSGALTSGVHTPPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLG
TQTYICNVNHHPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCGGHHHHHH

[0581] Recombinant 13A3 and TIM3.18.IgG1.3 Fabs were made using transient transfection of Expi293 (Life Tech). The expressed Fab comprised the heavy chain variable region followed by the CH1 of hIgG1, and light chain variable region followed by the CL domain of hKappa. The expressed Fab was secreted into the medium and purified using affinity tag (6xHis).

[0582] An anti-mouse antibody capture chip was prepared on a Biacore CM4 series S chip (GE Healthcare Life Sciences catalog #BR-1005-34) using the Biacore capture kit for mouse antibodies (catalog #BR-1008-38). Human TIM3-mouse Fc fusion protein was captured on flow cells 2 and 3 in two different surface densities. Cyno TIM3-mouse Fc fusion protein was captured on flow cell 4. Flow cell 1

(blank capture surface) served as a reference. Recombinantly expressed, His-tagged antibody Fab fragments were flowed as analytes over all surfaces in a 3-fold, 6-membered dilution series with 1.0 μ M top concentration and 4.1 nM bottom concentration. Resulting sensorgrams were double-referenced (using flow cell 1 and a buffer blank) and fitted to a 1:1 Langmuir binding model with mass transport. Data from flow cells 2 and 3 were fitted globally.

[0583] The rate of complex formation (K_a) and dissociation (K_D) as well as overall dissociation constant (K_D) are provided in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Kinetics and affinity of binding of anti-TIM3 antibodies 13A3 and TIM3.18.IgG1.3 to human and cyno TIM3 proteins				
Ligand	Analytes	ka (1/Ms)	kd (1/s)	K_D (nM)
Human TIM3	hTIM3Fc/13A3 Fab	3.2×10^6	6.9×10^{-3}	2.2
Cyno TIM3	cynoTIM3Fc/13A3 Fab	2.4×10^6	5.3×10^{-2}	22
Human TIM3	hTIM3Fc/TIM3.18 Fab	3.2×10^6	5×10^{-3}	1.6
Cyno TIM3	cynoTIM3Fc/TIM3.18 Fab	3.4×10^6	5.9×10^{-2}	17

[0584] The experiments with 13A3 were not conducted on the same day as those with TIM3.18.

Example 4: Binding Affinity of TIM3 Antibodies to Human and Cyno TIM3 Determined by Scatchard Analysis

[0585] TIM3.18.IgG1.3 antibody was radioiodinated with ^{125}I -Na (1mCi; PerkinElmer Catalog NEZ033H001 MC) using IODO-GEN® solid phase iodination reagent (1,3,4, 6-tetrachloro-3a-6a-diphenylglycouril; Pierce Catalog 28601). Excess iodide was removed using a desalting column (Pierce Catalog 43243). Fractions of labeled antibody were collected and analyzed for radioactivity on a Wizard 1470 gamma counter (PerkinElmer). The ^{125}I -TIM3.18.IgG1.3 antibody concentration in each fraction was calculated with the Qubit fluorometer from Invitrogen. Radiopurity was established by thin layer chromatography of peak protein and radioactive fractions (Pinestar Technology Catalog 151-005).

[0586] Radio iodinated TIM3.18.IgG1.3 antibody binding to CHO cells expressing human or cyno TIM3 was demonstrated by incubating the CHO cells expressing human or cyno TIM3 with a titration of ^{125}I -TIM3.18.IgG1.3 antibody. Nonspecific binding was determined by binding in the presence of a titration of a 100 fold molar excess of unlabeled antibody and was subtracted from total CPM to calculate specific binding. A linear standard curve of ^{125}I -TIM3.18.IgG1.3 antibody concentration versus CPM was used to extrapolate specific activity, maximal nM bound ^{125}I -TIM3.18.IgG1.3 antibody and thereby calculate receptor number per cell.

[0587] The results are shown in FIGS. 27A and 27B. The ^{125}I -TIM3.18.IgG1.3 antibody standard curve (FIG. 27A) shows that 1 nM of ^{125}I labeled antibody equals 81119.3 cpm. The number of receptors per cell is calculated by the following equation: (Bmax) × (Avogadro's number) × (Assay Volume) / # of cells per well. The results show that the TIM3.18.IgG1.3 antibody has an affinity of 0.26-0.48 nM for overexpressed human TIM3 on CHO cells (having

414,720 receptors per cell) and an affinity of 0.36-0.48 nM for overexpressed cyno TIM3 (having 235,944 receptors per cell).

[0588] A similar analysis conducted with ^{125}I -TIM3.18. IgG1.3 antibody on activated human Th1 cells from 2 donors (50,000 cells/well) provided an affinity of 0.125-0.164 nM, despite an almost four fold difference in number of receptors per cell between donors (FIG. 28). Radio iodinated TIM3.18.IgG1.3 binding to human TIM3 was demonstrated by incubating activated primary human Th1 cells (prepared as described in other Examples herein) with a titration of ^{125}I -TIM3.18.IgG1.3. Nonspecific binding was determined by binding in the presence of a titration of a 100 fold molar excess of unlabeled antibody and was subtracted from total CPM to calculate specific binding. A linear standard curve of ^{125}I -TIM3.18.IgG1.3 concentration versus CPM was used to extrapolate maximal nM bound ^{125}I -TIM3.18.IgG1.3 and thereby calculate receptor numbers per cell.

Example 5: Lack of Cross-Reactivity of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 to Human TIM1, Human TIM4 and Mouse TIM3

[0589] Upon a blast search of the TIM-3 IgV domain against the entire gene bank, the highest homologous molecules were TIM1 and TIM4 (45% identity). Selectivity profiling of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 using human TIM1 or TIM4-transfected cell lines by flow cytometry showed no cross-reactivity to TIM1 or TIM4. It was also shown by flow cytometry on mouse TIM3 transfected cells, that TIM3.18. IgG1.3 is not cross-reactive with mouse TIM-3 transfected cells.

Example 6: IFN- γ Production by Tumor Infiltrating Lymphocytes (TILs) is Enhanced by Anti-TIM3 Antibodies

[0590] To characterize the anti-TIM3 antibodies further and identify those that are more likely to have significant T cell stimulating activity *in vivo*, a specific T cell assay was developed. The assay measures the amount of IFN- γ secreted from tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs), isolated from fresh tumor tissue, and incubated in the presence of irradiated CHO cells, expressing CD3 (“CHO-OKT3 cells”), in the presence or absence of a TIM3 antibody (or control). Without wanting to be limited by a specific mechanism of action, secretion of IFN- γ in the presence of a given anti-TIM3 antibody indicates that the antibody inhibits the negative signaling normally provided by TIM3 on the TILs, and stimulates activation (i.e., IFN- γ production) of the TILs.

[0591] Fresh tumor tissue (including tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs)) from a renal cell carcinoma patient was prepared into a single cell suspension by enzymatic digestion (Miltenyi, Catalog #130-095-929). The cell viability was more than 80%, as determined by FACS. 1.5×10^5 cells were co-cultured for 5 days with 2.5×10^4 irradiated (67,000 RAD for 1 hr 20 min; Rad Source Irradiator, RS-2000 Biological System) CHO-OKT3 cells in IL-2-containing medium (IL-2 (Peprotech, Catalog #200-02) at 20 IU/ml) in the presence of either an isotype control antibody or anti-TIM3 antibody at different concentrations. At day 5 of the culture, the cell supernatant was collected and the IFN- γ level was assessed by ELISA (BD Opteia hIFN γ ELISA kit, BD, Catalog #555152). The results, which are shown in FIG.

16, indicate that the anti-TIM3 antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8 and 9F6 stimulate IFN- γ production by renal cell carcinoma TILs.

[0592] Fresh tumor tissue from a lung cancer patient was digested with a Miltenyi enzymatic digestion kit (Miltenyi, Catalog #130-095-929). The single cell suspension was co-cultured with irradiated (67,000 RAD for 1 hr 20 min; Rad Source Irradiator, RS-2000 Biological System) CHO-OKT3 cells in IL-2-containing medium (IL-2 (Peprotech, Catalog #200-02) at 20 IU/ml in the presence of an isotype control antibody or anti-TIM3 antibody at different concentrations. At day 5 of the culture, the cell supernatant was collected for IFN- γ ELISA (BD Opteia hIFN γ ELISA kit, BD, Catalog #555152). The results, which are shown in FIG. 17A, indicate that the anti-TIM3 antibodies tested (i.e., 13A3 and 3G4) stimulate IFN- γ production by lung cancer TILs.

[0593] In addition, at day 3.5 of a co-culture of the cell suspension from the lung cancer tumor tissue with irradiated (67,000 RAD for 1 hr 20 min; Rad Source Irradiator, RS-2000 Biological System) CHO-OKT3 cells treated with an isotype control antibody or anti-TIM3 antibody in the presence of IL-2, cells were incubated with BD GolgiStop overnight. Subsequently, the cells were first stained with cell surface markers, CD45, CD4, CD8, TIM3 and PD1, and then fixed and permeabilized with BD Cytofix/Cytoperm kit followed by intracellular IFN- γ staining. The results, which are shown in FIG. 17B, show that the percentage of intracellular IFN- γ expressing cells is increased in CD8 $^+$ cells (lower panel) upon anti-TIM3 antibody treatment.

[0594] FIG. 18 shows the pooled data from multiple tumor TIL experiments (performed as described above in this Example) in response to anti-TIM-3 antibodies clones 13A3 or 3G4 (i.e., every dot on the figure represents TILs from one patient tumor sample treated with either 13A3 or 3G4). Several renal cell carcinoma (RCC) and lung cancer TILs responded to anti-TIM-3 antibody in promoting IFN- γ production, while a single TIL preparation from a thyroid tumor failed to do so.

Example 7: FACS Based Cross-Blocking of Anti-TIM3 Antibodies

[0595] Total human T cells were isolated from PBMC using a Miltenyi T cell purification kit and activated with plate-bound anti-CD3 (1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$; Anti-CD3 clone OKT3, eBioscience, Catalog #16-0037-85) and soluble anti-CD28 (1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$; Anti-CD28 clone CD28.2, BD Biosciences, Catalog #555725) for 4 days. TIM3 was expressed in >80% of T cells, as determined by FACS. The T cells were incubated with various anti-TIM3 antibodies for 30 minutes, followed by incubation with selected biotin-labeled anti-TIM3 antibodies for 30 minutes and detected by PE-conjugated streptavidin. The results, which are shown in FIG. 19, indicate that antibodies 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, and 9F6 are in the same binning group (Group I), i.e., cross-compete each other, while antibodies 8B9 and 8C4 are in a separate binning group (Group II), i.e., do not cross-compete with the antibodies in Group I, but cross-compete with each other. The antibodies in binning group I were shown to have biological activity (see Examples), while those in binning group II had weaker activity. Two anti-TIM3 antibodies which did not cross-compete with either Group I or Group II, did not appear to have any biological activity. The

antibodies of binning group I were also those that interfered with TIM3 binding to PS (as further described herein).

Example 8: Epitope Mapping by Yeast Surface Display Method

[0596] The nucleotide sequence encoding the extracellular domain of human TIM3 (NM_032782), i.e., SEVEY-RAEVGQNAYLPCFYTPAAPGNLVPVCWKGK-GACPVFECGNVVLRTDERDVNYWTSRYWLNGD FRKGDVSLTIENVTLADSGIYCCRIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKLVKPAKVTAPTRQRDFTAAFPRLTTRGH GPAETQTLGSLPDINLTQISTLANELRDSRLANDL-RDSGATIRIG, (SEQ ID NO: 290) was cloned into the yeast display plasmid PDV0023 by ligation into the XhoI and NotI restriction enzyme sites. Low rate random mutagenesis was performed on the sequence to generate single point mutations across the TIM3 coding region using the GeneMorph II Random Mutagenesis kit from Agilent Technologies. A library of 9.8×10^6 clones was generated in VWK18 gal *S. cerevisiae* cells. 2×10^8 library cells were passaged and induced for antibody labeling and cell sorting. About 2×10^7 induced cells were incubated with 100 nM a primary target anti-human TIM3 antibody and 100 nM anti cMyc (9E10) antibody for 1 hr at 25° C. Cells were washed then detected with fluorescently labeled goat anti human IgG-PE and goat anti-mouse IgG-A633 secondary antibodies for 45 min at 4° C. to detect the bound primary antibodies on the cell surface. Labeled cells were sorted on a BD FACSARIA II instrument into yeast culture media. Cells that were positively labeled with anti-Myc antibody and negatively labeled with anti-human TIM3 were collected. The APC+/PE- population of cells were expanded, passaged and induced for a second round of identical labeling and sorting to enrich the desired populations. Yeast plasmid DNA was purified out of about 2×10^7 cells from the unselected library and both rounds of selected, sorted cells. For each cell population the TIM3 target sequence was rescued and purified out of the yeast plasmid DNA by PCR using vector specific primers that flank the human TIM3 sequence. The target sequence PCR products were subjected to NGS library preparation using the Nextera XT DNA Library kit for Illumina Sequencing from Illumina. The prepared libraries were sent to EA/Q2 Solutions for high throughput sequencing on the MiSeq platform from Illumina with 300 cycles/flow cell. Between 0.5 and 1.0 million sequence reads for each library were compared to the wild type TIM3 sequence, and mutations at each position along the sequence were tabulated. The difference in mutational frequency at each residue position between the selected rounds and the unselected library were calculated and used to determine critical residues for antibody binding. Positions with high mutation frequency were examined for surface exposure using a human TIM3 structural model based on known crystal structures of mouse TIM3 (PDB: 2OYP, and PDB: 3BIB). High mutation frequency, surface exposed residues are considered part of epitopes, while high mutation frequency, buried residues are considered as false positives. False positive residues are usually those that disrupt either local or core folding of the protein, and indirectly alter binding of the Ab to its surface epitope.

[0597] FIG. 20 shows the residues that were determined to be part of the epitope on human TIM3 for each of the antibodies used. In addition, D104 shows positive mutational score, in all mappings, and may be a structural salt

bridge to R81. For the 8B9 epitope, L84 shows high mutation frequency, though appears buried in the structure supporting the epitope residues. Q113 shows a low, but positive score for 13A3. It likely plays an epitope region structural supporting role, but has some surface exposure.

Example 9: Blocking of TIM3-PtdSer Interaction by TIM3 Antibodies

[0598] The “tandem blocking assay” shown in FIG. 21A was used to determine whether the anti-TIM3 antibodies inhibit the interaction between human TIM3 and phosphatidylserine (“PtSer” or “PS”). Since PS is not water soluble, PS-liposome was made for the assay. Briefly, lipids were mixed with methanol/chloroform and then chloroform was evaporated under nitrogen stream and vacuum overnight. Subsequently, the lipids were sonicated with micro tip to fully disperse lipid to create liposome. They were further passed through an extruder >10 times to ensure homogenous size.

[0599] PS liposome are generated with PS (L- α -phosphatidylserine (Brain, Porcine) Avanti Polar Lipids Cat#840032C) suspended in chloroform. PS stock is first diluted in chloroform to the necessary amount, and the chloroform is evaporated under a nitrogen stream until no liquid is visible. To remove trace amounts of chloroform, dried PS is placed under vacuum overnight. Dried PS is then suspended in PBS via vortex and brief sonication until the solution turns cloudy. To create size defined PS liposomes, an extruder with a 100 nm filter is used. Suspended PS is loaded into the extruder and passed through the filter at least 10 times. At this point the PS liposome is diluted in PBS to the needed concentration.

[0600] In the “tandem blocking assay”, TIM3 (ECD)-Fc was captured on Octet biosensor, and anti-TIM3 antibody and PS-liposomes were allowed to bind to the TIM3 protein. When anti-TIM3 binds to a region that is blocking PS binding, PS-liposome shows no binding.

[0601] The results, which are shown in FIG. 21B, indicate that antibodies 3G4, 13A3, 17C3, and 17C8 inhibit binding of PtSer to human TIM3, whereas 2 other anti-TIM3 antibodies, i.e., AbA and AbB, do not inhibit binding of PtSer to human TIM3. As further described in the Examples, the antibodies that inhibit PtSer binding are also those who have the strongest functional activity (as determined in the Th1 and TIL assays).

Example 10: HDX-MS Epitope Mapping of TIM3 Antibodies

[0602] Hydrogen/deuterium exchange mass spectrometry (HDX-MS) was utilized to probe binding epitopes of hTIM-3 with antibodies 13A3 and 3G4.

[0603] HDX-MS probes protein conformation and conformational dynamics in solution by monitoring the rate and extent of deuterium exchange of backbone amide hydrogen atoms [1, 2]. The level of HDX depends on the solvent accessibility of backbone amide hydrogen atoms and the protein hydrogen bonds. The mass increase of the protein upon HDX can be precisely measured by MS. When this technique is paired with enzymatic digestion, structure features at the peptide level can be resolved, enabling differentiation of surface exposed peptides from those folded inside, or from those sequestered at the interface of a protein-protein complex. Typically, the deuterium labeling

and subsequent quenching experiments are performed, followed by enzymatic digestion, peptide separation, and MS analysis.

[0604] Prior to epitope mapping experiments, non-deuterated experiments were carried out to generate a list of common peptides for recombinant human TIM-3 ((hTIM3-ECD (22-200) His-tagged (see FIG. 25); 10 μ M, Sino Biological Inc.) and protein complexes of hTIM-3 with Fab of antibodies 13A3 and 3G4 (1:1 molar ratio). The samples were injected into Waters Enzymate BEH pepsin enzyme column (2.1 \times 30 mm), and digested for 3 min at 200° C. The cooling chamber of the UPLC system, which housed all the chromatographic elements, was held at 0.0 \pm 0.1° C. for the entire time of the measurements. The injected peptides were trapped and desalted for 3 min at 100 μ L/min and then separated in 6 min by a 5-40% acetonitrile-water gradient at 65 μ L/min. The separation column was a 1.0 mm \times 50.0 mm ACQUITY UPLC BEH C18 column (Waters). Identification of the peptic peptides was accomplished through a combination of exact mass analysis and MSE using ProteinLynx Global SERVER 2.5 (Waters) on Waters HDX-MS system.

[0605] In the HDX-MS experiment, 5 μ L of each sample (hTIM-3 or hTIM-3 with Fab of antibody 13A3 or 3G4) was diluted into 55 μ L of D₂O buffer (10 mM phosphate buffer, D₂O, pH7.0) to start the labeling reactions. The reactions were carried out for different periods of time: 1 min, 10 min and 240 min. By the end of each labeling reaction period, the reaction was quenched by adding quenching buffer (100 mM phosphate buffer with 4M GdnCl and 0.4M TCEP, pH 2.5, 1:1, v/v). 50 μ L of quenched sample was digested online using the same conditions as in non-deuterated experiments. All comparison experiments were performed under identical experimental conditions. All experiments were performed in duplicate. The resulting relative deuterium levels were plotted versus the exchange time with use of the software program DynamX 3.0TM (Waters).

[0606] As shown in FIG. 25, sequence coverage of 97.3% of hTIM-3 was obtained in HDX-MS experiments. As shown in FIG. 26, HDX-MS data analysis of hTIM-3 upon binding with Fab of antibodies 13A3 and 3G4 identified the following discontinuous epitopes:

[0607] FIG. 26 shows the HDX-MS peptides to which antibodies 13A3 and 3G4 bind, as determined using the HDX-MS protocol described in this Example.

[0608] Thus, antibody 13A3 interacts with regions of amino acid residues 49-62 and 111-127 of hTIM3, but does not significantly interact with other regions, such as the region that is N-terminal to amino acid residue Y40 or V49, the region that is located between amino acid residues E62 and R111, and the region that is C-terminal to amino acid residue L127. 13A3 binds to the phosphatidylserine binding loop of the TIM-3 IgV domain.

Example 11: On-Target IHC Staining by TIM3.18 in Human Tissue Cross-Reactivity

[0609] Immunohistochemistry (IHC) was performed with 13A3 on frozen sections of human and cynomolgus monkey spleen. In both species, 13A3 (0.5 µg/mL) stained the endothelium of venous sinusoids. As expected, antibody 3G4, which does not cross-react with cynomolgus TIM-3, stained the human spleen but not the cynomolgus spleen.

[0610] In preliminary tissue cross-reactivity analysis, FITC-conjugated TIM3.18.IgG1.3 was applied to frozen sections or smears from 20 types of normal human tissues, which include cerebrum, cerebellum, heart, liver, lung, kidney, PBMC smears, spleen, tonsil, thymus, skin, colon, small intestine, stomach, pancreas, peripheral nerve, pituitary, thyroid, prostate, and placenta (1 donor each). Specific staining was observed in a subset of mononuclear cells (MNC) in PBMC, spleen, and tonsil, as well as in epithelial reticular cells or macrophages in the thymus. The most profound staining was in macrophage/DC-like cells, which were observed in every tissue examined, including tissue-specific macrophages (e.g., Kupffer cells in the liver, dermal macrophages/DC in the skin, and Hofbauer cells in the placenta). At the organ level, the strongest staining was found in the spleen. Besides small subsets of MNC, strong staining was very frequently seen in splenic endothelial cells in the red pulp. In addition, positive staining was observed in a small subset of cortical tubular epithelial cells in the kidney cortex.

Example 12: Anti-Tumor Activity of Combined Anti-TIM3 and PD-1 Antibodies in Mice

[0611] Rat anti-mouse TIM-3 (RMT3 23) and PD-1 (RMP1-14) commercial antibodies (Bio-X-Cell) were evaluated in a CT26 colorectal tumor model. The experimental design was similar to a previously described *in vivo* study Ngiow et al. (2011) *Cancer Res.* 71:3540. Since TIM-3 is expressed relatively late (Day 15) in this tumor model, a small volume of tumor cells (2×10^5) was implanted in the flank of each mouse so that tumor growth would be minimal, allowing time for TIM-3 expression. When tumors became palpable at Day 8, mice were randomized into 4 treatment groups of 10 mice each, with a mean tumor volume of 40 mm^3 . RMT3-23 (anti-TIM-3 antibody) and RMP1-14 (anti-PD-1 antibody) were administered by intra-peritoneal injection, either as single or combined agents ($250 \mu\text{g}$ per injection of each antibody); the isotype control was administered at $500 \mu\text{g}$ per injection. Each study animal received $250 \mu\text{g}$ of one antibody or $500 \mu\text{g}$ of 2 combined antibodies for each injection and for a total of 3 doses. Tumor size was assessed biweekly. Mice in each group receiving single or combined test articles exhibited antitumor

mAb 13A3: (SEQ ID NO: 367)
49^{VPVCWKGACPVFE}⁶²,

11¹RIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷, (SEQ ID NO: 368)
and fragment

11⁹NDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ thereof;
and

mAb 3G4: (SEQ ID NO: 369)
40^{YTPAAPGNLVPVCWKGACPVFE}⁶²,

66^{VV}LRTDERDVNY⁷⁷, (SEQ ID NO: 370)
78^{WTSRYWLNGDFRKGDVSL}⁹⁵, (SEQ ID NO: 371)
and

11⁰CRIOIPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷. (SEQ ID NO: 372)

mor activity, with 2/10 mice in the anti-PD-1 monotherapy group and 6/10 mice in the combined anti-PD-1 and anti-TIM-3 group remained tumor-free at study termination (FIG. 24A). A previous CT26 study of the same design produced similar results, with 3/10 mice in the anti-PD-1 monotherapy group and 7/10 mice in the combined anti-PD-1 and anti-TIM-3 group tumor-free. There was little or no antitumor activity with anti-TIM-3 administered as a single agent.

[0612] Of note, the EC50 value of RMT3-23 binding to activated mouse T cells is 1.7 nM, which is 17-fold weaker than the EC50 of TIM3.18 for binding to human TIM-3. Another rat anti-mouse TIM-3 antibody, (Ab M), which cross-blocks RMT3-23, has an EC50 of 0.1 nM in binding to activated mouse T cells, which is equivalent to the EC50 of TIM3.18. Like RMT3-23, Ab M maps to the PS-binding loops of mouse TIM-3. Use of this antibody with a mIgG1-D265A (Fc-inert isotype) heavy chain constant region in the CT26 tumor model demonstrated that it enhanced the anti-tumor response to anti-PD-1 (FIG. 24B).

Example 13: Th1 Cell Proliferation Assay with TIM3 Antibody (Full Length or Fab) Blockade

[0613] To further characterize the anti-TIM3 antibodies, a specific T cell proliferation assay using *in vitro* polarized Th1 cells was developed. Polarized Th1 cells were obtained by repeatedly restimulating naïve CD4+ T cells. These cells were then incubated with irradiated (growth arrested) CHO-OKT3 cells in the presence of anti-TIM3 antibodies (or control) and Th1 cell proliferation was measured.

[0614] Naïve CD4 T cells were polarized to Th1 memory-like T cells as follows. Naïve CD4 T cells were purified from PBMCs using a naïve CD4 T cell isolation kit from Miltenyi. The cells were cultured for 3-4 days in IMDM/10% FBS at 3.6×10^5 cells/ml in the presence of: CD3/CD28 coated (80%/20% respectively) beads at 1 bead to 1 cell ratio; 10 ng/ml human IL-2; 1 ng/ml human IL-12 and 10000 ng/ml anti-human IL-4 antibody. After the incubation, the cells were collected in a tube, the beads were removed with a magnet and the cells were returned to culture in a new flask. Recombinant human IL-2 was added to a final concentration of 4 ng/ml, and the cells were incubated for an additional 3 days. The cells were then collected and washed with ix IMDM/10% FBS. The cells were counted, resuspended in IMDM/10% FBS at 4.1×10^5 cells/ml, and cultured for 3-4 days in the presence of: CD3/CD28 coated (80%/20% respectively) beads at 1 bead to 1 cell ratio; 10 ng/ml human IL-2; 1 ng/ml human IL-12 and 10000 ng/ml anti-human IL-4 antibody. After the incubation, the cells were collected in a tube, the beads were removed with a magnet and the cells were returned to culture in a new flask. Recombinant human IL-2 was added to a final concentration of 4 ng/ml, and the cells were incubated for an additional 2-3 days. The polarized Th1 cells were then harvested and washed 3 times. On the day of assay set-up, the polarized Th1 cells were re-suspended in complete medium.

[0615] The following reagents were used:

Dynabeads M-450 Epoxy	Dynal Biotech ASA	140.11
100 mM Sodium Phosphate Buffer, pH 8.5	Teknova	0214-250
Functional Grade anti-hCD3 Clone UCHT-1	eBioscience	16-0038-85

-continued

Functional Grade anti-hCD28 Clone CD28.2	eBioscience	16-0289-85
Recombinant Human IL-2	PeproTech, Inc.	200-02
Recombinant Human IL-12	PeproTech, Inc.	200-12
anti-human IL-4	eBioscience	16-7048-85
Iscove's DMEM	Mediatech, Inc.	10-016-CM
Fetal Bovine Serum (heat-inactivated)	Hyclone	SH30071.03

[0616] The CHO-OKT3 cell line was grown in shaker flasks and irradiated (67,000 RAD for 1 hr 20 min; Rad Source Irradiator, RS-2000 Biological System) on the day of assay set-up. The irradiated CHO-OKT3 cells provided T cell stimulation and exposed phosphatidylserine (PS) as confirmed by Annexin V staining.

[0617] TIM3.18.IgG1.3 or isotype control was titrated from 20 μ g/mL by 4-fold serial dilutions, with each condition set up in triplicate. TIM3.18.IgG1.3 Fab was titrated from 53 μ g/mL also by 4-fold serial dilution. The TIM3.18.IgG1.3 Fab fragment was the same as that used in the crystallography experiment (see Examples).

[0618] The cultures were set up in flat-bottom TC-treated 96-well plates (Costar) with 1×10^5 polarized Th1 cells and 2.5×10^4 irradiated CHO-OKT3 cells (CHO:T cell ratio of 1:4) in 200 μ L complete medium per well in the presence of 0.1 μ g/ml anti-CD28 (clone CD28.2, BD Biosciences, Catalog #555725), and incubated for 3 days at 37° C. and 5% CO₂. The plates were then pulsed with 1 μ Ci tritiated thymidine (Perkin Elmer, Catalog # NET027001MC) per well for 16 hours and then the cells were harvested onto filter plates (Perkin Elmer) for analysis of tritiated thymidine incorporation in order to assess proliferation.

[0619] The results, which are shown in FIGS. 29A and 29B, indicate that the anti-TIM3 antibody TIM3.18.IgG1.3 increased Th1 cell proliferation in a dose-dependent manner in the CHO-OKT3/Th1 co-culture cell assay. The overall activity of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 is equivalent to that of its parental antibody, 13A3 (IgG4 isotype) (FIG. 29A). TIM3.18.IgG1.3 Fab fragment also exhibited a dose-dependent induction of proliferation (FIG. 29B) in the CHO-OKT3/Th1 cell assay.

[0620] Thus, TIM3.18.IgG1.3 (both full length and Fab) potentiated Th1 cell activity in a dose-dependent manner in co-culture with irradiated CHO-OKT3 cells. The presence of activity with the Fab fragment indicated that TIM3.18.IgG1.3 works as an antagonistic antibody and that TIM-3 is an inhibitory receptor for T cell function. No Fc cross-linking was required for TIM3.18.IgG1.3 biological activity.

Example 14: Th1 Cell Proliferation Assay with TIM 3 and PD 1 Co-Blockade

[0621] This assay was a co-culture between irradiated (growth arrested; 67,000 RAD for 1 hr 20 min; Rad Source Irradiator, RS-2000 Biological System) CHO-OKT3 cells transfected with human PD-L1 (CHO-OKT3-PD-L1), and Th1 cells at a CHO:T cell ratio of 1:4 in the presence of anti-CD28. The CHO-OKT3-PD-L1 cell line was grown in shaker flasks and irradiated on the day of assay set-up. The polarized Th1 cells were prepared as described in the other Examples described herein. On the day of assay set-up, the polarized Th1 cells were re-suspended in complete medium.

[0622] Anti-PD-1 antibody nivolumab was titrated from 10 μ g/mL by 10-fold serial dilutions, with each condition set

up in triplicate. TIM-3 antibody TIM3.18.IgG1.3 or isotype control was spiked in at 20 μ g/mL.

[0623] The cultures were set up in flat-bottom TC-treated 96-well plates (Costar) with 1×10^5 Th1 cells and 2.5×10^4 CHO-OKT3-PD-L1 cells in 200 μ L complete medium per well [in the presence of 0.1 μ g/ml anti-CD28 (clone CD28.2, BD Biosciences, Catalog #555725), and incubated for 3 days at 37° C. and 5% CO₂. The plates were then pulsed with 1 μ Ci tritiated thymidine (Perkin Elmer, Catalog # NET027001MC) per well for 16 hours and then the cells were harvested onto filter plates (Perkin Elmer) for analysis of tritiated thymidine incorporation in order to assess proliferation.

[0624] The results, which are shown in FIG. 30, indicate that anti-PD-1 antibody nivolumab increased proliferation of Th1 T cells stimulated with CHO-OKT3-PD-L1 cells in a dose-dependent manner, and that the proliferation was greatly enhanced in combination with TIM3.18.IgG1.3. Co-blockade of TIM-3 and PD-1 pathways showed additive effect in this assay.

Example 15: Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocyte IFN- γ Release Assay with TIM3.18.IgG1.3 Blockade

[0625] For this assay, fresh tumor tissues were obtained from a surgically removed human renal cell carcinoma sample or breast cancer sample. The tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) were isolated using an enzymatic dissociation kit (Miltenyi, Catalog 130-095-929). TILs were supplemented with 20 IU/mL IL-2 (Recombinant human IL-2, Peprotech, Catalog 200-02) and co-cultured with irradiated (growth arrested; 67,000 RAD for 1 hr 20 min; Rad Source Irradiator, RS-2000 Biological System) CHO-OKT3 cells at a CHO:T ratio of 1:6. The CHO-OKT3 cell line was grown in shaker flasks and irradiated on the day of assay set-up.

[0626] TIM-3 antibody TIM3.18.IgG1.3 or isotype control was titrated from 20 μ g/mL by 4-fold serial dilutions, with each condition set up in triplicate. The cultures were set up in flat-bottom TC-treated 96-well plates (Costar) with 1.5×10^5 T cells and 2.5×10^4 irradiated CHO-OKT3 cells in 200 μ L per well in IMDM+5% FBS and 5% human AB serum (Gemini, Catalog #100-512), and incubated for 5 days at 37° C. and 5% CO₂. The supernatant was harvested from each sample for IFN- γ measurement by ELISA (BD Opteia hIFN- γ ELISA kit, BD, Catalog 555152).

[0627] The results, which are shown in FIG. 31, for the renal cell carcinoma TILs, and in FIG. 32, for the breast cancer TILs indicate that TIM3.18.IgG1.3 increased IFN- γ production in a dose-dependent manner in the CHO-OKT3/TIL co-culture assay, with up to 4-fold increase over negative controls at higher concentrations of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 in the renal cell carcinoma TIL assay.

Example 16: TIM3.18.IgG1.3 Promotes IFN- γ Secretion in MO:T Allogeneic MLR Assay

[0628] Isolated CD14 $+$ monocytes from healthy donors were differentiated to the MO stage in culture medium containing M-CSF. After Day 6 in culture, a significant population of macrophages were expressing CD163 $+$ and CD206 $+$ on the cell surface by FACS staining, consistent with the signature of suppressive macrophages. By flow cytometry with an anti-TIM-3 antibody, TIM-3 was shown to be expressed in the MO macrophages (FIG. 33). These MO macrophages were then irradiated (5,000 RAD for 7

min; Rad Source Irradiator, RS-2000 Biological System) and co-cultured with an allogenic donor's total T cells, and at Day 6 post-co-culturing, the mixed cells were pulsed with ³H-thymidine overnight for assessing T cell proliferation.

[0629] The results, which are shown in FIG. 34, indicate that TIM3.18.IgG1.3 increased T cell proliferation as compared to isotype control.

Example 17: Crystal Structure of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 Fab Interacting with hTIM3

[0630] hTIM3 IgV region was co-crystallized with a Fab fragment of TIM3.18 as follows. The sequences used were the following:

hTim3_IgV:
HHHHHHSAALELFQGPGSEVEYRAEVGQNAYLP~~C~~FYTPAAPGNLVPVCW
GKGACPVFECGNVVLRTDERDVNYWTSRYWLNGDFRKGDVSLTIEVN~~T~~LA
DSGIYCCRIQIPGIMNDEKFNLKLVIKPA
(SEQ ID NO: 377; TIM3 sequence is underlined)
Tim3.18_Fab:
(SEQ ID NO: 366)
QLQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISSRSYYWGWIQPPGKGLEWI
GSIYYSGFTYYQPSLKSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCATG
GPIYGDYAHWFEPWGQGTLTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAA~~L~~GC
LVKDYFPEPVTVWSNSGALTSGVHTFP~~A~~VQLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSLG
TQTYICVNNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCGGHHHHHH
Tim3.18_kappa:
(SEQ ID NO: 29)
EIVLTQSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIY
GASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGS~~S~~PTFG
QGTRLEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLNNFYPREAKVQWK
VDNALQSGNSQEVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTLTLKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQ
GLSSPVTKSFNRGEC

[0631] Expression and purification. A histidine tagged hTim3 IgV domain was expressed in *E.Coli* (BL21 DE3) with a pET47b vector. Purification and refolding was done following published protocol for mTim3 (DeKruyff et al. J. Immunology 2010). Tim3.18 Fab was transiently expressed in HEK293 cells, and purified via the C-terminal His Tag on the heavy chain.

[0632] Crystallization of complex and structure determination. The crystal structure of hTim3 IgV domain with Tim3.18 Fab was resolved to 1.5 \AA . The Fab:antigen complex was first screened for crystallization conditions with various screens from Hampton Research, and crystals clusters were observed in conditions with PEG 3350 with pH ranging from 6.5 to 5.5. The crystal growth condition was further optimized to allow the growth of single crystals. Single crystals were harvested with glycerol as the cryoprotectant, and flash frozen in liquid nitrogen. Data collection was conducted at IMCA-CAT at APS using Pilatus-6M detector. Diffraction images were processed with Global Phasing software, and phased using a Fab model of Tim3.18. Multiple rounds of refinement were done using CCP4 suite, Coot, Phenix, and Global Phasing suite of software.

[0633] The resolved hTim3 IgV domain matches well to that of the published hTim3 structure (PDB: 5F71; worldwideweb.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?pdbId=5F71), as well as to mTim3 structure (PDB: 3KAA; worldwideweb.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=3caa; Rosemarie et al. (2010) *J Immunol* 184:1918) that was resolved in complex with PS. The PS binding pocket in hTim3 was inferred from these structural alignments. Additionally, the location of the PS binding pocket is conserved among the TIM members in human and mouse (Freemen et al. (2010) *Immunol Rev.* 235: 172).

[0634] The contact residues for TIM3.18 on the hTim3 protein were identified by calculating the difference in accessible surface area between the hTIM3:TIM3.18 Fab crystal structure and hTIM3 structure alone (“surface burial method”). hTIM3 residues that show buried surface area upon complex formation with TIM3.18 Fab were defined as being part of the contact residues. The solvent-accessible surface of a protein was defined as the locus of the center of a probe sphere (representing a solvent molecule of 1.4-A radius) as it rolls over the Van der Waals surface of the protein. The solvent-accessible surface area was calculated by generating surface points on an extended sphere about each atom (at a distance from the atom center equal to the sum of the atom and probe radii), and eliminating those that lied within equivalent spheres associated with neighboring atoms as implemented in the program AREAIMOL (http://www.ccp4.ac.uk/newsletters/newsletter38/03_surfarea.html).

[0635] The results, which are shown in FIGS. 35 and 36, provide that the following amino acids are contact residues, as identified by the above described surface burial method: P29, V30, C31, P38, V39, F40, E41, C42, G43, N44, V45, V46, L47, R48, T49, D50, E51, D53, R90, Q92, G95, 196, M97, D99 (numbering according to SEQ ID NO: 290, which is the mature hTIM3 extracellular domain) or P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, T70, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120 (numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20), which is hTIM3 with a signal peptide). These results indicate that the contact residues of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 on human TIM3 overlap with the PS binding pocket on human TIM3. Specifically, the heavy chain CDR2 of TIM3.18 occupies the PS binding pocket. Additional contacts with the PS binding loops are made by heavy chain CDR1 and CDR3. The structural data generated here confirms the results obtained in the PS blocking assay (see Examples).

[0636] The crystallography results also show that the following amino acid residues of hTIM3 have an atom that is located within 5 Å of an atom of an amino acid residue (the “5 Å distance method”) of the TIM3.18 Fab: P29, V30, C31, P38, V39, F40, E41, C42, G43, N44, V45, V46, L47, R48, D50, E51, D53, R90, 191, Q92, G95, 196, M97, D99 (numbering according to SEQ ID NO: 290, which is the mature hTIM3 extracellular domain) or P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, 1112, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120 (numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20), which is hTIM3 with a signal peptide). The specific interacting residues of the Fab and hTIM3 protein are set forth in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Listing of human TIM3 residues interacting with Fab residues			
Tim3	Tim3.18 Antibody		
residue	heavy/light chain	residue #	residue type
29(PRO)	H/	56	(SER)
	H/	57	(GLY)
	H/	58	(PHE)
	H/	56	(SER)
	H/	58	(PHE)
	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	106	(TYR)
	H/	60	(TYR)
	H/	106	(TYR)
	L/	92	(TYR)
30(VAL)	L/	93	(GLY)
	L/	94	(SER)
	L/	95	(SER)
	H/	49	(TRP)
	H/	54	(TYR)
	H/	60	(TYR)
	H/	106	(TYR)
	H/	108	(HIS)
	L/	95	(SER)
	L/	97	(ILE)
31(CYS)	H/	54	(TYR)
	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	56	(SER)
	H/	58	(PHE)
	H/	60	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
38(PRO)	H/	105	(ASP)
	H/	106	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	105	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	105	(ASP)
39(VAL)	H/	106	(TYR)
	H/	92	(TYR)
	L/	93	(GLY)
	L/	94	(SER)
	L/	95	(SER)
	H/	49	(TRP)
	H/	54	(TYR)
	H/	60	(TYR)
	H/	106	(TYR)
	H/	108	(HIS)
40(PHE)	L/	95	(SER)
	L/	97	(ILE)
	H/	49	(TRP)
	H/	54	(TYR)
	H/	60	(TYR)
	H/	106	(TYR)
	H/	108	(HIS)
	L/	95	(SER)
	L/	97	(ILE)
	H/	54	(TYR)
41(GLU)	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	56	(SER)
	H/	58	(PHE)
	H/	60	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	105	(ASP)
	H/	106	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
42(CYS)	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	105	(ASP)
	H/	106	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	105	(ASP)
44(ASN)	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	105	(ASP)
	H/	32	(ARG)
	H/	33	(SER)
	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	32	(ARG)
	H/	33	(SER)
45(VAL)	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	56	(SER)
	H/	58	(PHE)
	H/	60	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	32	(ARG)
	H/	33	(SER)
	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
46(VAL)	H/	32	(ARG)
	H/	32	(ARG)
	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	32	(ARG)
	H/	33	(SER)
	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
47(LEU)	H/	32	(ARG)
	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	30	(SER)
	H/	31	(SER)
	H/	32	(ARG)
	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
48(ARG)	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	56	(SER)
	H/	30	(SER)
	H/	31	(SER)
	H/	32	(ARG)
	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	103	(TYR)
	H/	104	(GLY)
	H/	32	(ARG)
	H/	33	(SER)
50(ASP)	H/	55	(TYR)
	H/	56	(SER)
	H/	30	(SER)
	H/	32	(ARG)
	H/	58	(PHE)
	H/	60	(TYR)
	H/	58	(PHE)
	H/	57	(GLY)
	H/	58	(PHE)
	H/	59	(THR)
51(GLU)	H/	60	(TYR)
	H/	66	(LYS)
	H/	66	(LYS)
	H/	66	(LYS)
	H/	58	(PHE)
	H/	60	(TYR)
	H/	66	(LYS)
53(ASP)	H/	66	(LYS)
	H/	66	(LYS)
90(ARG)	H/	66	(LYS)
	H/	66	(LYS)
91(ILE)	H/	66	(LYS)
	H/	66	(LYS)
92(GLN)	H/	66	(LYS)
	H/	66	(LYS)
95(GLY)	H/	66	(LYS)
	H/	66	(LYS)
96(ILE)	H/	66	(LYS)
	H/	66	(LYS)
97(MET)	H/	66	(LYS)
	H/	66	(LYS)
99(ASP)	H/	66	(LYS)
	H/	66	(LYS)

[0637] A comparison of the amino acid residues identified by both methods shows that the residues are essentially the same, except for residue T49 that is identified only by the

surface burial method, and residue 191 that is identified only by the “5 Å distance method.”

Example 18: Additional Characteristics of TIM3.18.IgG1.3

[0638] Biophysical characteristics of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 expressed in CHO cells are provided in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Biophysical Characteristics of TIM3.18.IgG1.3		
Property	Method	Results
Identity	LC-MS/MS peptide map	Deglycosylated MW = 145,619 Da (as predicted) Deglycosylated, reduced and alkylated HC = 50,068 Da Aglycosylated, reduced and alkylated LC = 23,683 Da >99% sequence and disulfide structure confirmed by Peptide mapping and mass spec
Purity/Homogeneity	CE-SDS	95.1% monomer, impurities include 2.9% HHL, 0.9% HL, 0.5% HH, 0.6% LC; Non-glycosylated heavy chain 2.1%
	SEC	98.5% monomer
	SE-MALS	99.94% (150 kDa), 0.06% (322 kDa)
	HIC-HPLC	92% main peak, 1% pre-main peak, 7% post main peak
	CE (Glycans)	GOF (79.3%), G1F (12.2%), G2F (0.7%), Man5 (6.8%), G0 (0.9%).
	cIEF	Main peak pI = 8.6, pI range 8.17-8.66
Chemical Modifications	LC-MS/MS peptide map	Very low
Thermal Stability and Reversibility	DSC (diluted into storage buffer)	Tm1 = 68.1° C., Tm2 = 80.3° C., Tm3 = 82.6° C. Reversibility at 74° C. = 96%, at 80° C. = 26%

[0639] A single N glycosylation site was confirmed at N297 on the heavy chain, with a glycan profile that is consistent with the glycan profile of CHO-expressed IgG1 monoclonal antibodies. TIM3.18.IgG1.3 does not bind to CD16, CD32, or CD64, suggesting that it is inert to any Fc-FcR mediated effector function. TIM3.18.IgG1.3 has good thermal stability (Tm1=68.1° C., Tm2=80.3° C., Tm3=82.6° C.) and thermal reversibility (95.6% at 74° C., 25.5% at 80° C.), which suggest that the molecule retains its structural integrity under thermal stress and has robust refolding properties when stress is released.

[0640] Stability characteristics of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 are provided in Table 5.

TABLE 5

Stability of TIM3.18.IgG1.3		
Property	Method(s)	Results
Freeze/Thaw (1 h @ -80° C., 1 h @ RT x 6)	UV, SEC	No freeze/thaw stability risk revealed
Solubility/Concentration Profile	UV, SEC	At least 60 mg/mL
Accelerated Stability 50 mg/mL 12 w @ 4° C., 25° C., and 40° C. in the platform formulation	SEC, DLS, HIC, cIEF, LC-MS/MS peptide mapping	12 w @ 40° C. = 2%/month increase in LMW 12 w @ 40° C. <1% increase in HMW 12 w @ 40° C. = 18%/month increase in acidic variants

[0641] No physical stability issues were observed during freeze-thaw stress (6 cycles) at 50 mg/mL. Forced degradation studies at 50 mg/mL were set up at 4, 25, and 40° C. No chemical modifications in the CDR region were observed over 12 weeks under any condition tested.

[0642] The potential immunogenicity risk of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 was evaluated by in silico methods. The in silico

iDAB analysis of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 showed few potential HLA binding sequences in the CDRs of this mAb, indicating a low risk of inducing a human immune response.

Example 19: PK/PD of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 in Monkeys

[0643] In a single-dose PK/PD and tolerability study, all monkeys were immunized intramuscularly with 2.5 mg of

keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) and nonproliferative recombinant adenovirus-5 (Ad5) vectors expressing simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) Nef and Gag proteins (3×10⁹ of each vector). Following immunization, monkeys were intravenously administered TIM3.18.IgG1.3 at doses of 0 (vehicle), 0.5, 10, or 25 mg/kg (N=3/group; mixed sex). Serum samples were collected for up to 42 days for the assessment of pharmacokinetics (PK) and anti-drug antibody (ADA), and blood samples were collected for up to 42 days for assessment of receptor occupancy. Additional serum samples were reserved for other exploratory endpoints including soluble TIM-3 levels.

[0644] AUC_{0-168h} was dose proportional from 0.5 to 25 mg/kg. TIM3.18.IgG1.3 demonstrated a T_{1/2} of about 2 weeks and total serum clearance of 0.18 mL/h/kg. Volume of distribution at the steady state ranged from 68 to 84 mL/kg, suggesting that TIM3.18.IgG1.3 predominantly resides in the extracellular space (Table 6).

TABLE 6

Pharmacokinetic Parameters of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 after IV Administration in Cynomolgus Monkeys						
Study	Monkey number	Dose (mg/kg)	AUC _(0-<i>TNF</i>) (μM × h)	T _{1/2} (h)	CLT (mL/h/kg)	V _{ss} (mL/kg)
DT16095	3	0.5	NC	NC	NC	NC
	3	10	358 ± 90*	337 ± 91	0.19 ± 0.047	84 ± 3.8
	3	25	1076 ± 324	321 ± 104	0.17 ± 0.053	68 ± 7.4

* Extrapolated AUC exceeded 20% cutoff and ranged from 21% to 55%.

[0645] Based on PK in cynomolgus monkeys and allo-metric scaling, the projected human total serum clearance is 0.10 mL/h/kg and V_{ss} of 88 mL/kg. As a result, the projected human half-life is about 26 days.

Example 20: Preliminary Cytokine Release Assay

[0646] To determine if treatment with TIM3.18.IgG1.3 poses a risk of cytokine release syndrome, whole blood from 16 human donors was incubated with 20 μg/mL of TIM3.18.IgG1.3 or positive controls in solution. A panel of 75 serum cytokines and chemokines was examined for each donor. There was no evidence of enhanced T-cell-derived cytokine or chemokine release, suggesting a low risk of cytokine release syndrome. In whole blood assays from some donors, there was elevation of IL-1β, IL-6, IL-10, TNF-α, and G-CSF, consistent with evidence presented above that TIM-3 blockade increases production of monocyte or macrophage-derived cytokines.

Example 21: TIM3.18.IgG1.3 does not Cause Receptor Downregulation or Internalization

[0647] To determine whether 13A3 downregulates or internalizes human TIM3 on the cell membrane when binding to it, the fluorescence quenching study shown in FIG. 37 was conducted. The results after a 3 hour treatment, which are shown in FIG. 38, indicate that neither 13A3 antibody nor variants D101E or N60Q caused dose-dependent accumulation of intra-cellular TIM3 antibody in activated donor CD8+ T cells, suggesting that the antibody is not internalized.

[0648] For determining potential downregulation, activated donor CD8+ T cells were incubated for 2 hours in the presence of various amounts of 13A3, 13A3.D101.Ig1.1f, 13A3.D101E/N60Q.IgG1.1f or a control antibody or no antibody, and the amount of TIM3 on the cell surface was determined. The results indicated that incubation with the anti-TIM3 antibodies did not downregulate cell surface TIM3.

SEQUENCE LISTING

The patent application contains a lengthy “Sequence Listing” section. A copy of the “Sequence Listing” is available in electronic form from the USPTO web site (<http://seqdata.uspto.gov/?pageRequest=docDetail&DocID=US20190248893A1>). An electronic copy of the “Sequence Listing” will also be available from the USPTO upon request and payment of the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.19(b)(3).

What is claimed:

1. An isolated antibody (e.g., a human antibody), or antigen binding portion thereof, which binds to human T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin-domain containing-3 (TIM3) and exhibits the following properties:
 - (a) binds to soluble human TIM3;
 - (b) binds to membrane bound human TIM3;
 - (c) induces or enhances T cell activation; and optionally:
 - (d) binds to soluble cynomolgus TIM3; and
 - (e) binds to membrane cynomolgus TIM3.
2. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 1, wherein the antibody stimulates an anti-tumor immune response.
3. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 1 or 2, wherein the antibody stimulates an antigen-specific T cell response.
4. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody increases IFN-γ production in TIM3-expressing T cells.
5. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody increases T cell proliferation.
6. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody does not bind to Fc receptors, or wherein the antibody lacks effector function.
7. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody binds to soluble human TIM3 with a K_D of 10 nM or less as measured by Biacore.
8. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody binds to soluble cynomolgus TIM3 with a K_D of 100 nM or less as measured by Biacore.
9. The antibody, or antigen binding fragment thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody is an antagonist antibody that inhibits negative cell (e.g., T cell) signaling by TIM3.

10. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody binds to membrane bound human TIM3 with an EC₅₀ of 0.1 or 1 µg/mL or less as measured by flow cytometry.

11. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody binds to membrane bound human TIM3 with K_D of 1 nM or less as measured by Scatchard analysis.

12. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody binds to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3 with an EC₅₀ of 1 mg/mL or less as measured by flow cytometry, or wherein the antibody binds to membrane bound cyno TIM3 with K_D of 1 nM or less as measured by Scatchard analysis.

13. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof comprises heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 and light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3, wherein the heavy chain CDR3 comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 53, SEQ ID NO: 54, SEQ ID NO: 55, SEQ ID NO: 56, SEQ ID NO: 57, SEQ ID NO: 58, SEQ ID NO: 59, SEQ ID NO: 126, SEQ ID NO: 127, SEQ ID NO: 128 or SEQ ID NO: 129.

14. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 13, wherein the heavy chain CDR1 comprises X1, X2, X3, X4, Y, X5, and X6, and wherein X1 is S or none, X2 is R or none, X3 is S, R, or D, X4 is Y or H, X5 is W or M, and X6 is G, N, S, or H.

15. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 13 or 14, wherein the heavy chain CDR1 comprises X1, Y, Y, M, and X2, and wherein X1 is S or D and X2 is H or S.

16. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 13 or 14, wherein the heavy chain CDR1 comprises R, X1, Y, W, and X2, and wherein X1 is H or Y and X2 is N or S.

17. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of claims 13 to 16, wherein the heavy chain CDR2 comprises X1, I, X2, X3, X4, G, X5, X6, X7, X8, Y, X9, X10, X11, X12, X13, and X14, and wherein X1 is S, Y, I, or F, X2 is Y, H, N, or S, X3 is Y, P, G, T, or S, X4 is S, T, R, or G, X5 is F, S, or D, X6 is S, T, or I, X7 is I or none, X8 is Y, N, or I, X9 is N, Q, S, or A, X10 is P, S, Q, or D, X11 is S or K, X12 is L, F, or V, X13 is K or Q, and X14 is S or G.

18. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of claims 13 to 17, wherein the heavy chain CDR2 comprises Y, I, H, Y, X1, G, S, T, N, Y, N, X2, S, L, K, and S, and wherein X1 is S or T and X2 is S or P.

19. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of claims 13 to 17, wherein the heavy chain CDR2 comprises F, I, S, X1, X2, G, S, X3, I, Y, Y, A, D, S, V, K, and G, and wherein X1 is G, T or S, X2 is G or S, and X3 is T or I.

20. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of claims 13 to 17, wherein the heavy chain CDR2 comprises I, I, N, P, R, G, D, S, I, I, Y, A, Q, K, F, Q, and G.

21. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of claims 13 to 20, wherein the light chain CDR1 comprises SEQ ID NO: 64 or SEQ ID NO: 65.

22. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of claims 13 to 21, wherein the light chain CDR2 comprises SEQ ID NO: 66 or SEQ ID NO: 67.

23. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of claims 13 to 22, wherein the light chain CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, or SEQ ID NO: 71.

24. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof comprises heavy chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 and light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3, wherein

(a) the heavy chain CDR1 is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42; SEQ ID NO: 43; SEQ ID NO: 44; and SEQ ID NO: 45;

(b) the heavy chain CDR2 is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47; SEQ ID NO: 48; SEQ ID NO: 49; SEQ ID NO: 50; SEQ ID NO: 51; SEQ ID NO: 52; SEQ ID NO: 122; SEQ ID NO: 123; SEQ ID NO: 124 and SEQ ID NO: 125;

(c) the heavy chain CDR3 is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 53, SEQ ID NO: 54; SEQ ID NO: 55; SEQ ID NO: 56; SEQ ID NO: 57; SEQ ID NO: 58; SEQ ID NO: 59; SEQ ID NO: 126; SEQ ID NO: 127; SEQ ID NO: 128 and SEQ ID NO: 129;

(d) the light chain CDR1 comprises SEQ ID NO: 64 or SEQ ID NO: 65;

(e) the light chain CDR2 comprises SEQ ID NO: 66 or SEQ ID NO: 67; and

(f) the light chain CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, or SEQ ID NO: 71.

25. An isolated antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, which binds to human TIM3, comprising:

(a1) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a2) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 122, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a3) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 123, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a4) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 124, 53, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a5) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 126, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

(a6) the heavy chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 41, 46, 127, respectively, and the light chain variable region CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 comprises SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, respectively;

at least about 98%, at least about 99%, or about 100% identical to the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, and 364.

36. An isolated antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, which binds to human TIM3 and comprises heavy and light chain variable regions, wherein the light chain variable region comprises an amino acid sequence which is at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, at least about 96%, at least about 97%, at least about 98%, at least about 99%, or about 100% identical to the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 60, 61, 62, and 63.

37. An isolated antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, which binds to human TIM3 and cross-competes for binding to human TIM3 with a reference antibody comprising a VH and a VL, wherein the VH and the VL are selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60;
- (b) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;
- (c) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;
- (d) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60;
- (e) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;
- (f) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 62;
- (g) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 63;
- (h) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60;
- (i) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 40 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61.
- (j) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 121 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 63, respectively;
- (k) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 120 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 61, respectively;
- (l) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 112 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (m) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 113 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (n) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 114 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (o) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 115 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;

(p) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 116 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;

(q) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 117 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;

(r) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 118 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;

(s) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 119 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively; and

(t) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 364 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively.

38. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim **37**, which binds to TIM3 at the same epitope as the reference antibody, as determined, e.g., by one or methods provided herein.

39. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim **37** or **38**, which comprises a VH and a VL, selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60;

(b) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;

(c) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;

(d) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60;

(e) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;

(f) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 62;

(g) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 63;

(h) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60;

(i) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 40 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61;

(j) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 121 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 63, respectively;

(k) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 120 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 61, respectively;

(l) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 112 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;

(m) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 113 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;

(n) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 114 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;

- (o) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 115 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (p) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 116 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (q) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 117 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (r) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 118 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively;
- (s) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 119 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively; and
- (t) a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 364 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in 60, respectively.

40. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim **37** or **38**, which comprises a VH comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 34, SEQ ID NO: 112, SEQ ID NO: 113, SEQ ID NO: 114, SEQ ID NO: 115, SEQ ID NO: 116, SEQ ID NO: 117, SEQ ID NO: 118, SEQ ID NO: 119, and SEQ ID NO: 364 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60.

41. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim **37** or **38**, which comprises a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35 or SEQ ID NO: 120 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61.

42. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim **37** or **38**, which comprises a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61.

43. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim **37** or **38**, which comprises a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60.

44. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim **37** or **38**, which comprises a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38 or SEQ ID NO: 121 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61, SEQ ID NO: 63, or SEQ ID NO: 62.

45. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim **37** or **38**, which comprises a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60.

46. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim **37** or **38**, which comprises a VH comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 40 and a VL comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61.

47. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of an IgG1, an IgG2, an IgG3, an IgG4 or a variant thereof.

48. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim **47**, wherein the antibody is an IgG1 antibody.

49. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim **47**, wherein the antibody comprises an effectorless IgG1 Fc.

50. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim **49**, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises an effectorless IgG1 Fc that comprises the following mutations: L234A, L235E, G237A, and optionally A330S and P331S.

51. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any of the preceding claims, comprising a heavy chain constant region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 263-266.

52. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of claims **1-51**, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, is a human or humanized antibody.

53. The antibody of any one of claims **1-52**, wherein the antibody comprises:

- (a1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 301 (or 302) and 29, respectively;
- (a2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 1 (or 8) and 29, respectively;
- (a3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 15 (or 22) and 29, respectively;
- (a4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 303 (or 304) and 29, respectively;
- (a5) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 72 (or 82) and 29, respectively;
- (a6) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 92 (or 102) and 29, respectively;
- (a7) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 305 (or 306) and 29, respectively;
- (a8) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 73 (or 83) and 29, respectively;
- (a9) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 93 (or 103) and 29, respectively;
- (a10) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 307 (or 308) and 29, respectively;
- (a11) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 74 (or 84) and 29, respectively;
- (a12) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 94 (or 104) and 29, respectively;
- (a13) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 309 (or 310) and 29, respectively;
- (a14) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 75 (or 85) and 29, respectively;
- (a15) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 95 (or 105) and 29, respectively;
- (a16) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 311 (or 312) and 29, respectively;
- (a17) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 76 (or 86) and 29, respectively;
- (a18) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 96 (or 106) and 29, respectively;
- (a19) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 313 (or 314) and 29, respectively;
- (a20) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 77 (or 87) and 29, respectively;
- (a21) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 97 (or 107) and 29, respectively;
- (a22) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 315 (or 316) and 29, respectively;
- (a23) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 78 (or 88) and 29, respectively;

(a24) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 98 (or 108) and 29, respectively;

(a25) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 317 (or 318) and 29, respectively;

(a26) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 79 (or 89) and 29, respectively;

(a27) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 99 (or 109) and 29, respectively;

(a28) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 319 (or 320) and 29, respectively;

(a29) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 349 (or 350) and 29, respectively;

(a30) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 351 (or 352) and 29, respectively;

(a31) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 353 (or 354) and 29, respectively;

(b1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 321 (or 322) and 30, respectively;

(b2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 2 (or 9) and 30, respectively;

(b3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 16 (or 23) and 30, respectively;

(b4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 323 (or 324) and 30, respectively;

(b5) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 80 (or 90) and 30, respectively;

(b6) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 100 (or 110) and 30, respectively;

(b7) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 325 (or 326) and 30, respectively;

(c1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 327 (or 328) and 30, respectively;

(c2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 3 (or 10) and 30, respectively;

(c3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 17 (or 24) and 30, respectively;

(c4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 329 (or 330) and 30, respectively;

(d1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 331 (or 332) and 29, respectively;

(d2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 4 (or 11) and 29, respectively;

(d3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 18 (or 25) and 29, respectively;

(d4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 333 (or 334) and 29, respectively;

(e1.1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 335 (or 336) and 32, respectively;

(e1.2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 335 (or 336) and 33, respectively;

(e1.3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 335 (or 336) and 31, respectively;

(e2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 5 (or 12) and 33, respectively;

(e3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 19 (or 26) and 33, respectively;

(e4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 337 (or 338) and 33, respectively;

(e5) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 81 (or 91) and 33, respectively;

(e6) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 101 (or 111) and 33, respectively;

(e7) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 339 (or 340) and 33, respectively;

(f1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 341 (or 342) and 29, respectively;

(f2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 6 (or 13) and 29, respectively;

(f3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 20 (or 27) and 29, respectively;

(f4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 343 (or 344) and 29, respectively;

(g1) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 345 (or 346) and 29, respectively;

(g2) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 7 (or 43) and 30, respectively;

(g3) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 21 (or 28) and 30, respectively; or

(g4) heavy and light chain sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs: 347 (or 348) and 30, respectively;

wherein the antibody specifically binds to human TIM3.

54. The antibody or antigen binding portion thereof, of any of claims 1-53, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof has one or more of the following properties:

- (1) binding to soluble human TIM3, e.g., with a KD of 10 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore;
- (2) binding to soluble cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a KD of 100 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 100 nM), e.g., as measured by Biacore;
- (3) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with an EC50 of 1 ug/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 ug/mL to 1 ug/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry;
- (4) binding to membrane bound human TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis;
- (5) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with an EC50 of 20 ug/mL or less (e.g., 0.01 ug/mL to 20 ug/mL), e.g., as measured by flow cytometry;
- (6) binding to membrane bound cynomolgus TIM3, e.g., with a K_D of 1 nM or less (e.g., 0.01 nM to 10 nM), e.g., as measured by Scatchard analysis;
- (7) inducing or enhancing T cell activation (e.g., by blocking or reducing the inhibitory effect of TIM3), as evidenced by (i) increased IFN- γ production in TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs) and/or (ii) enhanced proliferation of TIM3-expressing T cells (e.g., Th1 cells or TILs);
- (8) stimulating T cell proliferation in a mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assay;
- (9) inhibiting the binding of phosphatidylserine to TIM3, e.g., as measured by PS-hTIM3 “in-tandem” blocking assay;
- (10) not internalizing or downregulating cell surface TIM3 when binding to TIM3 on cells;
- (11) binding to one of the following regions of human TIM3 extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 290): (a) CPVFECG (SEQ ID NO: 296); (b) RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NO: 298); (c) CPVFECG and RIQIPGIMND (SEQ ID NOs: 296 and 298, respectively); and (d) WTSRYWLNGDFR (SEQ ID NO: 297);
- (12) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which one or more of amino acids L48, C58, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, W78, S80, R81, W83, L84, G86, D87, R89, D104, R111, Q113, G116, M118 and D120 (as numbered in SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) is substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3;

- (13) competing in either direction or both directions for binding to human TIM3 with an antibody comprising VH and VL domains of any one of 13A3, 3G4, 17C3, 17C8, 9F6, 8B9, 8C4, or TIM3.7, TIM3.8, TIM3.10, TIM3.11, TIM3.12, TIM3.13, TIM3.14, TIM3.15, TIM3.16, TIM3.17, and TIM3.18;
- (14) binding to human TIM3 regions ⁴⁹VPVCWGK-GACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367) and ¹¹¹RIQ-IPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) as determined by HDX-MS
- (15) having the heavy chain and/or light chain variable regions interact with at least 5, 10, 15, 20 or all of the following amino acids of human TIM3: P50, V51, C52, P59, V60, F61, E62, C63, G64, N65, V66, V67, L68, R69, D71, E72, D74, R111, Q113, G116, 1117, M118, D120, and optionally T70 and/or 1112, as determined by X-ray crystallography (e.g., described in the Examples; numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)); and/or
- (16) (a) having reduced binding to human TIM3 in which 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 of amino acids C58, P59, F61, E62, C63, R111, D120, and optionally D104 and Q113 (numbering per SEQ ID NO: 286 (FIG. 20)) are substituted with another amino acid relative to binding to wildtype human TIM3; (b) binding to ⁴⁹VPVCWGK-GACPVFE⁶² (SEQ ID NO: 367), ¹¹¹RIQ-IPGIMNDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 368) and ¹¹⁹NDEKFNLKL¹²⁷ (SEQ ID NO: 373), as determined by HDX-MS, as described in the Examples; and/or (c) competing with or cross-blocking with the binding to human TIM3 of 13A3 or TIM3.18.IgG1.3.

55. A bispecific molecule comprising the antibody of any one of the preceding claims linked to a molecule having a second binding specificity.

56. A nucleic acid encoding the heavy and/or light chain variable region of the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of claims **1-54**.

57. An expression vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim **56**.

58. A cell transformed with an expression vector of claim **57**.

59. An immunoconjugate comprising the antibody according to any one of claims **1-54**, linked to an agent.

60. A composition comprising the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule or immunoconjugate, of any one of claims **1-55** and **59**, and a carrier.

61. A kit comprising the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, or bispecific molecule, or immunoconjugate of any one of claims **1-55** and **59** and instructions for use.

62. A method of preparing an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprising expressing the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, in the cell of claim **58** and isolating the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, from the cell.

63. A method of stimulating an antigen-specific T cell response comprising contacting the T cell with the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule or immunoconjugate, of any one of claims **1-55** and **59** such that an antigen-specific T cell response is stimulated.

64. A method of activating or co-stimulating an effector T cell, comprising contacting an effector T cell with an anti-TIM3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispe-

cific molecule or immunoconjugate, of any one of claims **1-55** and **59** and CD3, wherein the effector T cell is activated or co-stimulated.

65. A method of increasing IFN- γ production in a T cell comprising contacting the T cell with an effective amount of the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule or immunoconjugate, of any one of claims **1-55** and **59**.

66. A method of increasing T cell proliferation comprising contacting the cell with an effective amount of the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule or immunoconjugate, of any one of claims **1-55** and **59**.

67. A method of increasing IFN- γ production in T cells in a subject comprising administering an effective amount of the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule or immunoconjugate, of any one of claims **1-55** and **59**, to increase IFN- γ production from the T cells.

68. A method of stimulating TIL activity in a subject, comprising administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of an anti-TIM3 antibody of any one of claims **1-54**.

69. A method of stimulating an immune response in a subject comprising administering the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule or immunoconjugate, of any one of claims **1-55** and **59** to the subject such that an immune response in the subject is stimulated.

70. The method of claim **69**, wherein the subject has a tumor and an immune response against the tumor is stimulated.

71. A method for inhibiting the growth of tumors or reducing the size of tumors in a subject comprising administering to the subject the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule or immunoconjugate, of any one of claims **1-55** and **59**, such that growth of the tumor is inhibited in the subject.

72. A method of treating cancer comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, bispecific molecule or immunoconjugate, of any one of claims **1-55** and **59**, to treat the cancer.

73. The method of claim **72**, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of: bladder cancer, breast cancer, uterine/cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, testicular cancer, esophageal cancer, gastrointestinal cancer, pancreatic cancer, colorectal cancer, colon cancer, kidney cancer, head and neck cancer, lung cancer, stomach cancer, germ cell cancer, bone cancer, liver cancer, thyroid cancer, skin cancer, neoplasm of the central nervous system, lymphoma, leukemia, myeloma, sarcoma, and virus-related cancer.

74. The method of claim **72** or **73**, wherein the cancer is a metastatic cancer, refractory cancer, or recurrent cancer.

75. The method of any one of claims **67-74**, further comprising administering one or more additional therapeutics.

76. The method of claim **75**, wherein the additional therapy is an anti-PD-1 antibody, an anti-LAG-3 antibody, an anti-CTLA-4 antibody, an anti-GITR antibody, or an anti-PD-L1 antibody.

77. A method of detecting the presence of T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin-domain containing-3 (TIM3) in a sample comprising contacting the sample with the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of claims

1-54. under conditions that allow for formation of a complex between the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, and TIM3, and detecting the formation of a complex.

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