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Ohmori et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2013/0036482 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 7, 2013**(54) **METHOD FOR ASSESSMENT OF
POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF
DRAVET SYNDROME AND USE THEREOF****Publication Classification**(75) Inventors: **Iori Ohmori**, Okayama-shi (JP);
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G01N 33/50 (2006.01)
C12Q 1/68 (2006.01)
C12Q 1/02 (2006.01)
C12N 15/01 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **800/3**; 435/29; 800/9; 435/325;
435/455; 435/6.12; 435/7.92(21) Appl. No.: **13/574,977**(22) PCT Filed: **Jan. 27, 2011**(86) PCT No.: **PCT/JP2011/051636**§ 371 (c)(1),
(2), (4) Date: **Oct. 12, 2012**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jan. 29, 2010 (JP) 2010-018705

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided is a method of assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome with high accuracy, and use thereof. The method according to the present invention of assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome includes, with use of a sample taken from a subject, detecting whether or not a mutation is on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$, and detecting whether or not a mutation is on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

FIG. 1

1	MEQVLPVPGPDSENFETRESLAATERRIAEKAANKPKDPKDDDDENGPKPNSDLEAGKN	1021	KGVAVKRKIVYEFIOQSFIRKQIILDEIKPKDDDDLNKKKSCMSNHTTEIGKOLDYIKOVN
1	MEQVLPVPGPDSENFETRESLAATERRIAEKAANKPKDPKDDDDENGPKPNSDLEAGKN	1021	KGVAVKRKIVYEFIOQSFIRKQIILDEIKPKDDDDLNKKKSCMSNHTTEIGKOLDYIKOVN
61	LPFTYGDIPPEWSELEDLDPYINKKTFIVNKGKRAIFRSATSALYILTPNPJARKI	1081	GTTSGIGTSSVEKYIIDESDYMSFINNPSLTVTVPIAVGESDFENLNTEDFSSESDEE
61	LPFTYGDIPPEWSELEDLDPYINKKTFIVNKGKRAIFRSATSALYILTPNPJARKI	1081	GTTSGIGTSSVEKYIIDESDYMSFINNPSLTVTVPIAVGESDFENLNTEDFSSESDEE
121	AIKILVHSLSMLIMCTILNCFVMTMSNPPDWTNRVYTTGTGYTFESLIKIIARFCFL	1141	SEKLNESSESSEGTVDIGAPVEOPVPERETLEPEACFTGECVQKCKCOINVEBGR
121	AIKILVHSLSMLIMCTILNCFVMTMSNPPDWTNRVYTTGTGYTFESLIKIIARFCFL	1141	SEKLNESSESSEGTVDIGAPVEOPVPERETLEPEACFTGECVQKCKCOINVEBGR
181	EDFTPLDPANWLDFTVITFAVTEFDLGNVSALRTRVLRALKTIVIPCLTIYCAL	1201	GKOWNLRTCFRIYVHNWETFEIVEMILLSSGALAFEDIVIDQRTIKTLMLEYADKVT
181	EDFTPLDPANWLDFTVITFAVTEFDLGNVSALRTRVLRALKTIVIPCLTIYCAL	1201	GKOWNLRTCFRIYVHNWETFEIVEMILLSSGALAFEDIVIDQRTIKTLMLEYADKVT
241	IQSVKLSVDMILTVFCLSVFALIGLQFMGNLRNKCQWPPTNASLEHSHIRNIYNY	1261	YIFILEMLKRWAYGYQYFTNACWCLDELIVDSVLSLTANALGYSELGAIKSLRTLR
241	IQSVKLSVDMILTVFCLSVFALIGLQFMGNLRNKCQWPPTNASLEHSHIRNIYNY	1261	YIFILEMLKRWAYGYQYFTNACWCLDELIVDSVLSLTANALGYSELGAIKSLRTLR
301	NGTLINTEVEFDWKSYIODSRVHYFLEGLDALLCGNSSDAGOCPEGCMCKVAGRPNY	1321	LRPLRALSFEGRVNVNALLGALPSIMNVLLVCLIFWLLFSIMGVNLFPAGFYHCINTT
301	NGTLINTEVEFDWKSYIODSRVHYFLEGLDALLCGNSSDAGOCPEGCMCKVAGRPNY	1321	LRPLRALSFEGRVNVNALLGALPSIMNVLLVCLIFWLLFSIMGVNLFPAGFYHCINTT
361	GYTSFDTSWAFISLFRMTQDFWENLYQTLTAAAGKTYMFFVLVIFLGSFYLINLILA	1381	TGDRFDIEDVNNHTDCLKLIERNETARKNVKNVFNDFVGFYLSLQVATFGWMDIMTA
361	GYTSFDTSWAFISLFRMTQDFWENLYQTLTAAAGKTYMFFVLVIFLGSFYLINLILA	1381	TGDRFDIEDVNNHTDCLKLIERNETARKNVKNVFNDFVGFYLSLQVATFGWMDIMTA
421	VVAMAYEQOATLEBAQKEAFQOMTQOLKQOAAQOATATASEHSEPSAAGRIS	1441	AVDSRVELQPKYERSLWILYVIFLIEGSEFFTLNLEIGVILIDNENOQKKKGQODIEM
421	VVAMAYEQOATLEBAQKEAFQOMTQOLKQOAAQOATATASEHSEPSAAGRIS	1441	AVDSRVELQPKYERSLWILYVIFLIEGSEFFTLNLEIGVILIDNENOQKKKGQODIEM
481	DSSSEAKLSKSAKERNRKKQKEQSGCEKDEDEBOKSESDISREKGRFSIEG	1501	TEBOKKYTNAMKLGSKKPKQPIPRPGNKGQGVDFVTRQVTDISIMILICLNMYTMAV
481	DSSSEAKLSKSAKERNRKKQKEQSGCEKDEDEBOKSESDISREKGRFSIEG	1501	TEBOKKYTNAMKLGSKKPKQPIPRPGNKGQGVDFVTRQVTDISIMILICLNMYTMAV
541	NRLTYEKRYSSPHOSLISIRGSLFSPRRNSRTSLFSFRGRANDVGSSEDFADDBHSTFED	1561	ETDDQSEYVYTTILSRINLVFVLTGECVCLKLISLRHYFTIGWNPFDVFWVILSIVGMF
541	NRLTYEKRYSSPHOSLISIRGSLFSPRRNSRTSLFSFRGRANDVGSSEDFADDBHSTFED	1561	ETDDQSEYVYTTILSRINLVFVLTGECVCLKLISLRHYFTIGWNPFDVFWVILSIVGMF
601	NESSRDSLFVPRRHGRNNSLSQTSRSSRMLAVFPANGKHSHTVDCNGVSVLYGSPV	1621	LAELIEKYFVSPFLFRVIRLARIORILRLKKGAKGIRTLIFALMMSLPALFNIGLILFLV
601	NESSRDSLFVPRRHGRNNSLSQTSRSSRMLAVFPANGKHSHTVDCNGVSVLYGSPV	1621	LAELIEKYFVSPFLFRVIRLARIORILRLKKGAKGIRTLIFALMMSLPALFNIGLILFLV
661	TSPVQQLPEVVIDKPDATDNGTTETEMKRRSSSFHVSMDFLEDPSQRAMSIASIL	1681	MTIYALFGMSNFAVYKRVGIDDDNFTFNFGSMICLFOITTSAGWDGLLAPINSKPD
661	TSPVQQLPEVVIDKPDATDNGTTETEMKRRSSSFHVSMDFLEDPSQRAMSIASIL	1681	MTIYALFGMSNFAVYKRVGIDDDNFTFNFGSMICLFOITTSAGWDGLLAPINSKPD
721	TNTVEELERQKQPCWYKFSNIFLIWDCSPYWKVHVNLVMDPFDVLAITICIVL	1741	CDENKKNPSSVYKGCQGNPSYCIIEFVSYIISLTVVNVNVIATILENPSVATERSAEPL
721	TNTVEELERQKQPCWYKFSNIFLIWDCSPYWKVHVNLVMDPFDVLAITICIVL	1741	CDENKKNPSSVYKGCQGNPSYCIIEFVSYIISLTVVNVNVIATILENPSVATERSAEPL
781	NTLFMAEHYPMEDHNNVLTGNIIVFTGIFTAEMELKILANDPVYFOEGWNIFDGFIV	1801	SEDDPFMFVEVWEKDPDATQPMFEFKLSQFAAALPEPLNLPQNKLIQIATMDLPMVSGD
781	NTLFMAEHYPMEDHNNVLTGNIIVFTGIFTAEMELKILANDPVYFOEGWNIFDGFIV	1801	SEDDPFMFVEVWEKDPDATQPMFEFKLSQFAAALPEPLNLPQNKLIQIATMDLPMVSGD
841	TLSLVELGLANVEGLSVLRSFLLRVFKLAKSWPTLNMLIKIIGNSVGCALGNLTLVLAII	1861	RHCLDILFAFTKRVLGSEGDALRIQMERFMASNPSSVYQPIITTLTKRQEEVSAY
841	TLSLVELGLANVEGLSVLRSFLLRVFKLAKSWPTLNMLIKIIGNSVGCALGNLTLVLAII	1861	RHCLDILFAFTKRVLGSEGDALRIQMERFMASNPSSVYQPIITTLTKRQEEVSAY
901	VTFVAVGMQLFGSKYDCVKIASDQPLRWHMDFHSLIVFVLCGHWBTWMDCM	1921	IIQATRRHLLKRTVQKQASFTNNKKNKGGANLLIKEDMIDIRINENSITEKIDLTNSTA
901	VTFVAVGMQLFGSKYDCVKIASDQPLRWHMDFHSLIVFVLCGHWBTWMDCM	1921	IIQATRRHLLKRTVQKQASFTNNKKNKGGANLLIKEDMIDIRINENSITEKIDLTNSTA
961	EVAGQAMCLIVFAMVAVIGNLVINLFTALILSSFSADNLAATDDDNEMNLQIADPMH	1981	ACPPSDRVTKEIVKEHGEQEKAKCK
961	EVAGQAMCLIVFAMVAVIGNLVINLFTALILSSFSADNLAATDDDNEMNLQIADPMH	1981	ACPPSDRVTKEIVKEHGEQEKAKCK

FIG. 2

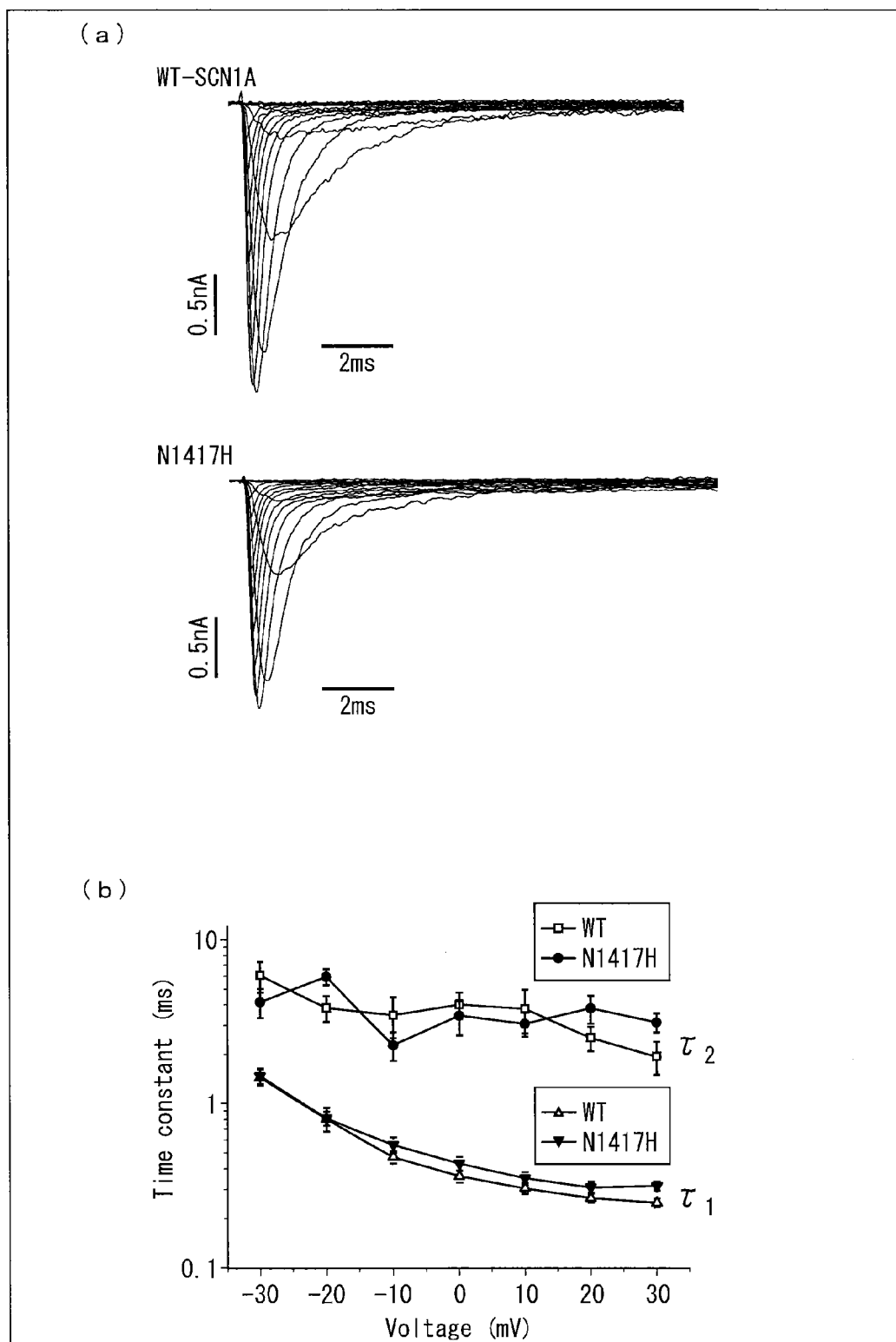


FIG. 3

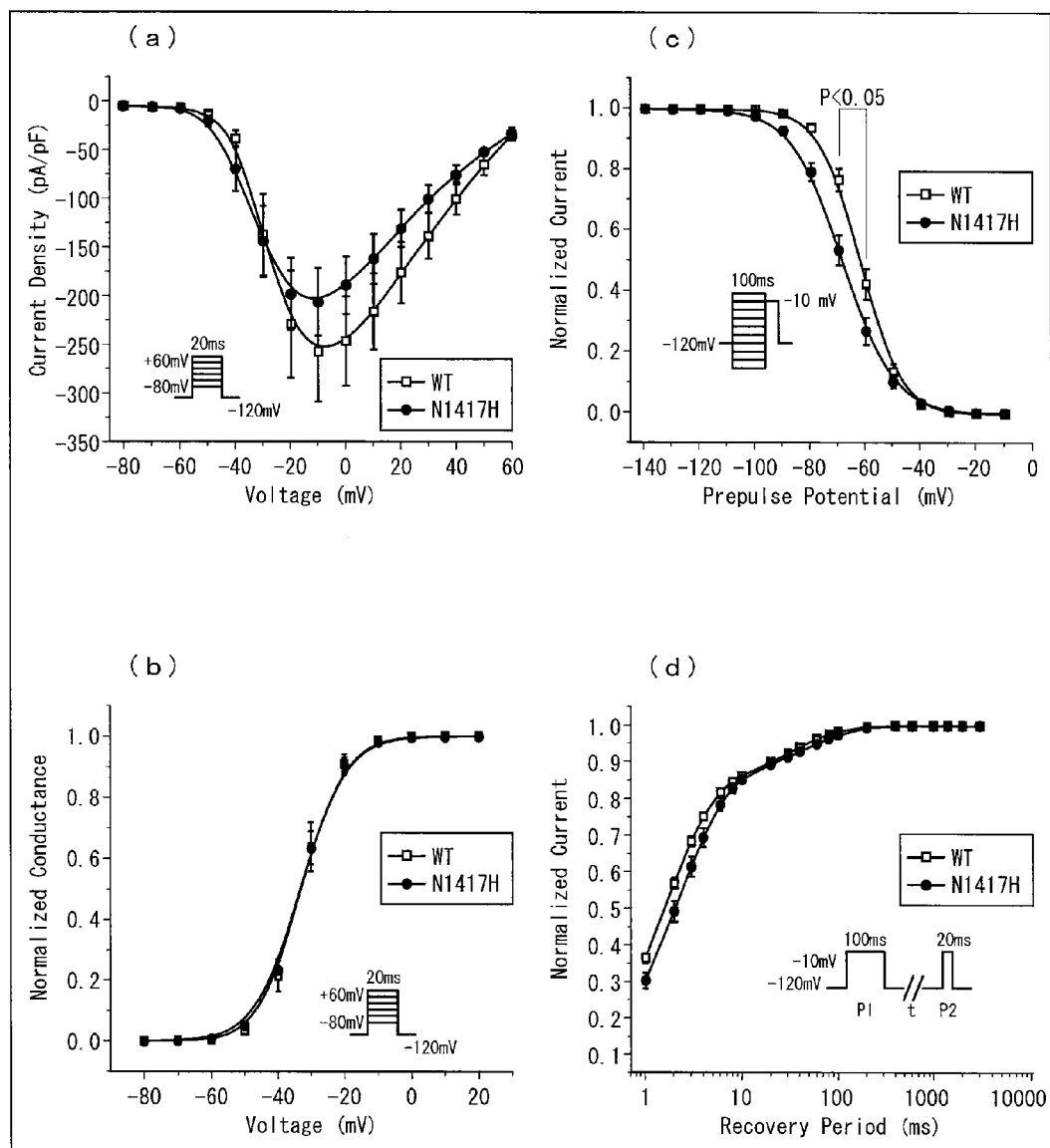


FIG. 4

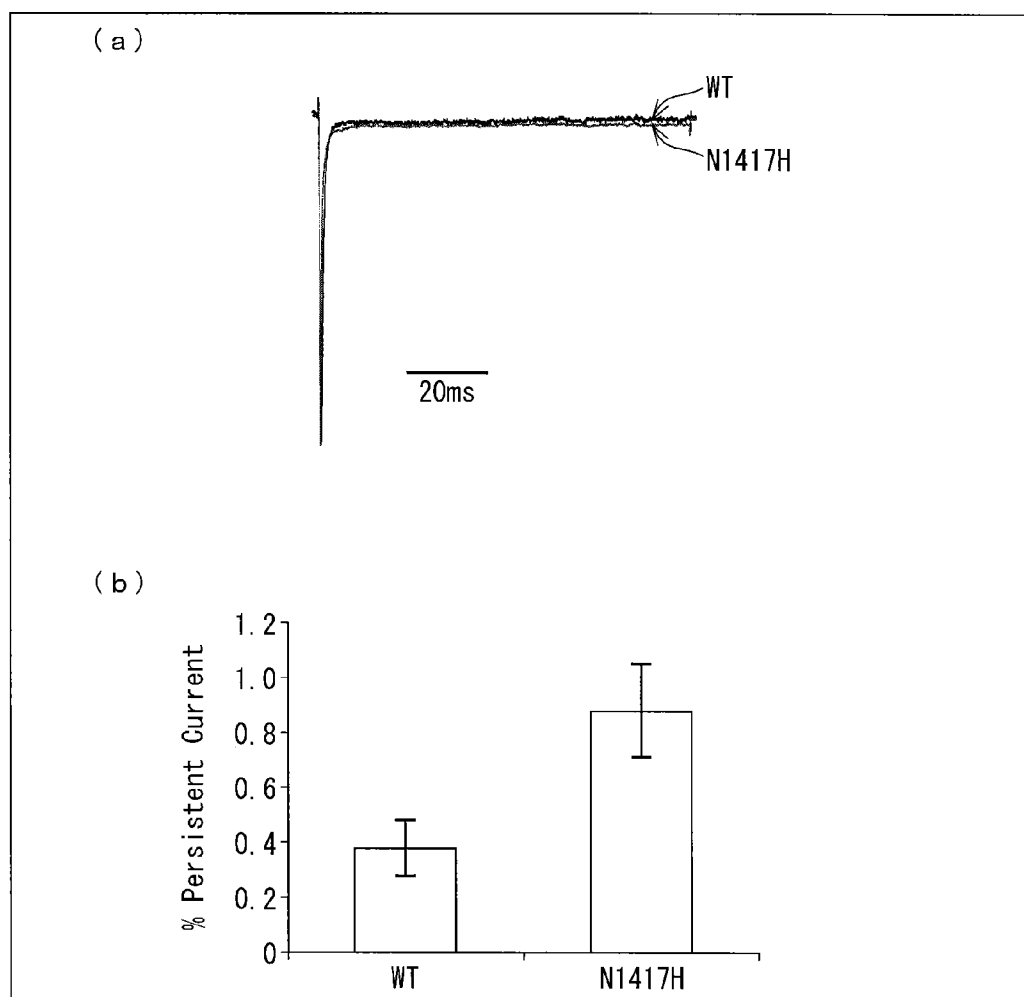


FIG. 5

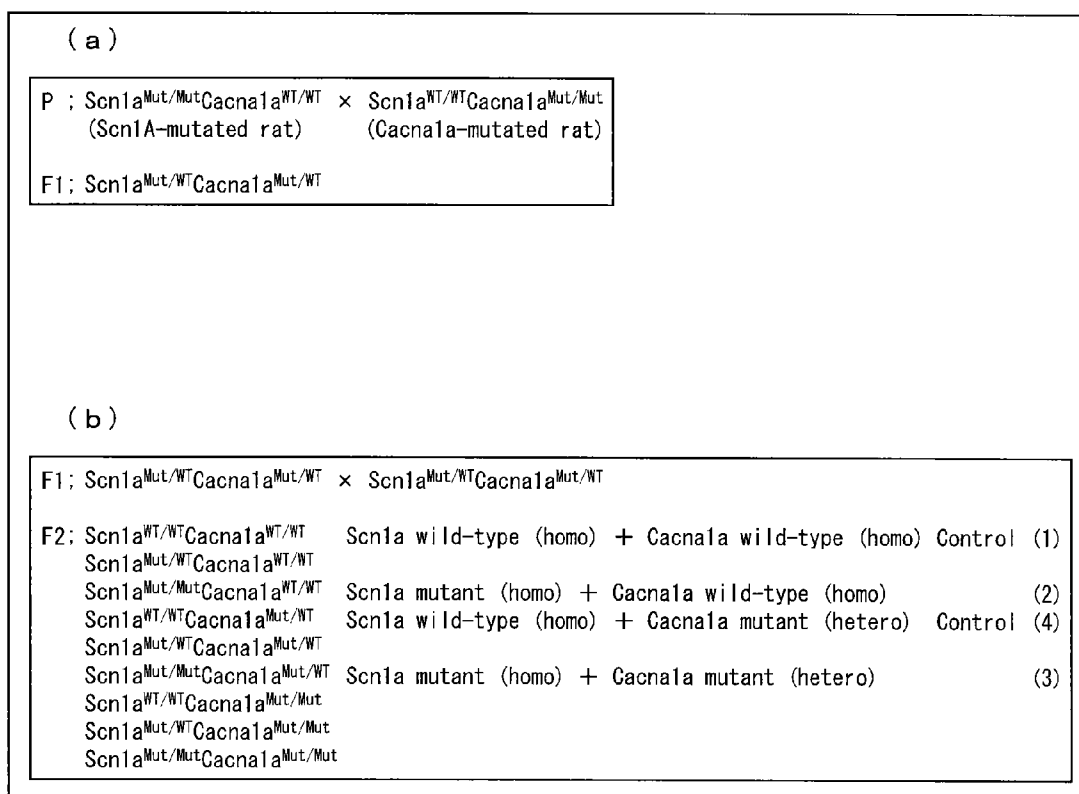
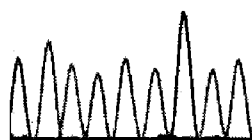


FIG. 6

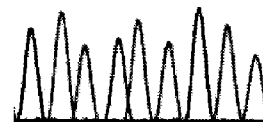
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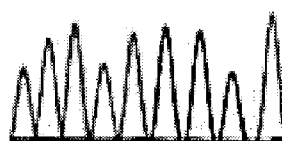


MUTANT
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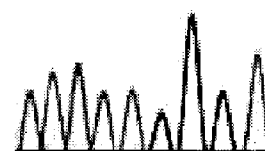
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WILD-TYPE
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MUTANT
K251

FIG. 7

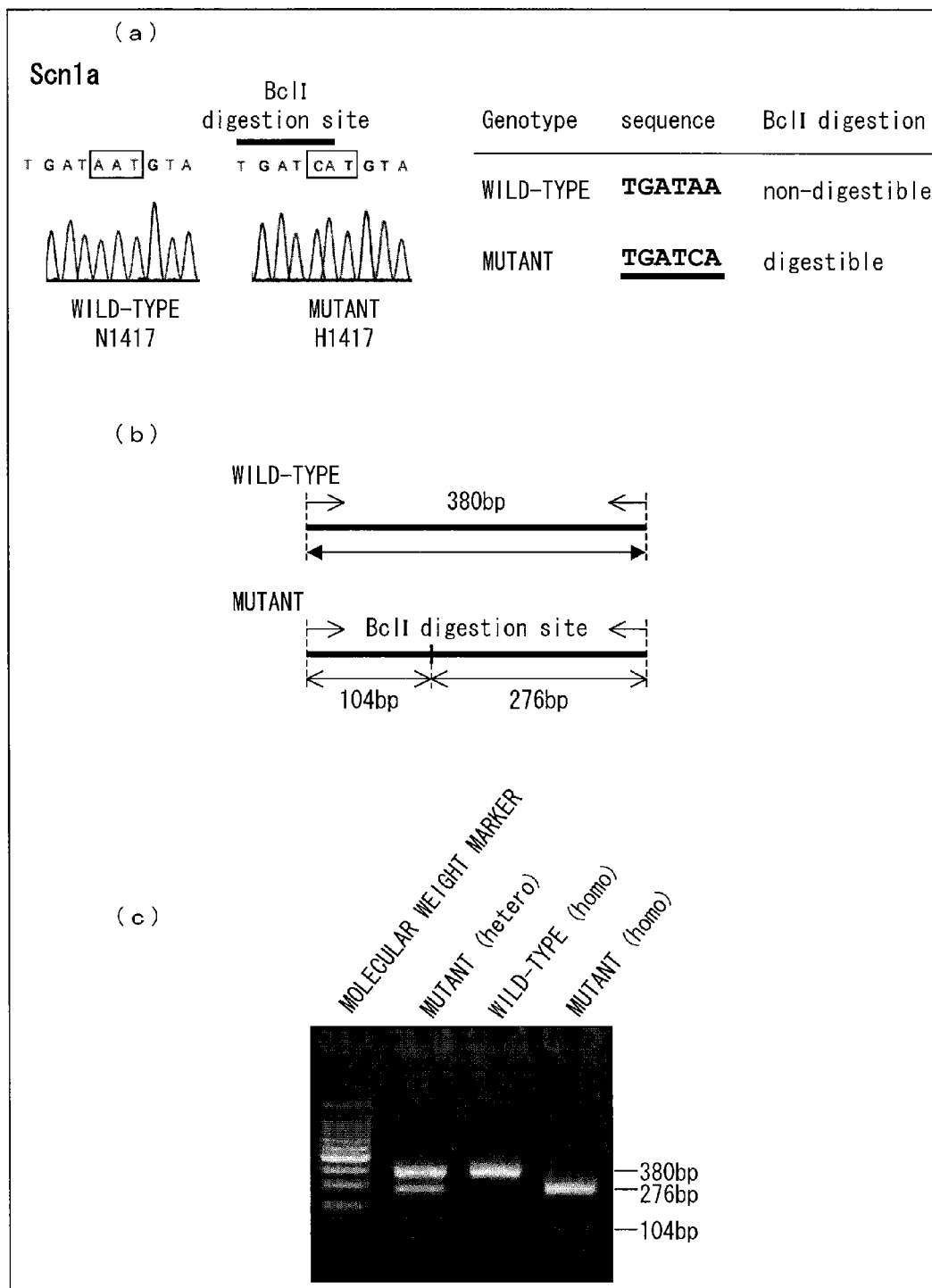


FIG. 8

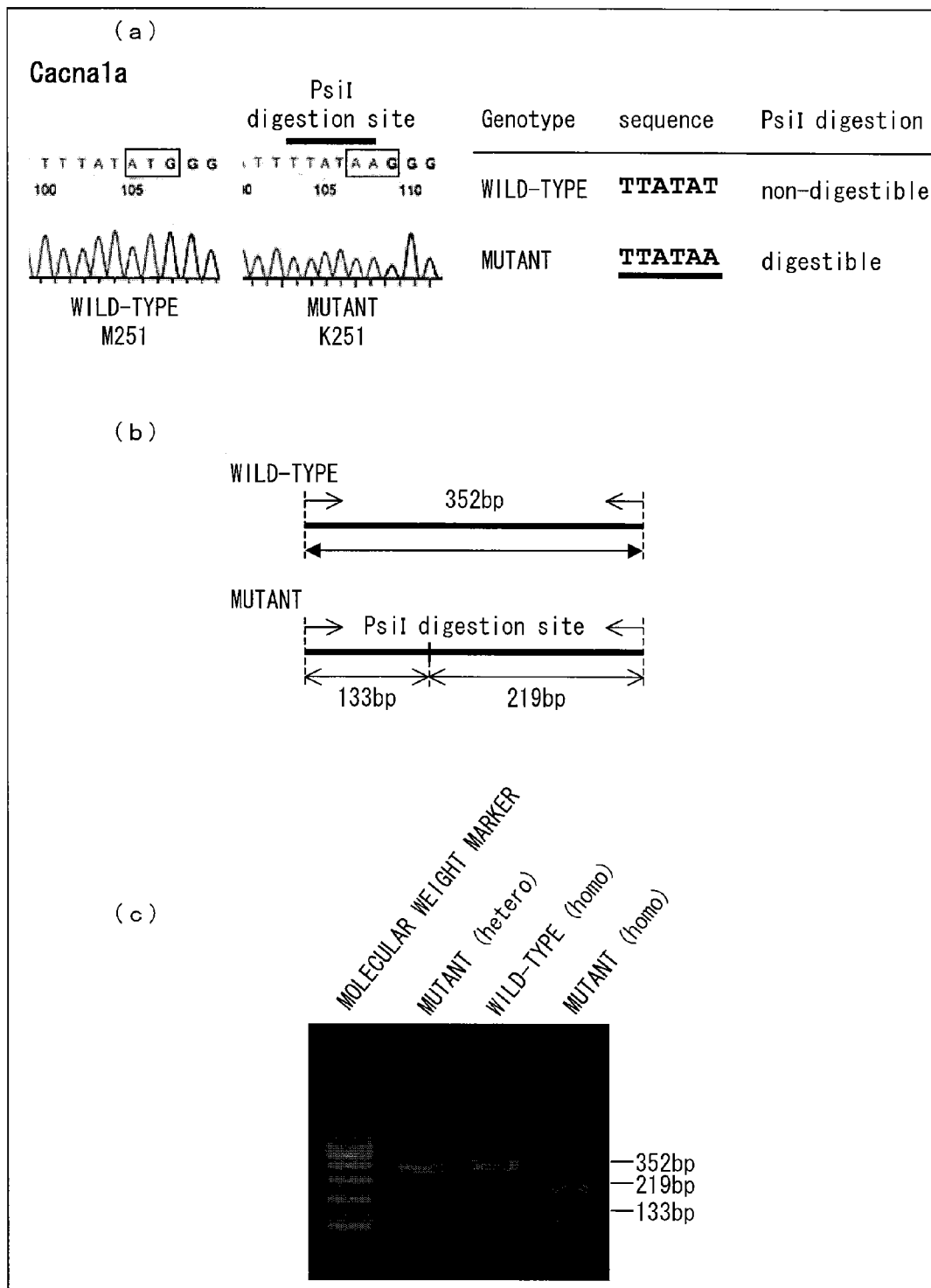


FIG. 9

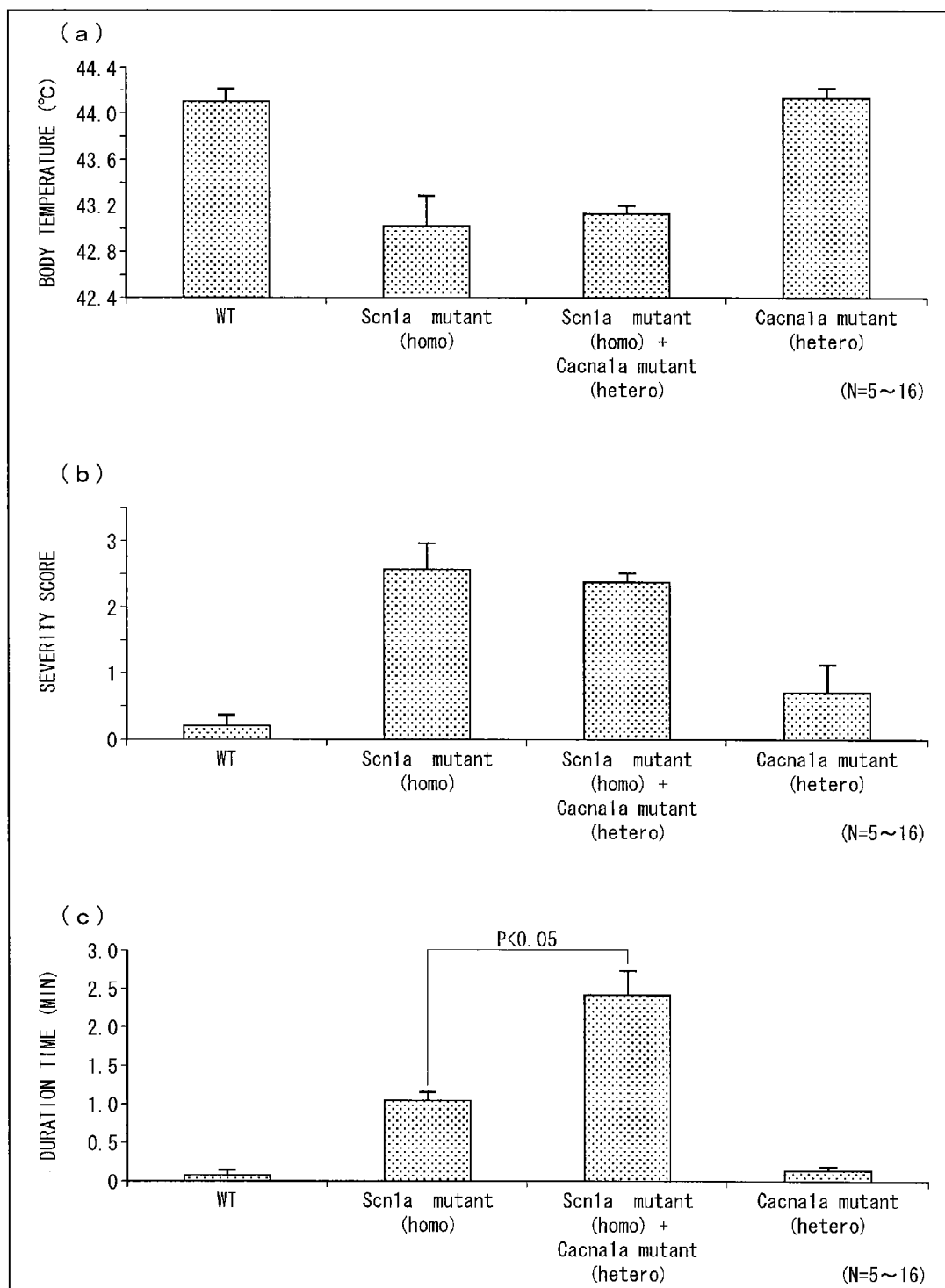


FIG. 10

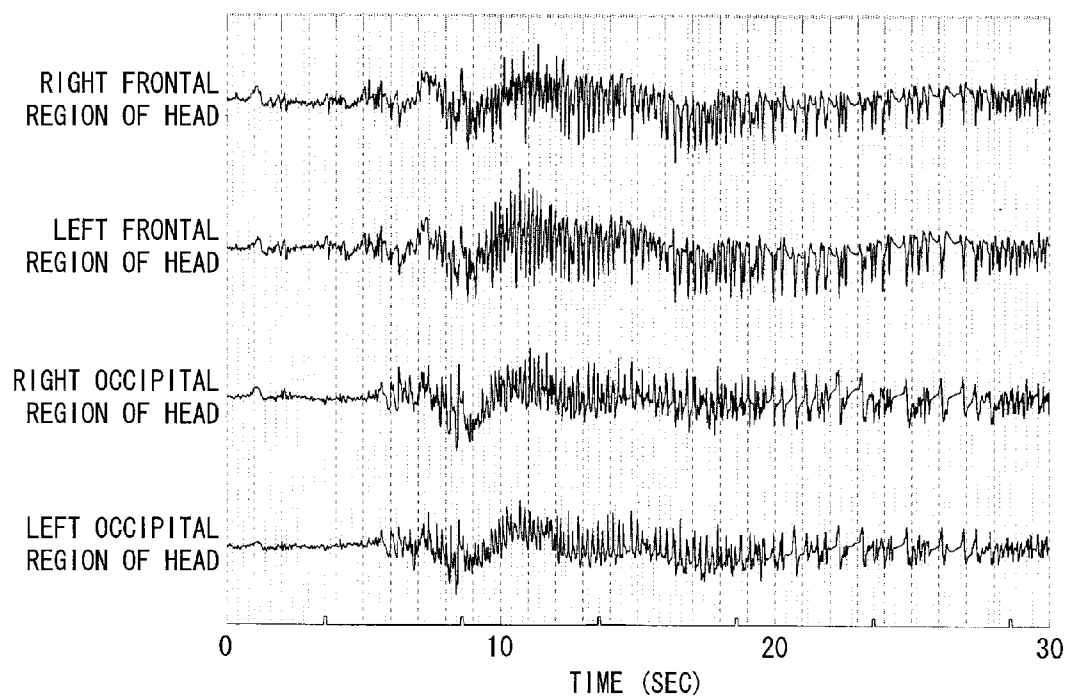


FIG. 11

1	1	MARECEMEG	RYGAGGSGG	PAAGVWCAA	GCGAGGSRQ	GCGAGQRMV	KQNAQART	1206	1	AMSSIALAAE	DEVQNPAPN	NVLRYDYVE	TGVTFEMVI	RMIDLGLVH	QGAVERDLN
1	1	MARECEMPE	RI--GGGSG	AAGVWVGS	GCGAGGSRQ	GCGAGQRMV	KQNAQART	1208	1	AMSSIALAAE	DEVQNPAPN	NVLRYDYVE	TGVTFEMVI	RMIDLGLVH	QGAVERDLN
51	1	MAINPVR	QNCITWRSL	EFSEDNVR	KYAKITWEP	FEFMILATI	INCVIALE	1266	1	ILDFVWSGA	IVAFATGNS	KRGQINIKS	LRVLRPL	KTKRLPKL	AVFCVNSL
59	1	MAINPVR	QNCITWRSL	EFSEDNVR	KYAKITWEP	FEFMILATI	INCVIALE	1318	1	ILDFVWSGA	IVAFATGNS	KRGQINIKS	LRVLRPL	KTKRLPKL	AVFCVNSL
121	1	QHPDDUTP	MSERADITP	YFIFGICFA	GKIVALGFA	FKSGVIRNG	WVWDFVVL	1326	1	KVNFILIVY	MLNFEFAV	AVQLFKGFE	HCDCRKEFE	HCDCRKYLL	ENNEVKAR
129	1	QHPDDUTP	MSERADITP	YFIFGICFA	GKIVALGFA	FKSGVIRNG	WVWDFVVL	1378	1	KVNFILIVY	MLNFEFAV	AVQLFKGFE	HCDCRKEFE	HCDCRKYLL	ENNEVKAR
181	1	TGLIATVTE	FLRILRAVR	VLRLKLVSG	IPSLQVILKS	IKGAMIPLIQ	IGLILFALL	1386	1	EMKCYEHD	NVWALLILF	TVSISGHWQ	VLRKSVQATF	ENQSPSGYR	MEMSIFYVY
179	1	TGLIATVTE	FLRILRAVR	VLRLKLVSG	IPSLQVILKS	IKGAMIPLIQ	IGLILFALL	1438	1	EMKCYEHD	NVWALLILF	TVSISGHWQ	VLRKSVQATF	ENQSPSGYR	MEMSIFYVY
241	1	IFAILGLEY	MEKHTTCPE	EGTDIOGSS	PAPCTEPPA	RICNCTKQ	PVWGPNNIG	1446	1	FVFFFEFVN	IFVALIITF	OFQGDMMEE	YSLERAC	IDFAISAKPL	THMPQKQS
239	1	IFAILGLEY	MEKHTTCPE	EGTDIOGSS	PAPCTEPPA	RICNCTKQ	PVWGPNNIG	1498	1	FVFFFEFVN	IFVALIITF	OFQGDMMEE	YSLERAC	IDFAISAKPL	THMPQKQS
301	1	TOQDILPAP	LIVQCTIME	GMTDLNNS	DASGNWNL	YFIFLIIGS	FMNGLVIG	1506	1	FOYRMQPV	SPPEYTDMA	MIANTIVIM	MEYCASVAV	ENALRVNIV	FISLSLECV
361	1	LSSEAKERE	RVENRATIK	LRQOQIERE	LCNCEWISK	AEVILIADE	TVQGREPTD	1566	1	KVMAGIIN	IFDANNID	FVVLGSITD	IVTETG--N	NEINUSFLR	FRALIKILL
359	1	LSSEAKERE	RVENRATIK	LRQOQIERE	LCNCEWISK	AEVILIADE	TVQGREPTD	1618	1	KVMAGIIN	IFDANNID	FVVLGSITD	IVTETG--N	NEINUSFLR	FRALIKILL
421	1	GALRATIK	SKTDLNPEE	AEDOLADIAS	VGSPEARASI	KSAKLNEFT	FIKKERMEF	1624	1	ROGYTIRILL	WTFVQSEFAL	FVVLGLIAME	FFVYALIQM	VEGNIGDCE	DEDSDEDEFO
419	1	GALRATIK	SKTDLNPEE	AEDOLADIAS	VGSPEARASI	KSAKLNEFT	FIKKERMEF	1678	1	ROGYTIRILL	WTFVQSEFAL	FVVLGLIAME	FFVYALIQM	VEGNIGDCE	DEDSDEDEFO
481	1	YIRWAKTQA	FWMTVLSIVA	INTLCAIVH	YNQPEWLSDF	LYAAEFILG	LPMSFIRM	1684	1	IFERNNEFT	FOALMLLERS	ATGAMNIM	LSCLSKREC	KNSEILTRC	GNEFAVYFV
479	1	YIRWAKTQA	FWMTVLSIVA	INTLCAIVH	YNQPEWLSDF	LYAAEFILG	LPMSFIRM	1738	1	IFERNNEFT	FOALMLLERS	ATGAMNIM	LSCLSKREC	KNSEILTRC	GNEFAVYFV
541	1	YGLIBPVEH	SPNCFDGV	IIGSTFVIM	AVIKGRTSG	ISVIRALBL	RIFKVTIYA	1744	1	STFELCSEFM	INLEFVIMD	NEVILTRDS	ILQPHILDEY	VYVWAEYDPA	AMGRFYLDM
539	1	YGLIBPVEH	SPNCFDGV	IIGSTFVIM	AVIKGRTSG	ISVIRALBL	RIFKVTIYA	1798	1	STFELCSEFM	INLEFVIMD	NEVILTRDS	ILQPHILDEY	VYVWAEYDPA	AMGRFYLDM
601	1	SIANTVWILL	SNMKSIIISL	FLIFLITVW	ALIGMQLPGG	QNFEDGTEP	TNFTFPAI	1804	1	YSILRVISPP	LGLKCKCHP	VACRYLIMD	LPVADDNTVH	FNSTIMALIR	TALDIKANG
599	1	SIANTVWILL	SNMKSIIISL	FLIFLITVW	ALIGMQLPGG	QNFEDGTEP	TNFTFPAI	1858	1	YSILRVISPP	LGLKCKCHP	VACRYLIMD	LPVADDNTVH	FNSTIMALIR	TALDIKANG
661	1	MTVFOLLTGE	DNNEVMDI	KSOGGVQGM	VFSIVFVLT	LEGNYTLNV	FLIANDNLA	1864	1	GADKQNDAP	LRKEMAIWP	NLSOKTIDL	VPHKSTDLT	VGKIYANMI	MEYVROSKAK
659	1	MTVFOLLTGE	DNNEVMDI	KSOGGVQGM	VFSIVFVLT	LEGNYTLNV	FLIANDNLA	1918	1	GADKQNDAP	LRKEMAIWP	NLSOKTIDL	VPHKSTDLT	VGKIYANMI	MEYVROSKAK
721	1	NAQELTK--	DEOREEAN	OKALOKAKE	VAEVSPLSAA	NKSTAVTQO	KNOKPAKSV	1924	1	KLOANREON	RTPLMEORME	PSPTEGCP	SONALPSTOL	DPSGGLMAOE	SMKESPSWV
719	1	NAQELTK--	DEOREEAN	OKALOKAKE	VAEVSPLSAA	NKSTAVTQO	KNOKPAKSV	1978	1	KLOANREON	RTPLMEORME	PSPTEGCP	SONALPSTOL	DPSGGLMAOE	SMKESPSWV
778	1	EORTSEMDKQ	NILASREALY	--GDAERWP	TYVAPRLPD	VKILDRPLV	VDPOENNN	1984	1	TQRAQEMFQK	IGTWSPERG	PIDMNSQEN	SQSVEMREMG	TDGYSDSEHY	LPMEGQTRAA
779	1	EORTSEMDKQ	NILASREALY	--GDAERWP	TYVAPRLPD	VKILDRPLV	VDPOENNN	2038	1	TQRAQEMFQK	IGTWSPERG	PIDMNSQEN	SQSVEMREMG	TDGYSDSEHY	LPMEGQTRAA
836	1	TKNSRAPE--	ALROZARP	RESADP--	--DASERWP	SSEPARAGE	---	2044	1	SPRPLPAEQ	RRSGPRGN	LSITISQSPM	KRSASVLPK	ARLDDYSLE	FVPEENORY
839	1	TKNSRAPE--	ALROZARP	RESADP--	--DASERWP	SSEPARAGE	---	2098	1	SPRPLPAEQ	RRSGPRGN	LSITISQSPM	KRSASVLPK	ARLDDYSLE	FVPEENORY
876	1	GPYGRESEPO	QREHAPREH	VPMADPERA	KADAPRHT	H--	---	2104	1	SPRPLPAEQ	RRSGPRGN	LSITISQSPM	KRSASVLPK	ARLDDYSLE	FVPEENORY
899	1	GPYGRESHH	ARE--GSELOP	GEWGEAREG	KAGDPHRHV	HQGGESRER	SGSPRTGAG	2158	1	HQRRDRGRH	TSSRSIGRYT	DVDYGLTDL	SMTQSGDLP	SKDRQDRGR	PKDRKHPRH
923	1	EPRRARARR	PODE--PDORP	ERRPRPDAT	RPARAADGEG	---	DGGERK	2164	1	HQRRDRGRH	TSSRSIGRYT	DVDYGLTDL	SMTQSGDLP	SKDRQDRGR	PKDRKHPRH
958	1	ERRARARR	PODE--PDORP	ERRPRPDAT	RPARAADGEG	---	DGGERK	2218	1	HQRRDRGRH	TSSRSIGRYT	DVDYGLTDL	SMTQSGDLP	SKDRQDRGR	PKDRKHPRH
977	1	ERRARARR	PODE--PDORP	ERRPRPDAT	RPARAADGEG	---	DGGERK	2224	1	HQRRDRGRH	TSSRSIGRYT	DVDYGLTDL	SMTQSGDLP	SKDRQDRGR	PKDRKHPRH
1018	1	EGUARDEKE	RRRRRKSQA	SSGVPMSCEN	LSITRPLQO	IGRQDPLAE	DDIMNNKL	2278	1	STSGTSTPR	GRQLPQPC	TRPLVYSP	TRFVNSVSP	VIRKAGSGP	POOOOQOQO
1032	1	ATGPASPHD	SIGHSGLPPS	PAKIGSTNP	G--	---	---	2259	1	STSGTSTPR	GRQLPQPC	TRPLVYSP	TRFVNSVSP	VIRKAGSGP	POOOOQOQO
1078	1	ATGPASPHD	SIGHSGLPPS	PAKIGSTNP	G--	---	---	2338	1	STSGTSTPR	GRQLPQPC	TRPLVYSP	TRFVNSVSP	VIRKAGSGP	POOOOQOQO
1087	1	ATGPASPHD	SIGHSGLPPS	PAKIGSTNP	G--	---	---	2398	1	STSGTSTPR	GRQLPQPC	TRPLVYSP	TRFVNSVSP	VIRKAGSGP	POOOOQOQO
1138	1	PGPRTENS	LIVTNSGTQ	TASAKTARP	DHTVDTTPA	CPPIAHVW	QVNNANDP	2319	1	PRTPAAG--	CASP--RHGR	LPNGYAHG	APRR--	TAR	RGADAYSES
1146	1	IPKPEKKE	FEADGEGD	PKMPYSSM	FILSTNPLR	RLCHYILNR	YFECILMI	2458	1	PRTPAAG--	CASP--RHGR	LPNGYAHG	APRR--	TAR	RGADAYSES
1198	1	IPKPEKKE	FEADGEGD	PKMPYSSM	FILSTNPLR	RLCHYILNR	YFECILMI								

FIG. 12

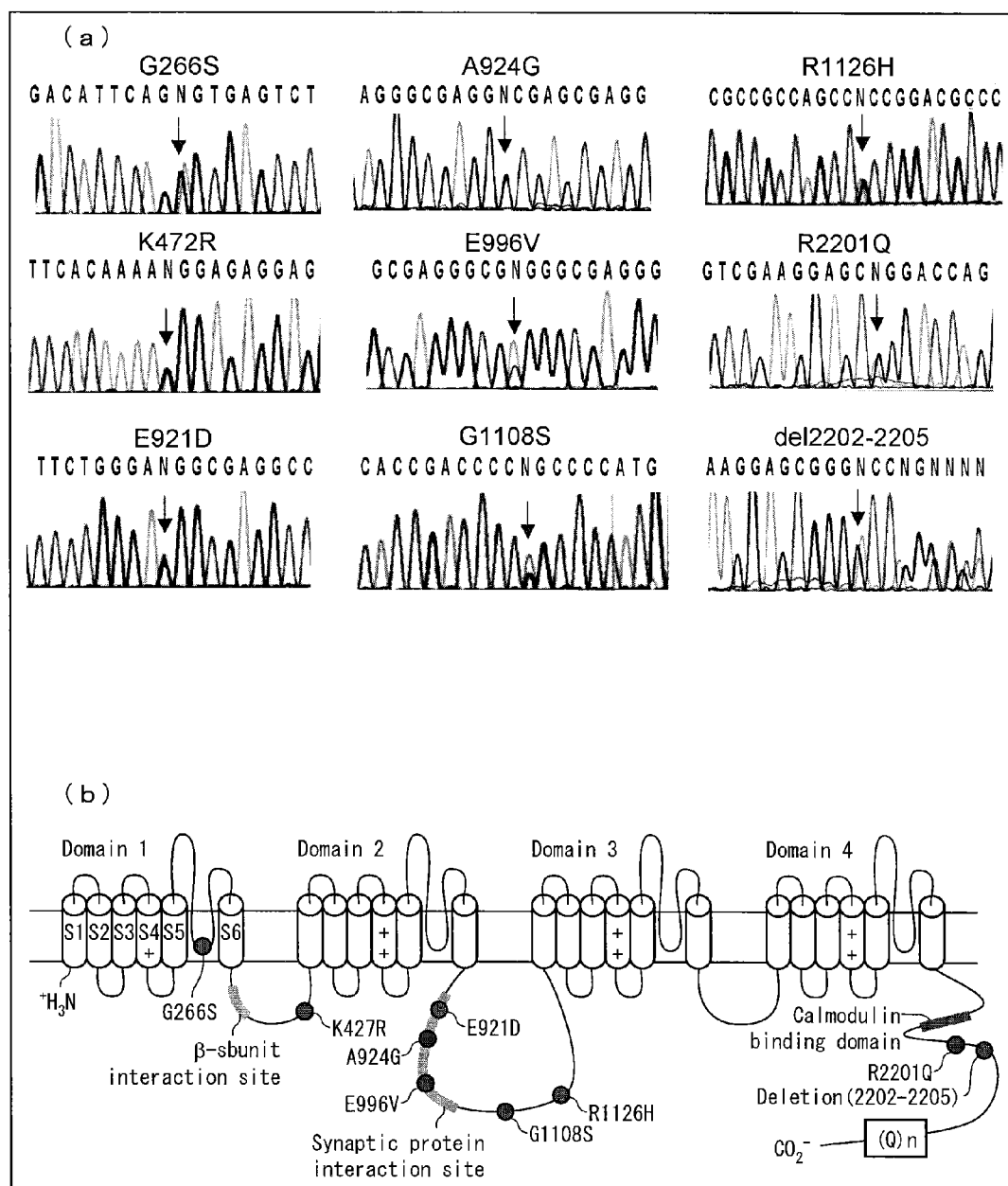


FIG. 13

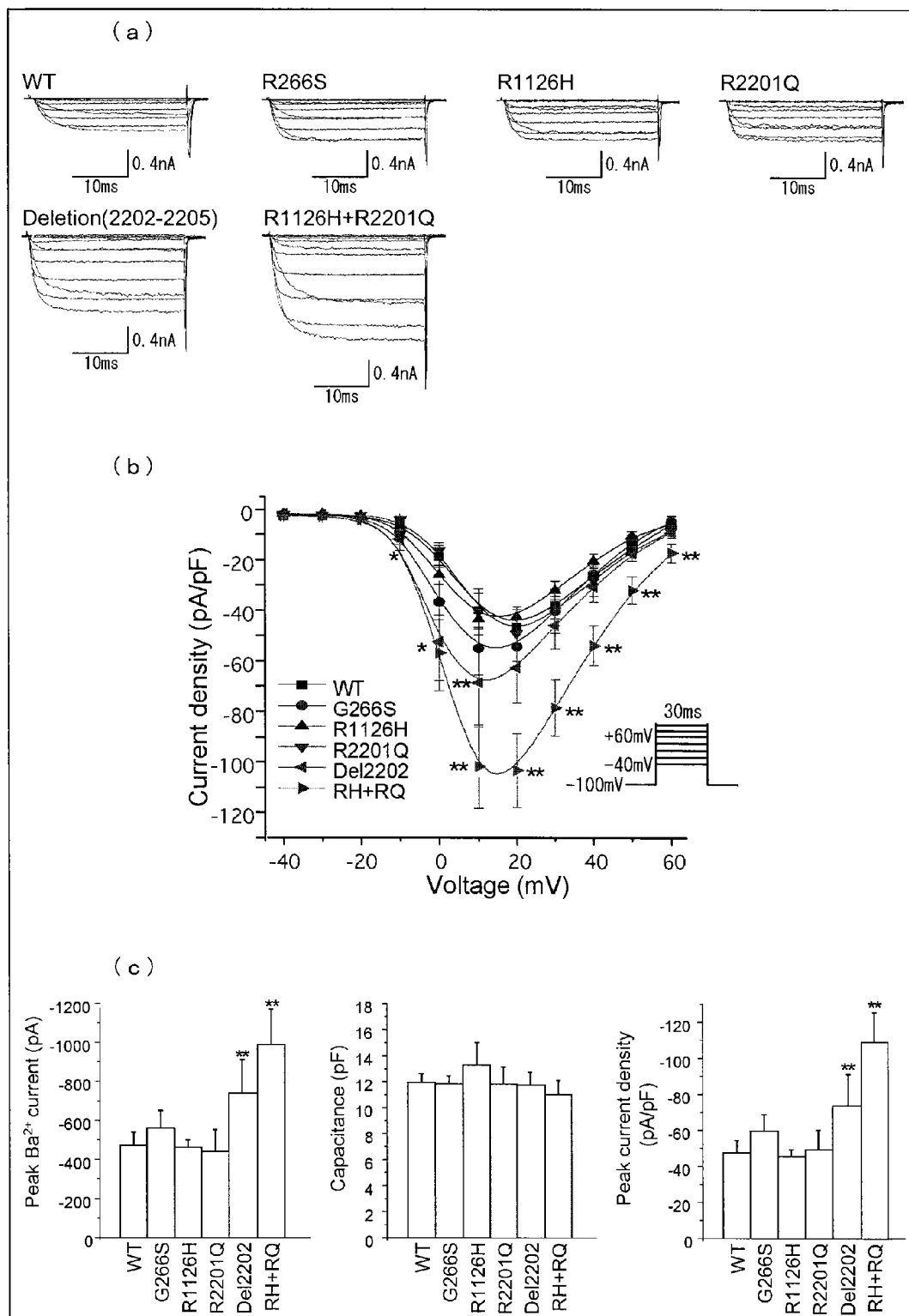
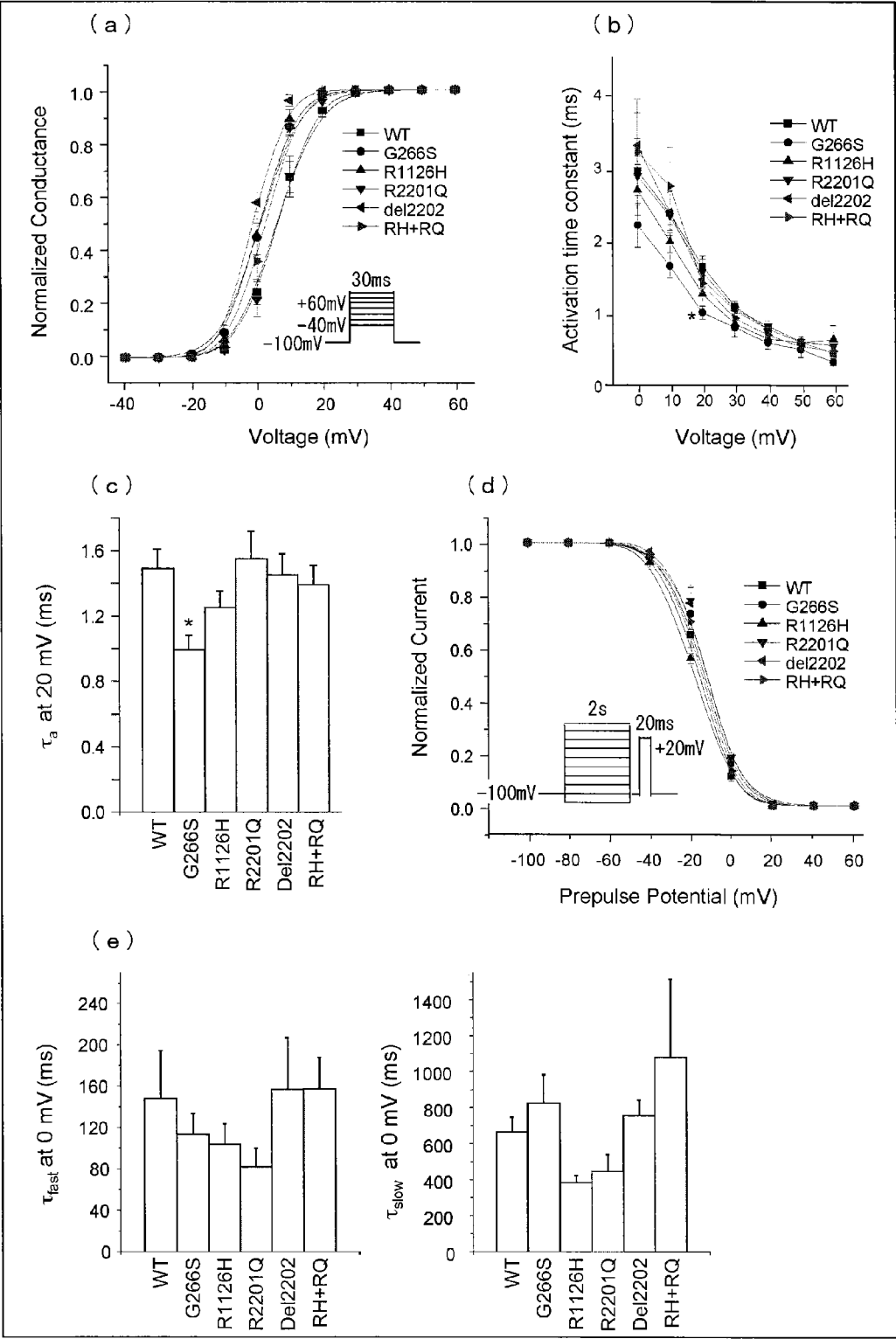


FIG. 14



METHOD FOR ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DRAVET SYNDROME AND USE THEREOF

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome, and use thereof.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] Febrile seizure is a disease that has a high incidence rate of approximately 8% in infants. A main symptom of febrile seizure is known as a continuation of generalized convulsions for 1 to 5 minutes while suffering a fever at or over 38° C. caused by a viral or bacterial infection such as a cold, or microbism. Most cases of febrile seizure that have an onset of between 6 months after birth and around 5 years old cure by the time when the patient turns 6 years old. In many cases, febrile seizure does not require active treatment. Therefore, febrile seizure is considered, in principle, as a benign disease.

[0003] However, among patients whose onset of febrile seizure was under the age of one, other than the patients of the benign disease which cease as a regular febrile seizure, there are some patients who suffer from convulsions continuously even after turning 6 years old, and there are some patients who are patients of Dravet syndrome (previously called “Severe Myoclonic Epilepsy in Infancy; SMEI”), which are patients of an intractable epilepsy disease.

[0004] The patients of Dravet syndrome are triggered in the onset of convulsions under the age of one. An average age of the onset of convulsions for patients of Dravet syndrome is 4 months to 6 months after birth. An incipient seizure of convulsion for a patient of Dravet syndrome is generally a systemic or a unilateral tonic-clonic or clonic convulsion, and during infancy, may lead to status epilepticus. Moreover, this convulsion seizure is easily induced by fever or bathing.

[0005] Conventionally, febrile seizure was diagnosed and treated by a general pediatrician or a family doctor, and Dravet syndrome is also diagnosed based on clinical symptoms characteristic of Dravet syndrome such as convulsion seizure or the like. However, by the time the patients of Dravet syndrome turn two to three years old, that is around when the clinical symptoms of Dravet syndrome have all appeared, these patients would have suffered repetitive convulsions many times and would often have had experienced critical conditions such as status epilepticus or the like. Hence, it is necessary to develop a diagnosis method that enables detection of Dravet syndrome in its possible earliest stage by a general pediatrician or family doctor, who is engaged in primary medical care. Detection of Dravet syndrome at an earlier stage would allow for the patient to see an epilepsy specialist in advance, which would allow for preventing the patient from reaching a critical condition.

[0006] Recently, it has been reported that 30% to 80% of Dravet syndrome patients find missense mutation (mutation causing a substitution of an amino acid) and nonsense mutation (mutation causing protein synthesis to stop in an incomplete state) on a SCN1A gene that encodes a voltage-gated sodium ion channel Na_v1.1 α -subunit type 1 (see Non Patent Literature 1 and 2). From such a point in view, attempts have been made to examine abnormalities in the SCN1A gene to diagnose Dravet syndrome on the basis of genes.

[0007] For example, Patent Literatures 1 to 4 disclose that mutation of the SCN1A gene is related to SMEI. Moreover, Patent Literatures 1 to 4 disclose that SMEI can be diagnosed by use of the mutation of the SCN1A gene as an indicator.

[0008] More specifically, Patent Literature 1 discloses the diagnosis of SMEI by assessing a plurality of mutations on the SCN1A gene that relate to SMEI, as a whole.

[0009] Patent Literature 2 discloses the diagnosis of SMEI performed by detecting a presence of a mutation that frequently occurs on the SCN1A gene of a nerve that is affected by SMEI.

[0010] Patent Literatures 3 and 4 disclose a method of diagnosing epilepsy syndromes including SMEI and syndromes associated with SMEI, by detecting a change in the SCN1A gene and confirming whether that change is known as being related to SMEI or a syndrome associated with SMEI or is known as not being related to SMEI or a syndrome associated with SMEI.

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

Patent Literature 1

[0011] Japanese Patent Application Publication, Tokukai, No. 2004-329153 A (Publication Date: Nov. 25, 2004)

Patent Literature 2

[0012] Japanese Patent Application Publication, Tokukai, No. 2004-73058 A (Publication Date: Mar. 11, 2004)

Patent Literature 3

[0013] Published Japanese Translations of PCT International Publication, Tokuhyo, No. 2008-546376 A (Publication Date: Dec. 25, 2008)

Patent Literature 4

[0014] Published Japanese Translations of PCT International Publication, Tokuhyo, No. 2006-524490 A (Publication Date: Nov. 2, 2006)

Non Patent Literature

Non Patent Literature 1

[0015] Sugawara T, Mazaki-Miyazaki E, Fukushima K, Shimomura J, Fujiwara T, Hamano S, Inoue Y, Yamakawa K. 2002. Frequent mutations of SCN1A in severe myoclonic epilepsy in infancy. *Neurology* 58: 1122-1124.

Non Patent Literature 2

[0016] Ohmori I, Ouchida M, Ohtsuka Y, Oka E, Shimizu K. 2002. Significant correlation of the SCN1A mutations and severe myoclonic epilepsy in infancy. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 295: 17-23.

Non Patent Literature 3

[0017] Escayg A, Heils A, MacDonald B T, Haug K, Sander T, and Meisler M H. 2001. A novel SCN1A mutation associated with generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures plus—and prevalence of variants in patients with epilepsy. *Am J Hum Genet.* 68: 866-873.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

[0018] As described above, the mutation on the SCN1A gene is found in an extremely large number of Dravet syndrome patients (30% to 80%). However, it is becoming revealed that the presence of a mutation on the SCN1A gene does not necessarily mean that the symptoms of Dravet syndrome would appear.

[0019] For example, Non Patent Literature 3 reports that not just the patients of the intractable Dravet syndrome, but also patients of febrile seizure and patients with a certain kind of benign epilepsy (e.g. GEFS+ (Generalized epilepsy with febrile seizure plus)) have a mutation on the SCN1A gene.

[0020] As such, the mutation on the SCN1A gene is not a phenomenon specific to Dravet syndrome. Hence, the conventional methods of examining just the abnormalities on the SCN1A gene as described in Patent Literatures 1 to 4 can be said as insufficient for specifically diagnosing Dravet syndrome.

[0021] Therefore, in order to distinguish between the patients with benign febrile seizure and the patients with Dravet syndrome and to allow for the patients with Dravet syndrome to receive appropriate treatment by a specialist, further development is required in techniques for more accurately diagnosing Dravet syndrome.

[0022] The present invention is accomplished in view of the foregoing problems, and an object thereof is to provide a method of (specifically) assessing with high accuracy a potential for development of Dravet syndrome.

Solution to Problem

[0023] Patients of GEFS+ and the patients of Dravet syndrome are common in a point that the SCN1A gene has a mutation. Meanwhile, the inventors performed diligent study based on their unique point of view of focusing on the difference in malignancy between the diseases; they considered that the development of Dravet syndrome is related to not just the mutation on the SCN1A gene but also another factor, and that another cause is related to the worsening and intractableness of Dravet syndrome. As a result, the inventors uniquely found out that many Dravet syndrome patients have a mutation on the SCN1A gene and further a mutation on the CACNA1A gene that encodes a P/Q type voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ $\alpha 1$ subunit.

[0024] Furthermore, based on this finding, the inventors produced a rat having both the mutations on the SCN1A gene and the CACNA1A gene, and demonstrated that the rat having both the mutations on the SCN1A gene and the CACNA1A gene experienced more serious convulsion seizures as compared to rats having just the mutation on the SCN1A gene.

[0025] Based on these results of analyzing genes and animal testing results, it was found that the potential for development of Dravet syndrome can be assessed with high accuracy by detecting mutations for both α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$, and accomplished the present invention.

[0026] Namely, the present invention includes the following inventions.

[0027] An assessment method according to the present invention is a method of assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome, the method including:

[0028] with use of a sample taken from a subject,

[0029] detecting whether or not a mutation is on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$; and

[0030] detecting whether or not a mutation is on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$. It is preferable that the assessment method according to the present invention is a method of obtaining data for assessing potential for development of Dravet syndrome.

[0031] A kit according to the present invention is a kit for assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome, the kit comprising:

[0032] a polynucleotide being used for determining a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$; and

[0033] a polynucleotide being used for determining a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$. The kit according to the present invention may be a kit for obtaining data for assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome.

[0034] A model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention has a mutation on both α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

[0035] A production method according to the present invention of a model animal of Dravet syndrome is a method of producing the model animal of Dravet syndrome described above, which method includes:

[0036] introducing a mutation on a α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$; and

[0037] introducing a mutation on a α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

[0038] A cell according to the present invention has a mutation on both α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

[0039] A method of producing a cell according to the present invention is a method of producing the cell described above, which method includes:

[0040] introducing a mutation on a α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$; and

[0041] introducing a mutation on a α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

[0042] A screening method according to the present invention of a drug for treating Dravet syndrome includes:

[0043] administering a candidate agent to the model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention; and

[0044] assessing whether or not the administering of the candidate agent has made Dravet syndrome improve or cure in the model animal of Dravet syndrome.

[0045] A screening method according to the present invention of a drug for treating Dravet syndrome includes:

[0046] administering a candidate agent to the cell according to the present invention; and

[0047] assessing whether or not the administering of the candidate agent has made activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and/or activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ change in the cell.

[0048] For a fuller understanding of the nature and advantages of the invention, reference should be made to the ensuing detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0049] The method according to the present invention of assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome allows for obtaining data for assessing the potential for development of Dravet syndrome, by detecting mutations for both α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel

[0050] $\text{Na}_v1.1$ and α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$.

[0051] Patients of GEFS+, being a benign epilepsy, inherit the mutation of the SCN1A gene within the family. In comparison, in patients of Dravet syndrome, approximately 90% of the mutations on SCN1A gene are de novo mutation, i.e. are anew mutations in which a mutation arises even though their parents have no mutation. As such, although the GEFS+ patients and the Dravet syndrome patients are common in that a mutation is on the SCN1A gene, the cause for the difference in malignancy of the disease was unknown. However, it was clarified by the present inventors for the first time, that the presence of mutations on both the SCN1A gene and the CACNA1A gene is related to the worsening and intractability of Dravet syndrome.

[0052] As described above, reports have already been made that a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ (hereinafter, referred to as “sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit”) is related to the development of Dravet syndrome. However, no reports have been made whatsoever that Dravet syndrome is related to a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ (hereinafter, referred to as “calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit”).

[0053] Reports have been made that a mutation on a subunit other than the $\alpha 1$ subunit of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ is associated with Dravet syndrome (see Iori Ohmori et. Al., *Neurobiology of Disease* 32 (2008) 349-354). More specifically, this literature (Iori Ohmori et. Al.) discloses that a mutation on $\beta 4$ subunit of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ (hereinafter, simply referred to as “calcium ion channel (34 subunit)”) is associated with Dravet syndrome.

[0054] However, the foregoing literature strongly teaches regarding Dravet syndrome that a mutation on the “calcium ion channel $\beta 4$ subunit” is important together with the mutation on the “ α -subunit of sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ ”. This description in the literature hinders a motivation to arrive at a point that a mutation suitable for detecting Dravet syndrome is present in the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit.

[0055] In the first place, a skilled person would not arrive at considering, just because a relationship of a mutation on a specific subunit with a disease is known for a specific channel, that other subunits would also have a mutation related to that disease. At least, the finding that the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ is related to Dravet syndrome is only known regarding the mutation on the “ $\alpha 1$ subunit”; this does not give motivation for analyzing mutations on other subunits.

[0056] As to a mutation on the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit, reports have been made stating a relationship with (1) episodic ataxia type 2 (characterized in paroxysmal cerebellar ataxia), (2) familial hemiplegic migraine type 1 (e.g. hemiplegia, hemianopsia, dysphagia, throbbing headache), and (3) spinocerebellar ataxia type 6 (e.g. ataxic gait, limb ataxia, cerebellar dysarthria, nystagmus) (see Keiji IMOTO et al., “Igaku no Ayumi” (Development in Medical Science), Vol. 201, No. 13 (Issued Jun. 29, 2002); Taiji TSUNEMI et al., “Igaku no Ayumi” (Development in Medical Science), Vol. 201, No. 13 (Issued Jun. 29, 2002)). However, the dis-

eases of (1) to (3) all show no symptoms of epilepsy, and neither are diseases related to Dravet syndrome. At least, although the finding regarding the mutation on the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit is known as related to the diseases of (1) to (3), it is not one that gives motivation for analyzing a mutation on the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit in Dravet syndrome, which disease is completely unrelated to the diseases of (1) to (3).

[0057] The assessment method according to the present invention detects a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ and on α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$. Hence, it is possible to detect Dravet syndrome with high accuracy. Consequently, the assessment method of the present invention brings about an effect that it is possible to improve reliability of a potential for detecting Dravet syndrome as compared to the conventional method by detecting a mutation on the SCN1A gene. Furthermore, detection of a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ and a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ is possible even with an infant under the age of one. Hence, according to the assessment method of the present invention, an effect is brought about that data for assessing the potential for development in Dravet syndrome can be obtained from a patient in an early stage of development or in a stage prior to the onset of the intractable disease, in particular of an infant under the age of one.

[0058] Moreover, as shown in Examples later described, an effect is brought about that by detecting a mutation on both α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ and α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$, the detection sensitivity of Dravet syndrome patients dramatically improve.

[0059] Furthermore, with use of the kit according to the present invention, it is possible to easily detect the mutation on both α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ and α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$. Hence, the kit according to the present invention is useful for a general pediatrician to screen, at an early stage of disease of under the age of one, a patient of Dravet syndrome that requires treatment by a specialist, among benign febrile epilepsy.

[0060] By using the assessment method and kit according to the present invention, it is possible to detect the patients of Dravet syndrome with high accuracy at the point in time of an age under one, which is an age difficult to detect until now. Moreover, by sending a blood sample to an examination center and examining its abnormal genes, it is possible to detect a Dravet syndrome patient with high accuracy even in a private hospital at a remote location or the like.

[0061] Moreover, the Dravet syndrome model animal and cell according to the present invention can be usefully used for resolving a development mechanism of the intractable Dravet syndrome, and for development and the like of medicament for Dravet syndrome.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0062] FIG. 1 is a view illustrating an amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human SCN1A gene and an amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a rat Scn1a gene.

[0063] FIG. 2 is a view illustrating a result of performing function analysis of sodium ion channel, by use of patch clamping. Illustrated in (a) is a typical example of a sodium

current effected by a change in potential of a normal sodium ion channel and a mutant sodium ion channel. Illustrated in (b) is a result of examining a time constant (τ) at inactivation.

[0064] FIG. 3 is a view illustrating a result of performing function analysis of a sodium ion channel, by use of patch clamping. Illustrated in (a) is a current-voltage relationship, illustrated in (b) is an activation curve of the sodium ion channel, illustrated in (c) is an inactivation curve of the sodium ion channel, and illustrated in (d) is a recovery curve from the inactivation of the sodium ion channel.

[0065] FIG. 4 is a view illustrating a result of performing function analysis of a sodium ion channel, by use of patch clamping. Illustrated in (a) is a sodium current flowing in the sodium ion channel, and illustrated in (b) is a relative value (%) of a persistent sodium current amount flowing into the sodium ion channel.

[0066] FIG. 5 is a view illustrating genotypes of parent rats (P), first filial generation (F1) rats, and second filial generation (F2) rats. Illustrated in (a) is a view showing genotypes of the parent rats (P) and the F1 rats. Illustrated in (b) are genotypes of the F1 rats and the F2 rats.

[0067] FIG. 6 is a view illustrating a method of identifying genotypes of the *Scn1a* gene and the *Cacna1a* gene of the F2 rat, by sequencing.

[0068] FIG. 7 is a view illustrating a method of identifying a genotype of the *Scn1a* gene of the F2 rat, by restriction enzyme digestion. Illustrated in (a) is a nucleotide sequence of where mutation is on a mutant *Scn1a* gene (N1417H), and a nucleotide sequence of a wild-type *Scn1a* gene corresponding to that nucleotide sequence of the mutant *Scn1a* gene. Illustrated in (b) is a size of a DNA fragment expected by the restriction enzyme digestion. Illustrated in (c) is a result of electrophoresis.

[0069] FIG. 8 is a view illustrating a method of identifying a genotype of the *Cacna1a* gene in a F2 rat, by restriction enzyme digestion. Illustrated in (a) is a nucleotide sequence of where a mutation is on a mutant *Cacna1a* gene (M251K), and a nucleotide sequence of a wild-type *Cacna1a* gene corresponding to that nucleotide sequence of the mutant *Cacna1a* gene. Illustrated in (b) is a size of a DNA fragment expected by the restriction enzyme digestion. Illustrated in (c) is a result of electrophoresis.

[0070] FIG. 9 is a view illustrating a result of examining an effect of a mutation on the *Cacna1a* gene, in a rat having a mutation on *Scn1a* gene. Illustrated in (a) is a body temperature at a time of convulsion onset (convulsion threshold), illustrated in (b) is a severity score, and illustrated in (c) is duration of the convulsion.

[0071] FIG. 10 is a view illustrating a part of an electroencephalogram at a time of seizure of a rat in group (3) (*Scn1a* mutant (homo)+*Cacna1a* mutant (hetero)).

[0072] FIG. 11 is a view illustrating an amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human *CACNA1A* gene and an amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a rat *Cacna1a* gene.

[0073] FIG. 12 is a view illustrating a result of detecting a mutation on voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ $\alpha 1$ subunit. Illustrated in (a) is a result of a mutation analysis of the *CACNA1A* gene, and schematically illustrated in (b) is a part where a mutation was detected in the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit.

[0074] FIG. 13 is a view illustrating a result of performing function analysis of the calcium ion channel, by use of patch clamping. Illustrated in (a) is a barium current record effected by a change in potential of a normal calcium ion channel and a mutant calcium ion channel. Illustrated in (b) is a current-

voltage relationship, and illustrated in (c) is peak current value (pA), a total charge (pF) and a peak current density (pA/pF).

[0075] FIG. 14 is a view illustrating a result of performing function analysis of a calcium ion channel, by use of patch clamping. Illustrated in (a) is an activation curve of the calcium ion channel. Illustrated in (b) is a time constant of voltage-gated activation of the calcium ion channel. Illustrated in (c) is a time constant of voltage-gated activation at 20 mV. Illustrated in (d) is a voltage-gated inactivation curve of the calcium ion channel. Illustrated in (e) is a result of examining fast and slow inactivation time constants (τ).

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0076] Described below is an embodiment of the present invention in detail. The present invention is not limited to this embodiment however, and may be carried out in modes of various modifications that are made within the described scope. Moreover, all academic literature and patent literature disclosed in the present specification are incorporated as reference. Unless mentioned otherwise, numerical ranges expressed as “A to B” denote “not less than A but not more than B”.

[0077] 1. Assessment method according to the present invention

[0078] A method of assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention (also referred to as “assessment method according to the present invention”) is a method of assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome in a subject, by use of a sample taken from the subject. In the present specification, the “potential for development of Dravet syndrome” includes a potential that the Dravet syndrome is already developed and a potential that the Dravet syndrome may develop in the future.

[0079] The subject is not particularly limited, and may be an individual in which Dravet syndrome has developed (individual having potential for development) or may be an individual in which the Dravet syndrome is not developed (individual having no potential for development). Out of such individuals, it is preferable that the subject is of either infants or children.

[0080] The assessment method according to the present invention, more specifically, may be of any method as long as it includes, with use of a sample taken from the subject: detecting whether or not a mutation is on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$; and detecting whether or not a mutation is on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$. Any other specific configurations are not limited in particular.

[0081] In the embodiment, the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ is made up of α -subunit type 1, β_1 subunit, and β_2 subunit. The β_1 subunit and the β_2 subunit are auxiliary subunits.

[0082] The α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ (hereinafter, referred to as “sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit”) is for example a polypeptide that is registered as GenBank accession No. AB093548 (i.e. amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO. 1). Moreover, an example of a gene that encodes the α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ (hereinafter, called “sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene”) is, as a *SCN1A* gene, a polynucleotide made up of a nucleotide sequence registered as GenBank accession No. AB093548 (i.e. nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO. 2).

[0083] The voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ is made up of α -subunit type 1, β subunit, γ subunit, and $\alpha2\delta$ subunit.

[0084] The voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ α -subunit type 1 (hereinafter, referred to as “calcium ion channel $\alpha1$ subunit”) is for example a polypeptide registered as GenBank accession No. NM 023035 (i.e. amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO. 3). Moreover, an example of a gene that codes the α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ (hereinafter, referred to as “calcium ion channel $\alpha1$ subunit gene”) is, as a CACNA1A gene, a polynucleotide made up of a nucleotide sequence registered as GenBank accession No. NM 023035 (i.e. nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO. 4).

[0085] In the present specification, for example, the term “ α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ ” denotes “ α -subunit type 1 protein of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ ”. Namely, in the present specification, unless it is clearly described as indicating a gene as like “gene encoding α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ ” or “ α -subunit type 1 gene of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ ”, a protein is denoted. This way of description is not limited to the “ α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ ”, and “ α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ ” is denoted similarly thereto.

[0086] It is preferable that the assessment method according to the present invention further includes, in addition to the detecting the presence of a mutation: detecting a change in activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$; and detecting a change in activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

[0087] The assessment method according to the present invention may include, for detecting the mutation, a step such as preprocessing of a sample that is taken from the living organism. The “preprocessing” indicates, for example, a process of extracting DNA from the sample taken from the living organism, a process of extracting RNA from the sample taken from the living organism, a process of extracting protein from the sample taken from the living organism, or like process. These preprocessing can be carried out by use of conventionally known methods.

[0088] The assessment method according to the present invention may be a method of obtaining data for assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome. In this case, the present invention does not include the step of determining by a doctor.

[0089] (1-1. Detecting Presence of Mutation)

[0090] In the present specification, the “detecting presence of a mutation” denotes detecting a presence of a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and detecting a presence of a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

[0091] In the assessment method according to the present invention, the detecting of the presence of a mutation on the α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ may be performed prior to the detecting of the presence of a mutation on the α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ or vice versa, or may be performed simultaneously.

[0092] By detecting the presence of a mutation in both the sodium ion channel $\alpha1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha1$ subunit, it is possible to obtain the data that enables accurate assessment of the potential for development of Dravet syndrome.

[0093] The mutation detected by the assessment method according to the present invention may be a mutation on a nucleotide sequence of a gene, or may be a mutation on an amino acid of a protein. The “mutation on a nucleotide sequence of a gene” is not limited in particular by a specific kind of mutation as long as it is a mutation that causes a change in an amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a gene having a mutation on its nucleotide sequence as compared to an amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a wild-type gene. Mutations on the nucleotide sequence as described above are, for example, missense mutation (substitution of an amino acid), nonsense mutation (synthesis of an amino acid stops in an incomplete state), frameshift (a frame of an amino acid codon shifts caused by insertion or deletion of a nucleotide, which causes an amino acid sequence downstream of the mutation position to change, thereby losing its original function), splicing defect (e.g. deletion of its exon region), minority nucleotide insertion or deletion (a part of amino acids is newly added or lost however its downstream is synthesized as normal amino acid), and minor deletion of an exon region (loss of one or a plurality of exon). Variations on the nucleotide sequence as such are not limited to mutations, and may also include gene polymorphism.

[0094] Moreover, in the assessment method according to the present invention, the detection of mutation may be performed to mRNA, cDNA, and proteins obtained from these genes.

[0095] In the present specification, “gene” can be replaced by “polynucleotide”, “nucleic acid” or “nucleic acid molecule”.

[0096] The “polynucleotide” means a polymer of a nucleotide. Hence, the term “gene” in the present specification includes not only the double stranded DNA but also a single stranded DNA and RNA (mRNA, etc.) such as a sense strand and an antisense strand that construct the double stranded DNA.

[0097] The term “DNA” encompasses cDNA, genomic DNA and the like that can be obtained by cloning, a chemically synthesized technique or a combination of these. Namely, DNA may be a “genome” type DNA, which includes a noncoding sequence such as intron or the like that is a form included in an animal genome, or may be a cDNA obtained from mRNA with use of reverse transcriptase or polymerase, i.e. “transcription” type DNA that does not include a noncoding sequence such as intron.

[0098] Examples of the mutation on sodium ion channel $\alpha1$ subunit is, more specifically, a mutation of asparagine (N) at position 1417 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, and is preferably a mutation of asparagine (N) at position 1417 to histidine (H) (“N1417H” in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of adenine (A) at position 4249 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of adenine (A) at position 4249 with cytosine (C) (A4249C).

[0099] Moreover, another embodiment is a mutation of lysine (K) at position 1027 of the amino acid sequence of the sodium ion channel $\alpha1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of lysine (K) at position 1027 to a stop codon (“K1027X” in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of adenine (A) at position 3079 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of adenine (A) at position 3079 with thymine (T) (A3079T).

[0100] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of glutamine (Q) at position 1450 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of glutamine (Q) at position 1450 to arginine (R) ("Q1450R" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of adenine (A) at position 4349 of a nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of adenine (A) at position 4349 with guanine (G) (A4349G).

[0101] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of threonine (T) at position 1082 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation causing generation of a stop codon at position 1086 by frameshift ("T1082fsX1086" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 3245 of a nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a deletion of cytosine (C) at position 3245 (C3245del).

[0102] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of lysine (K) at position 547 of the amino acid sequence of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation causing generation of a stop codon at position 570 by frameshift ("K547fsX570" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation at position 1641 of the nucleotide sequence of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably an insertion of adenine (A) into position 1641 (1641insA).

[0103] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of proline (P) at position 707 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation causing generation of a stop codon at position 714 by frameshift ("P707fsX714" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 2120 in the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a deletion of cytosine (C) at position 2120 (C2120del).

[0104] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of arginine (R) at position 712 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of arginine (R) at position 712 to a stop codon ("R712X" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 2134 of the nucleotide sequence of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of cytosine (C) at position 2134 with thymine (T) (C2134T).

[0105] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of leucine (L) at position 1265 of the amino acid sequence of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of leucine (L) at position 1265 to proline (P) ("L1265P" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of thymine (T) at position 3794 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of thymine (T) at position 3794 with cytosine (C) (T3794C).

[0106] Yet another embodiment is a deletion of amino acid of positions 460 to 554 of the amino acid sequence of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1 ("Exon10" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a deletion of nucleotide at positions 1378 to 1662 (exon 10) of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2.

[0107] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of arginine (R) at position 865 of the amino acid sequence of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, pref-

erably a mutation of arginine (R) at position 865 to a stop codon ("R865X" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 2593 of the nucleotide sequence of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of cytosine (C) at position 2593 with thymine (T) (C2593T).

[0108] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of arginine (R) at position 1648 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a substitution of arginine (R) at position 1648 with cysteine (C) ("R1648C" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 4942 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of cytosine (C) at position 4942 with thymine (T) (C4942T).

[0109] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of arginine (R) at position 931 in the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a substitution of arginine (R) at position 931 with cysteine (C) ("R931C" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 2791 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of cytosine (C) at position 2791 with thymine (T) (C2791T).

[0110] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of arginine (R) at position 501 in the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation causing generation of a stop codon at position 543 by frameshift ("R501fsX543" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of guanine (G) at position 1502 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a deletion of guanine (G) at position 1502 (G1502del).

[0111] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of alanine (A) at position 1002 in the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation causing generation of a stop codon at position 1009 by frameshift ("A1002fsX1009" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 3006 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a deletion of cytosine (C) at position 3006.

[0112] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of phenylalanine (F) at position 902 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of phenylalanine (F) at position 902 to cysteine (C) ("F902C" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of thymine (T) at position 2705 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably by a substitution of thymine (T) at position 2705 with guanine (G) (T2705G).

[0113] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of glycine (G) at position 1674 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a substitution of glycine (G) at position 1674 with arginine (R) ("G1674R" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of guanine (G) at position 5020 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of guanine (G) at position 5020 with cytosine (C) (G5020C).

[0114] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of valine (V) at position 1390 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of valine (V) at position 1390 to methionine (M)

("V1390M" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of guanine (G) at position 4168 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of guanine (G) at position 4168 with adenine (A) (G4168A).

[0115] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of serine (S) at position 607 in the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation causing generation of a stop codon at position 622 by frameshift ("S607fsX622" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 1820 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a deletion of cytosine (C) at position 1820 (C1820del).

[0116] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of tryptophan (W) at position 1434 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a substitution of tryptophan (W) at position 1434 with arginine (R) ("W1434R" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by a mutation of thymine (T) at position 4300 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of thymine (T) at position 4300 with cytosine (C) (T4300C).

[0117] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of threonine (T) at position 1909 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a substitution of threonine (T) at position 1909 with isoleucine (I) ("T1909I" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, the mutation of cytosine (C) at position 5726 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably by a substitution of cytosine (C) at position 5726 with thymine (T) (C5726T).

[0118] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of phenylalanine (F) at position 1289 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a deletion of phenylalanine (F) at position 1289 ("F1289del" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, mutations of cytosine (C) at position 3867, thymine (T) at position 3868, and thymine (T) at position 3869, each in the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a deletion of cytosine (C) at position 3867, thymine (T) at position 3868, and thymine (T) at position 3869.

[0119] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of tryptophan (W) at position 1271 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of tryptophan (W) at position 1271 to a stop codon ("W1271X" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of guanine (G) at position 3812 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably by a substitution of guanine (G) at position 3812 with adenine (A) (G3812A).

[0120] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of alanine (A) at position 1429 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation causing generation of a stop codon at position 1443 by frameshift ("A1429fsX1443" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of five-nucleotide CCACA between positions 4286 to 4290 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of CCACA at positions 4286 to 4290, with ATGTCC.

[0121] Moreover, another embodiment is a mutation of glycine (G) at position 1880 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation causing generation of a stop codon at position 1881 by frameshift ("G1880fsX1881" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by mutation of six-nucleotide AGAGAT between positions 5640 to 5645 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of six-nucleotide AGAGAT between positions 5640 to 5645 with CTAGAGTA.

[0122] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of alanine (A) at position 1685 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a substitution of alanine (A) at position 1685 with aspartic acid (D) ("A1685D" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 5054 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably by a substitution of cytosine (C) at position 5054 with adenine (A) (C5054A).

[0123] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of arginine (R) at position 377 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a substitution of arginine (R) at position 377 with leucine (L) ("R377L" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of guanine (G) at position 1130 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably by substitution of guanine (G) at position 1130 with thymine (T) (G1130T).

[0124] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of serine (S) at position 1574 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of serine (S) at position 1574 to a stop codon ("S1574X" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 4721 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of cytosine (C) at position 4721 with guanine (G) (C4721G).

[0125] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of glutamine (Q) at position 1277 in the amino acid sequence of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of glutamine (Q) at position 1277 to a stop codon ("Q1277X" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 3829 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably by a substitution of cytosine (C) at position 3829 with thymine (T) (C3829T).

[0126] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of glycine (G) at position 177 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of glycine (G) at position 177 to arginine (R) ("G177R" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of guanine (G) at position 529 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably by a substitution of guanine (G) at position 529 with adenine (A) (G529A).

[0127] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of glutamic acid (E) at position 788 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a substitution of glutamic acid (E) at position 788 with lysine (K) ("E788K" in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of guanine (G) at position 2362 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably by a substitution of guanine (G) at position 2362 with adenine (A) (G2362A).

[0128] Yet another embodiment is splicing defects at positions 1429 and subsequent positions of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a deletion of positions at and subsequent to 1429 (“intron 21” in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of adenine (A) at a second last position (position -2), preferably a mutation in which adenine (A) at a second last position (position -2) of the intron 21 is substituted with guanine (G) (intron 21 ag(-2) gg), out of the intron 21 present in a genomic DNA between positions 4284 and 4285 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2. Namely, the second last nucleotide sequence of the intron 21 present in the genomic DNA between positions 4284 (exon 21) and 4285 (exon 22) of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2 is ag, and is connected to the beginning of the exon 22. Generally, since the ag of the intron 21 is a recognition sequence that is spliced, in a case in which an abnormality exists at that position, the intron is determined as still continuing, which thus causes the exon immediately after (or in its downstream) to be abnormally spliced. This makes it impossible to generate a full-length protein.

[0129] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of serine (S) at position 1574 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of serine (S) at position 1574 to a stop codon (“S1574X” in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 4721 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of cytosine (C) at position 4721 with guanine (G).

[0130] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of valine (V) at position 212 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a substitution of valine (V) at position 212 with alanine (A) (“V212A” in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of thymine (T) at position 635 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of thymine (T) at position 635 with cytosine (C) (T635C).

[0131] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of threonine (T) at position 1539 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of threonine (T) at position 1539 to proline (P) (“T1539P” in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of adenine (A) at position 4615 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of adenine (A) at position 4615 with cytosine (C) (A4615C).

[0132] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of tryptophan (W) at position 738 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably by mutation causing generation of a stop codon at position 746 by frameshift (“W738fsX746” in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of guanine (G) at position 2213 in the nucleotide sequence of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a deletion of guanine (G) at position 2213 (G2213del).

[0133] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of leucine (L) at position 990 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably by a mutation of leucine (L) at position 990 to phenylalanine (F) (“L990F” in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for

example, a mutation of guanine (G) at position 2970 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of guanine (G) at position 2970 with thymine (T) (G2970T).

[0134] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of glycine (G) at position 163 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of glycine (G) at position 163 to glutamic acid (E) (“G163E” in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of guanine (G) at position 488 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of guanine (G) at position 488 with adenine (A) (G488A).

[0135] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of alanine (A) at position 1662 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation of alanine (A) at position 1662 to valine (V) (“A1662V” in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of cytosine (C) at position 4985 in the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably by a substitution of cytosine (C) at position 4985 with thymine (T) (C4985T).

[0136] Yet another embodiment is a mutation of lysine (K) at position 1057 of the amino acid sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 1, preferably a mutation causing generation of a stop codon at position 1073 by frameshift (“K1057fsX1073” in Table 1). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation of 14 nucleotides (AGAAAGACAGTTGT) between positions 3170 to 3183 of the nucleotide sequence of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 2, preferably a substitution of the 14 nucleotides between the positions 3170 to 3183 with TCATTCTGTATG.

[0137] It is needless to say that the mutation on the α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ is not limited to the mutations exemplified above.

[0138] Examples of mutations on a calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit encompass, more specifically, a mutation on methionine (M) at position 249 of an amino acid sequence of calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 3, preferably a mutation on methionine (M) at position 249 to lysine (K) (“M249K” in Table 2). This mutation is caused by, for example, a mutation on thymidine (T) at position 746 of the nucleotide sequence of calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 4, preferably a mutation on thymidine (T) at position 746 substituted with adenine (A) (T746A).

[0139] Moreover, another embodiment is a mutation on glutamic acid (E) at position 921 of the amino acid sequence of calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 3, preferably a mutation on glutamic acid (E) at position 921 to aspartic acid (D) (“E921D” in Table 2). This mutation is, for example, caused by a mutation on adenine (A) at position 2762 of the nucleotide sequence of calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 4, preferably a substitution of adenine (A) at position 2762 with cytosine (C) (A2762C).

[0140] Yet another embodiment is a mutation on glutamic acid (E) at position 996 of the amino acid sequence of calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 3, preferably a mutation on glutamic acid (E) at position 996 to valine (V) (“E996V” in Table 2). This mutation is, for example, caused by a mutation on adenine (A) at position 2987 of the nucleotide sequence of the calcium ion channel α

1 subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 4, preferably a substitution of adenine (A) at position 2987 with thymine (T) (A2987T).

[0141] Yet another embodiment is a mutation on arginine (R) at position 1126 of the amino acid sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 3, preferably a mutation on arginine (R) at position 1126 to histidine (H) ("R1126H" in Table 2). This mutation is, for example, caused by a mutation on guanine (G) at position 3377 of the nucleotide sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 4, preferably a substitution of guanine (G) at position 3377 with adenine (A) (G3377A).

[0142] Yet another embodiment is a mutation on arginine (R) at position 2201 of the amino acid sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 3, preferably a mutation on arginine (R) at position 2201 to glutamine (Q) ("R2201Q" in Table 2). This mutation is, for example, caused by mutation on guanine (G) at position 6602 of the nucleotide sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 4, preferably by a substitution of guanine (G) at position 6602 with adenine (A) (G6602A).

[0143] Yet another embodiment is a mutation on glycine (G) at position 1108 of the amino acid sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 3, preferably a mutation on glycine (G) at position 1108 to serine (S) ("G1108S" in Table 2). This mutation is, for example, caused by a mutation on guanine (G) at position 3322 of the nucleotide sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 4, preferably a substitution of guanine (G) at position 3322 with adenine (A) (G3322A).

[0144] Yet another embodiment is a mutation on alanine (A) at position 924 of the amino acid sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 3, preferably a mutation on alanine (A) at position 924 to glycine (G) ("A924G" in Table 2). This mutation is, for example, caused by a mutation on cytosine (C) at position 2771 of the nucleotide sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 4, preferably a substitution of cytosine (C) at position 2771 with guanine (G) (C2771G).

[0145] Yet another embodiment is a mutation on glycine (G) at position 266 of the amino acid sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 3, preferably a mutation on glycine (G) at position 266 to serine (S) ("G266S" in Table 2). This mutation is, for example, caused by a mutation on guanine (G) at position 796 of the nucleotide sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 4, preferably by a substitution of guanine (G) at position 796 with adenine (A) (G796A).

[0146] Yet another embodiment is a mutation on lysine (K) at position 472 of the amino acid sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 3, preferably a mutation on lysine (K) at position 472 to arginine (R) ("K472R" in Table 2). This mutation is, for example, caused by a mutation on adenine (A) at position 1415 of the nucleotide sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 4, preferably by a substitution of adenine (A) at position 1415 with guanine (G) (A1415G).

[0147] Yet another embodiment is a deletion of an amino acid at positions 2202 to 2205 of the amino acid sequence of calcium ion channel α 1 subunit represented by SEQ ID NO. 3 ("de12202-2205" in Table 2). This mutation is, for example, caused by a mutation on ACCAGGAGCGGG of positions 6605 to 6616 of the nucleotide sequence of calcium ion chan-

nel a 1 subunit gene represented by SEQ ID NO. 4, preferably a deletion of ACCAGGAGCGGG at positions 6605 to 6616 (de16605-6616).

[0148] It is needless to say that the mutations related to the function abnormality of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ is not limited to the mutations exemplified above.

[0149] The mutations on the foregoing sodium ion channel α 1 subunit and the mutations on the foregoing calcium ion channel α 1 subunit are organized into Table 1 and Table 2.

TABLE 1

Mutations on sodium ion channel α 1 subunit			
1289de1F,	G177R,	Q1450R,	T1539P,
A1002fsX1009,	G1880fsX1881,	R1648C,	T1909I,
A1429fsX1443,	intron 21,	R377L,	V1390M,
A1662V,	K1027X,	R501fsX543,	V212A,
A1685D,	K1057fsX1073,	R712X,	W1271X,
E788K,	K547fsX570,	R865X,	W1434R,
Exon10*,	L1265P,	R931C,	W738fsX746,
F902C,	L990F,	S1574X,	N1417H,
G163E,	P707fsX714,	S607fsX622,	
G1674R,	Q1277X,	T1082fsX1086,	

Exon10* exon deletion detected by MLPA

TABLE 2

Mutations on calcium ion channel α 1 subunit		
A924G,	E996V,	K472R,
del 2202-2205,	G1108S,	R1126H,
E921D,	G266S,	R2201Q,
M249K		

[0150] In the assessment method according to the present invention, it is preferable that the mutation on sodium ion channel α 1 subunit is, more specifically, at least one mutation shown in Table 1, and the mutation on calcium ion channel α 1 subunit is, more specifically, at least one mutation shown in Table 2.

[0151] The assessment method according to the present invention is not limited in particular of how the presence of a mutation is detected for both the sodium ion channel α 1 subunit and the calcium ion channel α 1 subunit, and any method conventionally known may be used.

[0152] Examples of methods for detecting the presence of the mutation for both the sodium ion channel α 1 subunit gene and the calcium ion channel α 1 subunit gene encompass mutation detecting methods such as DNA sequencing method using PCR, SSCP method (Single strand conformation polymorphism), DHPLC method (denaturing high performance liquid chromatography); polymorphism detecting methods using real-time PCR or DNA chip; method of detecting micro-deletion of exons of a gene; and Northern blotting, RT-PCR, Real-time PCR, and cDNA array, each of which detect an increase and decrease of mRNA. Moreover, when the presence of mutation is to be detected for both of sodium ion channel α 1 subunit protein and calcium ion channel α 1 subunit protein, a method such as Western blotting, immunostaining, protein array or the like may be used.

[0153] The following provides more specific descriptions, by separating into the following embodiments: (A) an embodiment detecting a gene mutation with use of a genomic DNA included in a sample taken from a subject, (B) an embodiment detecting a gene mutation with use of mRNA (cDNA) included in a sample taken from a subject, and (C) an embodiment detecting a protein mutation with use of a protein included in a sample taken from a subject.

[0154] (A) Embodiment Using Genomic DNA

[0155] In the embodiment detecting a gene mutation with use of a genomic DNA included in a sample taken from a subject, first, a genomic DNA is extracted from the sample taken from the subject, by a conventionally known method.

[0156] The “sample taken from the subject” is not limited in particular, and any sample from which a genomic DNA is extractable can be used. More specifically, a sample of blood, oral mucosa cells, bone marrow fluid, hair, various organs, peripheral lymphocytes, synovial cells or the like can be used. Moreover, cells taken from the subject may be cultured and a genomic DNA may be extracted from its proliferated cells.

[0157] Moreover, the extracted genomic DNA may be used upon amplification by a gene amplification method generally performed, for example, PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction), NASBA (Nucleic acid sequence based amplification), TMA (Transcription-mediated amplification), SDA (Strand Displacement Amplification), LAMP (Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification), and ICAN (Isothermal and Chimeric primer-initiated Amplification of Nucleic acids).

[0158] The method of detecting the presence of mutation for both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene with use of a sample including a genomic DNA prepared as such is not limited in particular, and examples encompass allele-specific oligonucleotide probe method, Oligonucleotide Ligation Assay, PCR-SSCP, PCR-CFLP, PCR-PHFA, invader method, RCA (Rolling Circle Amplification), Primer Oligo Base Extension, and like methods.

[0159] More specifically, a polynucleotide for detecting a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ and a polynucleotide for detecting a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ are used to detect, from the genomic DNA, the presence of a mutation for both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene.

[0160] The “polynucleotide for detecting a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ ” is indicative of a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence complementary to a set region in a sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene (e.g. a region including an exon, or boundary region between an exon and an intron). The “polynucleotide for detecting a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ ” is indicative of a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence complementary to a set region in the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene (e.g. a region including an exon, or a boundary region between an exon and an intron).

[0161] The “polynucleotide for detecting a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ ” is, more specifically, a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence represented by any one of SEQ ID NOs.: 5, 6, and 9 to 62, for example. Moreover, the “polynucleotide for detecting a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ ” is, more specifically, a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence represented by any one of SEQ ID NOs.: 7, 8, and 63 to 143.

[0162] Two kinds of the polynucleotides may be used in combination as a primer pair, or one kind may be used as a probe. When the two kinds are used in combination as a primer pair, the polynucleotides may be used in combinations as exemplified in Examples described later.

[0163] When two kinds of the polynucleotides are used in combination as a primer pair, it is possible, for example, to amplify a set region in the gene by PCR with use of a corre-

sponding primer pair, and thereafter, directly sequence the obtained PCR product, to detect the presence of the mutation in the gene.

[0164] Moreover, two kinds of fluorescence-labeled polynucleotides may be used as a primer pair, to amplify a set region of the gene by PCR, perform gel electrophoresis or capillary electrophoresis with the obtained PCR product, and study a strength of the signals, so as to detect the presence of a mutation in the gene.

[0165] Moreover, when one kind of the polynucleotides is to be solely used as a probe, the presence of the mutation on the gene can be detected by, for example, digesting the genomic DNA with an appropriate restriction enzyme and detecting a difference in size of the digested genomic DNA fragment by Southern blotting or the like.

[0166] As such, by detecting the presence of mutations for both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene and calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene with use of the genomic DNA included in the sample taken from the subject, it is possible to obtain data for assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome in the subject. More specifically, when a mutation is found on both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene in the obtained data, it can be assessed that the subject has a high potential for development of Dravet syndrome.

[0167] The primer pair and probe used in the method of detecting the mutation may be prepared by a DNA synthesizer or the like, as in law of the art.

[0168] (B) Embodiment Using mRNA (cDNA)

[0169] In the embodiment of detecting a mutation with use of mRNA included in a sample taken from the subject, first, mRNA is extracted from a sample taken from the subject, with use of a conventionally known method.

[0170] The “sample taken from the subject” is not limited in particular, and any sample can be used as long as mRNA can be extracted therefrom and a gene that can be subjected to the detection of a mutation is expressed or is possibly expressed. The “sample taken from the subject” is preferably, for example, a peripheral blood leukemic cell, dermal fibroblast, oral mucosa cell, neuron, or muscle cell, each of a patient.

[0171] Subsequently, cDNA is prepared from the extracted mRNA by reverse transcription reaction. Furthermore, if necessary, the obtained cDNA may be amplified by a gene amplification method generally performed, for example PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction), NASBA (Nucleic acid sequence based amplification), TMA (Transcription-mediated amplification), SDA (Strand Displacement Amplification), LAMP (Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification), and ICAN (Isothermal and Chimeric primer-initiated Amplification of Nucleic acids).

[0172] The method of detecting the presence of the mutation for both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene and calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene with use of a sample including cDNA prepared as such is not limited in particular; whether or not a gene mutation is present in a subject that is subjected to mutation detection may be detected with use of a similar method as with a case in which a gene mutation is detected with use of a genomic DNA, as described in the foregoing “(A) Embodiment using genomic DNA”.

[0173] By detecting the presence of the mutation for both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene and calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene with use of mRNA included in the sample that is taken from the subject, it is possible to obtain data for assessing a potential for development of Dravet syn-

drome in the subject. More specifically, when a mutation is found in both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene in the obtained data, it can be assessed that the subject has a high potential for the development of Dravet syndrome.

[0174] (C) Embodiment Using Protein

[0175] In the embodiment of detecting a mutation using protein included in the sample taken from a subject, first, protein is extracted from the sample taken from the subject with use of a conventionally known method.

[0176] The sample taken from the subject is not limited in particular, and may be any sample from which protein is extractable and in which both of sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit protein and calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit protein are expressed or is possibly expressed.

[0177] The method of detecting the presence of mutation for both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit protein and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit protein with use of the sample including the protein prepared as described above is not limited in particular, and for example an antibody which specifically recognizes just a protein having a set mutation may be prepared, to detect the mutation by ELISA or Western blotting using that antibody. In the present specification, the term “protein” may be used replaceable with “polypeptide” or “peptide”.

[0178] Moreover, mutation may be detected by isolating a protein to be subjected to the mutation detection from the sample including the foregoing protein, and digesting the isolated protein with an enzyme or the like directly or if necessary, with use of a protein sequencer or a mass spectrometer. Alternatively, the mutation may be detected on the basis of an isoelectric point of the isolated protein.

[0179] As such, by detecting the presence of a mutation for both of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit protein and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit protein with use of a protein included in the sample taken from the subject, it is possible to obtain data for assessing potential for development of Dravet syndrome in the subject. More specifically, when a mutation is found on both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit protein and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit protein in the obtained data, it is possible to assess that the subject has a high potential for development of Dravet syndrome.

[0180] (1-2. Step of Detecting Change in Activity)

[0181] In the present specification, the “step of detecting change in activity” is indicative of a step of detecting whether activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ has changed and a step of detecting whether activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ has changed.

[0182] As described in Examples later described, it is considered that the change in activity in both the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ and the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$, caused by the mutations on the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and on the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit, is related to the development of Dravet syndrome. Hence, although the mutation on the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit is not particularly limited in its position, it is preferable that the mutation is on a position that causes a change in the activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$. Moreover, although the mutation on the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit is not particularly limited in its position, it is preferable that the mutation is on a position that causes a change in the activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$.

[0183] Here, the activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ is, more specifically, an activity to allow transmission of sodium ion (Na^+) into the cell by depending on membrane potential. The change in activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ is not limited in particular, and may be an increase of activity or may be a decrease in activity. Namely, the change is sufficiently one that shows an abnormality in the activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$.

[0184] In the present specification, “the activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ is changed” indicates that an activity of a mutant voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ including the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit on which the mutation is present is of a value having a statistically significant difference based on a significant test as compared to an activity of a wild-type voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$, and preferably indicates that p is equal to or smaller than 0.05 by Student’s t -test.

[0185] Moreover, the activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ is, more specifically, an activity that causes transmission of calcium ion (Ca^{2+}) into the cell to be membrane voltage-gated. The change in function of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ is not particularly limited, and may be the increase of activity or the decrease in activity. Namely, the change is sufficiently one that shows abnormality of the activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$.

[0186] In the present specification, “the activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ is changed” indicates that the activity of a mutant voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ including the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit on which a mutation is present is of a value having a statistically significant difference based on a significant test as compared to an activity of a wild-type voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$, and preferably indicates that p is equal to or smaller than 0.05 by Student’s t -test.

[0187] An example of a method of detecting that the activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ is changed by the mutation is, for example, (i) coexpressing, in a culture cell with use of an expression vector or the like, a sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene on which a mutation is present with a wild-type gene (β_1 subunit gene and β_2 subunit gene) that encodes a subunit (β_1 subunit and β_2 subunit) other than the $\alpha 1$ subunit, which wild-type gene makes up the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$, (ii) measuring an activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ on which a mutation is present with use of the obtained cultured cell, and (iii) comparing the activity with an activity of the wild-type voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$, to confirm whether the activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ is changed. The method of measuring the activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ is not particularly limited, however it is possible to use the conventionally known patch clamping, imaging with use of a fluorescence probe, or like method.

[0188] An example of a method of detecting that the activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ is changed by mutation is by (i) coexpressing, in a culture cell with use of an expression vector or the like, a calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene on which a mutation is present with a wild-type gene (β subunit gene, γ subunit gene, and $\alpha 2\delta$ subunit gene) that encodes a subunit (β subunit, γ subunit, and $\alpha 2\delta$ subunit) other than the $\alpha 1$ subunit, which wild-type gene makes up the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$, (ii)

measuring, with the obtained cultured cell, an activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ on which the mutation is present, and (iii) comparing the activity with an activity of the wild-type voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$, to confirm whether the activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ is changed. The method of measuring the activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ is not limited in particular, however it is possible to use the conventionally known patch clamping, imaging using an optical probe, a calcium indicator, or a caged compound, for example.

[0189] The assessment method according to the present invention, since it includes the foregoing configuration, it is possible to obtain data for assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome in the subject. Hence, with the assessment method according to the present invention, it is possible to find out, with high accuracy and at an early stage, Dravet syndrome having the unfavorable prognosis, which thus allows for preparing a treatment management system by an epilepsy specialist from an earlier stage for a Dravet syndrome patient. As a result, it is possible to improve treatment intervention of the patient, reduce the mental burden on their families, and reduce the economical burden. Furthermore, it is possible to provide appropriate treatment for the patient of Dravet syndrome; this hence reduces medical fees.

[0190] 2. Kit According to the Present Invention

[0191] The present invention also encompasses a kit for assessing the potential for development of Dravet syndrome, with use of the assessment method according to the present invention (hereinafter, also referred simply as “kit according to the present invention”).

[0192] The kit according to the present invention is not limited in its specific configuration in particular as long as it includes at least a reagent for detecting the presence of mutation on α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ and a reagent for detecting the presence of mutation on α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$.

[0193] As described in “1. Assessment method according to the present invention”, ways considered to detect the presence of mutation for both of α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ and α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ are (A) detecting a gene mutation with use of a genomic DNA included in a sample taken from a subject, or (B) detecting a gene mutation with use of mRNA (cDNA) included in a sample taken from the subject.

[0194] Hence, in order to detect a mutation using a genomic DNA included in the sample taken from the subject or mRNA (cDNA) included in the sample taken from the subject, the kit according to the present invention includes a polynucleotide being used for determining a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$; and a polynucleotide being used for determining a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$. Such polynucleotides can be used as, for example, a primer pair or a probe. These polynucleotides may be included solely or may be included as a combination of a plurality thereof.

[0195] The kit according to the present invention encompasses (A) a kit for detecting a mutation with use of a genomic DNA included in a sample taken from a subject and (B) a kit for detecting a mutation with use of a mRNA (cDNA) included in a sample taken from a subject. The following specifically describes the reagents included in the embodiments of the kits in (A) or (B).

[0196] (A) Kit for detecting mutation with use of genomic DNA included in sample taken from subject

[0197] For example, a configuration of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit may include a primer pair designed so as to allow amplification of the genomic DNA of each of the genes or a part of its region, or may include a probe designed so that one of genomic DNA of its mutant type or wild-type can be specifically detected. These polynucleotides are as described in the foregoing (A) Embodiment using genomic DNA in “1. Assessment method according to the present invention”, so hence its description has been omitted here.

[0198] Furthermore, such a kit may be configured to include, in addition to the primer pair or probe, a combination of one or more reagent necessary for detecting the presence of the mutation on the gene, such as a reagent used in PCR, Southern blotting, and nucleic acid sequencing.

[0199] The reagent is selected and employed as appropriate in accordance with the detection method of the present invention, and examples thereof are dATP, dCTP, dTTP, dGTP, DNA polymerase and the like. Furthermore, the kit according to the present invention may include a suitable buffer solution and a washing solution that can be used in the PCR, Southern blotting, and nucleic acid sequencing.

[0200] (B) Kit detecting mutation with use of mRNA (cDNA) included in sample taken from subject For example, a configuration of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit may include a primer pair designed so as to allow amplification of the cDNA of each of the genes or a part of its region, or include a probe designed so that one of mRNA of its mutant type or wild-type can be specifically detected. These polynucleotides are as described in (B) Embodiment using mRNA (cDNA) in “1. Assessment method according to the present invention”, so hence its description has been omitted here.

[0201] Furthermore, such a kit may be configured to include, in addition to the primer pair or probe, a combination of one or more reagent necessary for detecting the presence of a mutation on the gene, such as a reagent used in RT-PCR, Northern blotting, nucleic acid sequencing or the like.

[0202] The reagent is selected and employed as appropriate in accordance with the detection method of the present invention, and examples thereof are dATP, dCTP, dTTP, dGTP, DNA polymerase and the like. Furthermore, the kit according to the present invention may include a suitable buffer solution and a washing solution that can be used in RT-PCR, Northern blotting, and nucleic acid sequencing.

[0203] The kit according to the present invention may include the exemplified configuration in any combination. Furthermore, the kit may include other reagents other than the reagents exemplified above.

[0204] As described in the item “1. Assessment method according to the present invention”, in order to detect the presence of mutation for both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit, it is further considerable to (C) detect the mutation with use of a protein included in the sample taken from a subject.

[0205] Therefore, the kit according to the present invention may include, for example, an antibody that specifically bonds to just the wild-type or mutant protein among the proteins of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit. Furthermore, the configuration may be

one which, in addition to the antibody, includes one or more reagent in combination, which reagent is used for ELISA or Western blotting.

[0206] Furthermore, the kit according to the present invention may include a reagent used for measuring activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$, a reagent used for measuring activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$, or the like.

[0207] With use of the kit according to the present invention as described above, it is possible to easily obtain data for assessing the potential for development of Dravet syndrome in the subject. A subject to which the kit may be applied is not particularly limited, however is preferably applied to infants or children.

[0208] 3. Model Animal of Dravet Syndrome According to the Present Invention and its Production Method

[0209] The present invention encompasses a model animal of Dravet syndrome, and its production method.

[0210] (3-1. Model Animal of Dravet Syndrome According to the Present Invention)

[0211] The model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention has a mutation on both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit. The mutation on the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the mutation on the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit are as described in the item “1. Assessment method according to the present invention” described above, so therefore specific descriptions thereof are omitted here.

[0212] It is preferable in the model animal of the Dravet syndrome that both the activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ and the activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ are changed as compared to a wild-type animal. This change in activity is not particularly limited, and may be an increase of activity or may be a decrease in activity. The method of confirming whether or not an activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ of the model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention is changed from that of a wild-type, and the method of confirming whether or not an activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ of the model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention is changed from that of a wild-type, are both not particularly limited. For example, with an individual of a model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention or cells collected from the model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention, confirmation may be made by measuring the activity by use of the conventionally known patch clamping, slice patching, imaging with use of fluorescence probe and like method.

[0213] The model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention has the mutation on both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit, so therefore develops Dravet syndrome. Such a model animal of Dravet syndrome can be used advantageously for clarification of the development mechanism of the intractable Dravet syndrome, and for development of medicament for Dravet syndrome.

[0214] In the present specification, “model animal” denotes an experiment animal used for developing a prevention method or treatment against human diseases, and more specifically is a non-human mammal such as a mouse, rat, rabbit, monkey, goat, pig, sheep, cow, or dog, and other vertebrates.

[0215] (3-2. Production Method of Model Animal of Dravet Syndrome According to the Present Invention)

[0216] A method of producing a model animal of Dravet syndrome, according to the present invention, includes: introducing a mutation on sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and introducing a mutation on calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit.

[0217] More specifically, a mutation can be introduced on each of the genes by manipulating the gene of the model animal. Here, the “manipulating the gene of the model animal” intends to mean manipulation of a gene of a model animal by use of a conventionally known gene manipulation technique. More specifically, this encompasses all of destruction of a gene of the model animal, an introduction of a mutation to that gene, a substitution of that gene with a mutant gene, and furthermore, introduction of a foreign gene into the model animal, and crossing of model animals.

[0218] The production method according to the present invention of the model animal of Dravet syndrome may include steps other than those described above. Specific steps, materials, conditions, used devices, used equipment and the like are not limited in particular.

[0219] With the production method according to the present invention of a model animal of Dravet syndrome, it is possible to produce a model animal developed in Dravet syndrome by manipulating genes of a model animal so that a mutation is introduced into the genes of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit.

[0220] 4. Cells According to the Present Invention and its Production Method

[0221] The present invention also encompasses cells having a mutation on both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit, and its production method.

[0222] (4-1. Cell According to the Present Invention)

[0223] The cell according to the present invention is a cell having a mutation on both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit. The mutation on the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the mutation on the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit are as described in the item “1. Assessment method according to the present invention” described above, so therefore specific description thereof have been omitted here.

[0224] The cell according to the present invention intends to mean experimental culture cells having a mutation on both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit. More specifically, the cell is an experimental culture cell derived from a mammal such as a human, mouse, rat, hamster, rabbit, monkey and the like, and other vertebrates.

[0225] It is preferable that with such a cell, both of activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ and activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ are changed. This change in activity is not particularly limited, and may be an increase of activity or a decrease in activity. The method of confirming whether or not the activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$ of the cell according to the present invention is changed from that of a wild-type, and a method of confirming whether or not the activity of both of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ of the cell according to the present invention is changed from that of the wild-type are as described in “1. Assessment method according to the present invention” described above, so hence specific description thereof have been omitted here.

[0226] Such a cell can be used for clarification of a development mechanism of the intractable Dravet syndrome, and for the development in medicament for Dravet syndrome. For example, it is possible to suitably use this for screening of a drug for treating Dravet syndrome. Namely, this cell can also be said as a screening cell for a drug for treating Dravet syndrome. Accordingly, the present invention also encompasses a screening cell of a drug for treating Dravet syndrome (hereinafter, simply called “screening cell”), and its production method.

[0227] (4-2. Production Method of Cell According to Present Invention)

[0228] A method of producing a cell according to the present invention is a method of producing a cell that has the foregoing properties, and includes: introducing a mutation on a sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit; and introducing a mutation on a calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit. More specifically, the following three embodiments can be raised. The following three embodiments are described specifically below, however the present invention is not limited to these.

[0229] (1) Method of Using Expression Vector Etc.

[0230] This method produces a cell that expresses a mutant voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and mutant voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$, with use of an expression vector or the like. More specifically described, in order to make a cell express the mutant voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$, for example, a sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene having a mutation that causes a change in an amino acid is coexpressed, in a culture cell that serves as a host, with a wild-type gene (β_1 subunit gene and β_2 subunit gene) making up the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$, which wild-type gene encodes a subunit other than the $\alpha 1$ subunit (β_1 subunit and β_2 subunit), with use of an expression vector or the like. This enables the cell to express the mutant voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ that includes the mutant sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit.

[0231] Similarly, in order to make the cell express the mutant voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$, for example, a calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene having a mutation that causes a change in an amino acid is coexpressed, in a culture cell that serves as a host, with a wild-type gene (β subunit gene, γ subunit gene, and $\alpha 2\delta$ subunit gene) making up a voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$, which wild-type gene encodes a subunit other than the $\alpha 1$ subunit (β subunit, γ subunit, and $\alpha 2\delta$ subunit), with the expression vector or the like. This hence enables the cell to express a mutant voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ that includes the mutant calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit.

[0232] At this time, it is preferable that the culture cell serving as a host is a cell from which no voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ is expressed. With use of such a cell, no effect is caused by the residing voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and residing voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

[0233] (2) Method of Using Artificial Mutation Introduction

[0234] This method introduces mutation for both of the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ in a culture cell expressing both the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

[0235] The method of introducing the mutation on the culture cell is not particularly limited, and a conventionally known gene manipulation technique is used in combination as appropriate.

[0236] (3) Method of Using Model Animal of Dravet Syndrome According to the Present Invention

[0237] This method extracts a tissue from the model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention as described above, and prepares a culture cell from that tissue. The model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention is as described in “3. Model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention and its production method”, and so therefore specific description thereof has been omitted here. Of course, the “tissue” that is extracted is intended to mean a tissue in which both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit on which a mutation is introduced and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit on which a mutation is introduced are expressed.

[0238] This hence allows for easy production of a cell that has a mutation on both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit. The kinds of tissues extracted from the model animal of Dravet syndrome is not limited in particular, and may be selected as appropriate depending on its purpose.

[0239] The method according to the present invention of producing a cell may include steps other than the steps described above. Specific steps, materials, conditions, used devices, used equipment and the like are not limited in particular.

[0240] 5. Screening Method of Drug for Treating Dravet Syndrome

[0241] The model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention and the cell according to the present invention can be used in development of a new treatment method and drug for treating Dravet syndrome. Hence, the present invention encompasses a screening method of a drug for treating Dravet syndrome, which screens a drug for treating Dravet syndrome (hereinafter, also called “screening method according to the present invention”).

[0242] In the specification, an embodiment using a model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention and an embodiment using a screening cell have been explained as embodiments of the screening method according to the present application. However, the present invention is not limited to these embodiments.

[0243] Namely, for example, the embodiment may use another model animal of Dravet syndrome instead of the model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention.

[0244] (1) Case of using model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention

[0245] The method is sufficient as long as it includes administering a candidate agent to the model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention, and assessing whether or not Dravet syndrome shows improvement or is cured in the model animal of Dravet syndrome to which the candidate agent is administered.

[0246] Namely, according to the screening method of the drug for treating Dravet syndrome according to the present invention, a candidate agent is administered to the model animal of Dravet syndrome, to assess whether or not that candidate agent can serve as a drug for treating Dravet syndrome in the model animal of Dravet syndrome to which the candidate agent is administered, by having the improvement or curing of Dravet syndrome serve as an indicator.

[0247] The method of assessing whether or not Dravet syndrome is improved or cured in the model animal of Dravet syndrome to which the candidate agent is administered is not limited in particular, and is sufficiently assessed by use of characteristic symptoms of Dravet syndrome as indicators. For example, it is possible to determine whether Dravet syndrome is improved or cured by comparing a control animal not having a mutation that causes an amino acid change on the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene (i.e. an animal not having a mutation on both of α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$) with the model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention, in terms of “body temperature at convulsion onset (convulsion threshold)”, “severity score”, “duration of convulsion”, and the like each shown in the Examples later described.

[0248] The candidate agent is not limited in particular, however it is preferable that it is a compound expectable of giving effect on the expression of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and/or expression of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$, or a compound expectable of giving effect on the activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and/or the activity of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ (e.g. an inhibitor or candidate substance of an inhibitor, or an agonist or a candidate substance of an agonist, each of which has effect on both the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$).

[0249] Moreover, the candidate agent may be an expression plasmid vector or a virus vector that includes a polynucleotide made of a sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene or a part of its nucleotide sequence. Moreover, the candidate agent may be an expression plasmid vector or a virus vector that includes a polynucleotide made of the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit gene or a part of its nucleotide sequence.

[0250] The method of administering such a candidate agent to the Dravet syndrome model animal according to the present invention is not limited in particular, and a suitable method is sufficiently selected from conventionally known methods in accordance with physical properties of that candidate agent.

[0251] (2) Case of Using Screening Cell According to the Present Invention

[0252] The method at least includes administering a candidate agent to a screening cell according to the present invention, and assessing whether or not activity of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and/or activity of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ in the screening cell of a drug for treating Dravet syndrome to which the candidate agent was administered, is changed.

[0253] Namely, with the screening method according to the present embodiment, it is possible to assess whether a candidate agent can serve as a drug for treating Dravet syndrome, by administering the candidate agent to the screening cell according to the present invention, based on an indicator of whether the activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and/or the activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ in the screening cell to which the candidate agent is administered, is changed.

[0254] Moreover, the method of assessing, in the screening cell to which the candidate agent is administered, whether or not the activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ is changed and whether or not the activity of the

voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ is changed are not limited in particular, and the assessments are sufficiently carried out by use of an electrophysiologic measurement device, fluorescence observation device, or the like.

[0255] The candidate agent is not limited in particular, and similar substances as those described in the foregoing “(1) Case of using model animal of Dravet syndrome according to the present invention” may be used.

[0256] The method of administering such a candidate agent to a cell according to the present invention is not limited in particular, and a suitable method based on the physical properties and the like of that candidate agent is selected and used from conventionally known methods.

[0257] It is preferable in the assessment method according to the present invention that the mutation on α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ is at least one of a mutation shown in Table 1, and

[0258] the mutation on α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ is at least one of a mutation shown in Table 2.

[0259] It is preferable in the assessment method according to the present invention to further include:

[0260] detecting a change in activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$; and

[0261] detecting a change in activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

[0262] The present invention is not limited to the description of the embodiments above, but may be altered by a skilled person within the scope of the claims. An embodiment based on a proper combination of technical means disclosed in different embodiments is encompassed in the technical scope of the present invention.

EXAMPLES

[0263] The following describes more specifically of the present invention with use of Examples, however the present invention is not limited to the Examples.

Example 1

Identification of Risk Factors for Predicting Development of Dravet Syndrome

[0264] DNA were extracted from peripheral blood of 47 Dravet syndrome patients who visited Okayama University Hospital and/or its related hospitals, and mutations on various genes were analyzed. This study was performed upon receiving approval from Okayama University, Institutional Review Board of Human Genome and Gene Analysis Research.

[0265] More specifically, a genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood of a patient with use of a DNA extraction kit (WB kit; Nippon gene, Tokyo, Japan), and all exons were amplified by PCR. In PCR, a reaction solution of 25 μ l was used, which includes 50 ng of human genomic DNA, 20 μ mol of various primers, 0.8 mM of dNTPs, 1 reaction buffer, 1.5 mM of $MgCl_2$, and 0.7 units of AmpliTaq Gold DNA polymerase (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif., USA). As to the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NOS.: 9-62) of the primer pair used, see “Sequence of primers” described later.

[0266] An obtained PCR product was purified with use of PCR products pre-sequencing kit (Amersham Biosciences, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, England). Subsequently, with use of Big Dye Terminator FS ready-reaction kit (Applied Biosystems), a sequence reaction was performed, and

with use of a fluorescence sequencer (ABI PRISM3100 sequencer; Applied Biosystems), a nucleotide sequence of the obtained PCR product was determined.

[0267] First, mutation analysis was performed of SCN1A gene that encodes α -subunit type 1 (also called “ α 1 subunit”) making up the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$, for the 47 Dravet syndrome patients. As a result, a mutation in the SCN1A gene was found in 38 patients out of the 47 Dravet syndrome patients. For the 9 patients in which no mutation was detected, a further analysis was performed on the number of gene copies of the SCN1A gene, with use of Multiplex Ligation-dependent Probe Amplification (MLPA; MRC-Holland; SALSA MLPA kit P137). As a result, a deletion of exon 10 was detected in 1 patient. The number of patients in which no mutation of the SCN1A gene was found was 8. The mutation detected in the SCN1A gene is as shown in Table 1.

[0268] Next, with use of the DNA of the 47 patients, gene analysis was performed for GABRG2 gene, CACNA1A gene, CACNB4 gene, SCN1B gene, and SCN3A gene. These genes encode proteins as follows:

[0269] GABRG2: GABAA receptor γ 2 subunit gene

[0270] CACNA1A: α 1 subunit of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$

[0271] CACNB4: β 4 subunit of voltage-gated calcium ion channel

[0272] SCN1B: β 1 subunit of voltage-gated sodium ion channel

[0273] SCN3A: α 3 subunit of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.3$

[0274] The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NOs.: 63-143) of the primer pair used for the gene analysis of the CACNA1A gene is shown in “Sequence of primers” described later.

[0275] As a result, various kinds of gene mutations were found in the CACNA1A gene that encodes α -subunit type 1 (also called “ α 1 subunit”) making up the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $\text{Ca}_v2.1$ (see Table 2 and FIG. 12).

[0276] Table 3 shows the gene mutations of SCN1A and CACNA1A that were detected in the Dravet syndrome patients.

TABLE 3

SCN1A and CACNA1A gene mutations detected in Dravet syndrome patients			
P. No.	SCN1A gene	CACNA1A gene	
1	G177R	G266S	
2	W738fsX746	K472R	
3	V1390M	A924G	
4	V212A	E921D	E996V
5	R377L	E921D	E996V
6	Deletion of exon 10 (Exon10*)	E921D	E996V
7	P707fsX714	E921D	E996V
8	R865X	E921D	E996V
9	F902C	E921D	E996V
10	T1082fsX1086	E921D	E996V
11	Q1277X	E921D	E996V
12	Q1450R	E921D	E996V
13	A1685D	E921D	E996V
14	T1909I	E921D	E996V R1126H R2201Q
15	G163E	R1126H	R2201Q
16	K547fsX570	R1126H	R2201Q
17	S1574X	R1126H	R2201Q
18	R712X	G1108S	
19	R1648C	G1108S	
20	negative	G1108S	
21	negative	Del2202-2205	
22	R501fsX543	negative	

TABLE 3-continued

SCN1A and CACNA1A gene mutations detected in Dravet syndrome patients		
P. No.	SCN1A gene	CACNA1A gene
23	S607fsX622	negative
24	E788K	negative
25	R931C	negative
26	R931C	negative
27	L990F	negative
28	A1002fsX1009	negative
29	K1027X	negative
30	K1057fsX1073	negative
31	L1265P	negative
32	W1271X	negative
33	1289delF	negative
34	Intron 21 splicing error	negative
35	A1429fsX1443	negative
36	W1434R	negative
37	T1539R	negative
38	S1574X	negative
39	G1674R	negative
40	A1662V	negative
41	G1880fsX1881	negative
42	negative	negative
43	negative	negative
44	negative	negative
45	negative	negative
46	negative	negative
47	negative	negative

P. No. Patient Number

Exon10* exon deletion detected by MPLA

[0277] The following mutations are mutations of the CACNA1A gene detected this time. These mutations were mutations that cause an amino acid substitution, mutations that cause no amino acid substitution, and intron mutations.

(1) Missense Mutations

[0278]

G266S	1 case
K472R	1 case
E921D	11 cases
A924G	1 case
E996V	11 cases
G1108S	3 cases
R1126H	4 cases
R2201Q	4 cases

(2) Deletion of Amino Acids

[0279] 4 amino acid deletions (deletion 2202-2205) 1 case

(3) Gene Mutation Causing No Amino Acid Change in Exon E292E (rs16006), E394E (rs2248069), 15251 (rs16010), T698T (rs16016), R1023R (rs16025), F1291F (rs16030), T1458T (new SNP or mutation), S1472S (new SNP or mutation), V1890V (rs17846921), H2225H (rs16051)

(4) Gene Mutation in Intron

[0280] exon 1 upstream (rs16000), intron 1 (rs16003), intron 3 (rs17846942), intron 8 (rs2306348), intron 11 (rs10407951), intron 17 (rs16018), intron 39 (rs3816027), intron 40 (rs17846925), intron 42 (new SNP or mutation).

[0281] The missense mutations and deletion mutations detected in coding regions of the CACNA1A gene shown in the foregoing (1), and (2) are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Summary of mutations detected in coding region of CACNA1A gene Coding Region				
	Exon No.	Amino acid	Mutation type	SNP Reg. No.
1	Exon 6	G266S	Missense	—
2	Exon 11	K472R	Missense	—
3	Exon 19	E921D	Missense	rs16022
4	Exon 19	A924G	Missense	—
5	Exon 19	E996V	Missense	rs16023
6	Exon 20	G1108S	Missense	rs16027
7	Exon 20	R1126H	Missense	—
8	Exon 47	R2201Q	Missense	—
9	Exon 47	Del 2202-2205	Deletion	—

SNP Reg. No.: Single Nucleotide Polymorphism Registration Number

[0282] These mutations were compared and studied with a gene polymorphism (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism; SNP) database of NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information). As a result, it was found that 3 kinds of the mutations out of the 9 kinds of mutations were registered in the SNP database as gene polymorphism (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism; SNP).

[0283] The gene mutation shown in (3) and (4) were either a gene polymorphism registered in the SNP database, or a new gene polymorphism or mutation. The registered number in the SNP database is shown in the brackets.

[0284] Out of the SNP already reported, the mutations which caused a change in the amino acid were considered probably that although no seizure occurs just by that individual case having the CACNA1A gene SNP, but when an abnormality of SCN1A gene is simultaneously present, this is somewhat involved in the worsening of the symptom.

[0285] A comparison of patients having a mutation in either of the SCN1A gene and the CACNA1A gene or both of the SCN1A gene and CACNA1A gene, out of the 47 Dravet syndrome patients, resulted as follows.

[0286] Patients having a mutation on both SCN1A and CACNA1A: 19 cases

[0287] Patients having a mutation on just SCN1A: 20 cases

[0288] Patients having a mutation on just CACNA1A: 2 cases

[0289] Patients having no mutation on either of SCN1A or CACNA1A: 6 cases.

[0290] No reports whatsoever have been made regarding abnormalities in the CACNA1A gene of the patients of Dravet syndrome, until now. The result of the present study shows that Dravet syndrome patients highly frequently has a mutation in SCN1A, i.e. a $\alpha 1$ subunit gene of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$, and in CACNA1A, i.e. a $\alpha 1$ subunit gene of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

[0291] A literature disclosing that a mutation on a $\beta 4$ subunit of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ (hereinafter, simply referred to as "calcium ion channel $\beta 4$ subunit") is involved with Dravet syndrome (Iori Ohmori et al., Neurobiology of Disease 32 (2008) 349-354) describes that out of 38 patients in which a mutation was detected in the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit, 1 Dravet syndrome patient had a mutation on both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\beta 4$ subunit.

[0292] In comparison, out of 39 patients in which a mutation was detected on the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit, the patients of Dravet syndrome having a mutation on both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit were 19 patients (6 patients when excluding patients having registered SNP that cause a change in an amino acid in an exon). This result shows that by detecting the mutation for both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit, the detection sensitivity of Dravet syndrome patients dramatically increase as compared to detecting the mutation for both the sodium ion channel $\alpha 1$ subunit and the calcium ion channel $\beta 4$ subunit.

[0293] In the present specification, a nucleotide number in mRNA of the SCN1A gene and an amino acid number in a protein of SCN1A were made to be in line with GenBank accession No. AB093548; methionine, encoded by the initiation codon (ATG), was numbered as the first amino acid, and the initial A of the initiation codon was numbered as the first nucleotide.

[0294] Moreover, a genome sequence of the CACNA1A gene was in line with the GenBank accession number NC_000019. The number of the nucleotide in mRNA of CACNA1A gene and the number of the amino acid in CACNA1A protein was made to be in line with the GenBank accession number NM_023035; methionine, encoded by the initiation codon (ATG), was numbered as the primacy amino acid, and the initial A of the initiation codon was numbered as the primacy nucleotide.

Example 2

Study of Gene Mutation in Benign Febrile Seizure Patient

[0295] A study was performed of a SCN1A gene and CACNA1A gene abnormality in a benign febrile seizure patient. DNA was extracted from peripheral blood of 50 patients of benign generalized epilepsy with febrile seizure plus (GEFS+), who visited Okayama University Hospital and/or its related hospitals, and mutations on various genes were analyzed. The DNA extraction, PCR amplification of the gene, and sequencing reactions were performed by the methods described above.

[0296] First, mutation analysis of voltage-gated sodium ion channel SCN1A gene was performed, which resulted in detecting gene mutation that caused amino acid changes in 6 patients. Next, mutation analysis was performed for 9 kinds of mutations of missense mutations and deletion mutations that were detected in the coding region of the CACNA1A gene, which resulted in detecting a mutation in 16 patients. Each of the mutations are shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5

SCN1A and CACNA1A gene mutations detected in benign febrile seizure			
Patient No.	SCN1A	CACNA1A	
1	M1856T		
2			
3		del 2202-2205	
4			
5	R1575C	del 2202-2205	
6			
7		E921D	E996V
8		E921D	E996V
9		E921D	E996V

TABLE 5-continued

SCN1A and CACNA1A gene mutations detected in benign febrile seizure					
Patient No.	SCN1A	CACNA1A			
10	I1616T				
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18				E921D	E996V
19					
20					
21					
22				E921D	E996V
23				E921D	E996V
24					
25					
26				E921D	E996V
27					
28	E921D	E996V			
29	A924G				
30	E921D	E996V			
31					
32					
33	E921D	E996V			
34	G1108S				
35	I1616T				
36					
37				I1616T	
38	Y1769H				
39					
40				E921D	E996V
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48				E921D	E996V
49					
50					

[0297] Out of the 50 benign epilepsy patients, it was confirmed that no patient had mutations simultaneously on both SCN1A gene and CACNA1A gene.

[0298] The following shows a result of gene mutation analysis of a total of 97 patients, of 47 malignant Dravet syndrome cases and 50 benign febrile seizure patient cases.

[0299] (1) As a result of screening patients having a mutation on the SCN1A gene among the 97 patients, 39 Dravet syndrome patients (39 cases out of 47 cases) and 6 benign epilepsy patients (6 cases out of 50 cases) were detected.

[0300] (2) As a result of screening patients having a mutation on both the SCN1A gene and CACNA1A gene out of the 97 patients, 19 Dravet syndrome patients (19 cases out of 47) were detected, and no (0) benign epilepsy patients were detected.

[0301] These results suggest that by examining both the SCN1A gene mutation and the CACNA1A gene mutation, it is possible to eliminate the false positive (benign febrile seizure patients) better than examining just the SCN1A gene mutation, and suggest a possibility of detecting the Dravet syndrome patients with higher accuracy.

Example 3

Study of Gene Mutation in a Healthy Person

[0302] To investigate whether the remaining 6 kinds of gene mutations excluding the registered 3 kinds out of the 9 kinds of missense mutations and deletion mutations detected in the coding region of the CACNA1A gene are of the gene polymorphism (SNP), gene mutation of the CACNA1A gene was similarly analyzed for DNA extracted from blood of 190 healthy persons. Results of the 9 kinds of the missense mutations and deletion mutations detected in the coding region of the CACNA1A gene are shown in Table 6. As a result, one kind of the CACNA1A gene mutation (G266S) was not detected from the healthy persons. From this result, it was found that the CACNA1A gene mutation of G266S is not an SNP, and is a novel gene mutation (gene abnormality) not found in the 190 healthy persons, which neither is in the NCBI SNP database.

TABLE 6

CACNA1A gene mutation detected in healthy persons and Dravet syndrome							
Exon	Nucleotide Substitution	Amino Acid Substitution	Dravet (n = 47)		Control (n = 188-190)		p-value
Frequency of variants							
6	A876G	G266S	1/47	2.1%	0/188	0%	0.20
11	A1415G	K472R	1/47	2.1%	1/188	0.53%	0.36
19	A2762C	E921D	11/47	23.4%	49/188	26.06%	0.71
19	C2771G	A924G	1/47	2.1%	7/190	3.68%	1.00
19	A2987T	E996V	11/47	23.4%	49/188	26.06%	0.71
20	G3322A	G1108S	3/47	6.4%	16/189	8.46%	0.77
20	G3377A	R1126H	4/47*	8.5%	1/188	0.53%	0.0061
47	G6602A	R2201Q	4/47	8.5%	4/189	2.12%	0.052
47	6605-6616del	DQER2202-2205del	1/47	2.1%	3/190	1.58%	1.00
Frequency of combined mutations							
19		E921D + E996V	11/47	23.4%	49/188	26.06%	0.71
20 + 47		R1126H + R2201Q	4/47*	8.50%	0/188	0%	0.0014

[0303] As a result of studying the comparison of frequencies in which mutations occur in healthy persons and Dravet syndrome patients, it was shown that the CACNA1A gene mutation R1126H was of a larger number with Dravet syndrome in terms of statistical significance ($p=0.0061$), and it was found that the CACNA1A gene mutation R2201Q also had a trend having a larger number with Dravet syndrome patients ($p=0.052$). The patients simultaneously having both mutations of R1126H and R2201Q on the CACNA1A gene were detected significantly in just the Dravet syndrome patients (4 cases out of 47 cases), and no healthy persons were detected ($p=0.0014$). Examination of DNA of the parents of these four patients revealed that the two mutations of R1126H and R2201Q were simultaneously present on one chromosome, i.e. within the same CACNA1A protein molecule, and that this double mutation was inherited from the parents.

Example 4

Study of Relation Between Genotype and Symptoms

[0304] A study was performed on how the 9 kinds of missense mutations and deletion mutations detected in the coding region of CACNA1A gene give effect on the worsening of symptoms of the disease. Out of Dravet syndrome patients whose seizure symptom data is managed in detail, the seizure symptoms under the age of 1 were compared between 20 patients who have just the SCN1A gene mutation and 19 patients who have a mutation on both the SCN1A gene and the CACNA1A gene. A result thereof is shown in Table 7. Note that "GTC" in Table 7 is an abbreviation of a generalized tonic-clonic seizure, and "CPS" is an abbreviation of a complex partial seizure.

TABLE 7

Relation of symptoms under the age of 1 with genotype								
Genotype	N	Seizure onset (months)	Total no. of seizures	Total no. prolonged (>10 min) seizures	Type of Seizures			
					GTC (%)	CPS (%)	Hemi-convulsion (%)	Myoclonic seizure (%)
SCN1A mutation + No CACNA1A variants	20	5.6 ± 0.3	10.2 ± 1.2	2.4 ± 0.4	95	45	50	15
SCN1A mutation + CACNA1A variants	19	4.6 ± 0.4*	10.7 ± 1.3	4.4 ± 0.7*	95	26	84*	11

GTC: generalized tonic-clonic seizure.

CPS: complex partial seizure

* $p < 0.05$

[0305] It was found that the patients having a CACNA1A variant, as compared to the patients having no CACNA1A variant, are (i) significantly quicker in seizure onset ($p=0.049$), (ii) significantly greater in the number of times prolonged seizures occur, which prolonged seizure is a convulsion seizure that continues for 10 or more minutes ($p=0.019$), and (iii) significantly higher in the frequency that a hemiconvulsion occurs ($p=0.041$). This indicates that when there is a variation of the CACNA1A gene including the polymorphism in addition to a SCN1A gene abnormality, there is a possibility that the symptom may worsen.

Example 5

Analysis on Functions of Mutant Voltage-Gated Calcium Ion Channel

[0306] An analysis was performed on functions of a mutant calcium ion channel and a normal (wild-type) calcium ion channel, with use of culture cells. First, cDNA of a human CACNA1A gene (SEQ ID NO.: 4) was used to prepare an expression vector having a mutant CACNA1A (double mutation of G266S; R1126H; R2201Q; deletion 2202-2205; double mutation of R1126H and R2201Q) gene. After obtaining DNA fragments including the mutated parts by PCR, regions of a normal cDNA corresponding to those fragments were substituted with those fragments, to prepare the mutant cDNA. As a control, an expression vector (pMO14x2-CACNA1A) having a normal (wild-type) CACNA1A gene was used.

[0307] Analysis was performed on functions of the mutant calcium ion channel and the normal calcium ion channel, with use of the culture cells. A α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$, which is a CACNA1A gene product, had been subjected to function adjustment by the $\alpha 2\delta$ subunit and $\beta 4$ subunit that similarly configure the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$. Hence, an expression vector having a CACNA1A gene that encodes a α -subunit type 1, and an expression vector having a human CACNB4 gene (GenBank accession No. U95020) (SEQ ID NO.: 151) encoding a P4 subunit and a rabbit $\alpha 2\delta$ gene (GenBank accession No. NM_001082276) (SEQ ID NO.: 152) encoding a $\alpha 2\delta$ subunit. were coexpressed on a human

renal cell HEK293 with use of a transfection reagent. Electrophysiologic properties were studied by patch clamping of a whole cell record.

[0308] More specifically, recording of a calcium ion channel current was carried out at room temperature of 22° C. to 24° C., 72 hours after transfection. With use of a multistage P-97 Flaming-Brown micropipette puller, a patch electrode was prepared from borosilicate glass.

[0309] The composition of intracellular fluid was 110 mM CsOH, 20 mM CsCl, 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 10 mM EGTA, 5 mM MgATP, 5 mM creatine-phosphate, and 10 mM HEPES. On

the other hand, the composition of the used extracellular fluid was 5 mM BaCl, 150 mM TEA-Cl, 10 mM glucose, and 10 mM HEPES. The amplifier used was Axopatch200B (Axon Instruments).

[0310] Electrophysiologic properties of the mutation channel were compared with those of a normal channel, by studying voltage-gated channel activation, inactivation, recovery from inactivation, and duration current. The activation curve and the inactivation curve were analyzed by Boltzmann function, to find a half-maximal activation/inactivation ($V_{1/2}$) and a slope factor (k). The recovery curve from the inactivation was analyzed by a two exponential function. Statistics used the unpaired Student's t test. Clampfit 8.2 software and OriginPro 7.0 (OriginLab) were used for data analysis.

[0311] FIG. 13 and FIG. 14 are views illustrating results of performing function analysis of the calcium ion channel, by patch clamping. In the graphs in FIG. 13 and FIG. 14, the normal calcium ion channel is shown as "WT", and the mutant calcium ion channels are shown as "R266S", "R1126H", "R2201Q", "De12202", and "RH+RQ". The mutation "De12202" means the mutation "Deletion 2202-2205", and the mutation "RH+RQ" means the mutation "R1126H+R2201Q".

[0312] Illustrated in (a) of FIG. 13 is a barium current record in accordance with a change in potential of the normal calcium ion channel and the mutant calcium ion channel. Illustrated in (b) is a current-voltage relationship, and illustrated in (c) are a peak current value (pA), a total charge (pF), and a peak current density (pA/pF).

[0313] More specifically, (a) of FIG. 13 illustrates a current record of measuring barium current that is depolarized by changing a depolarizing stimulus by 10 mV each from -40 mV to +60 mV and is flowed therein. The current-voltage relationship illustrated in (b) of FIG. 13 is a graph obtained by (i) measuring a flowing barium current for every membrane potential while having a holding potential, being deeper than a resting membrane potential, as -100 mV, and a depolarizing stimulus being changed by 10 mV each from -40 mV to +60 mV, and (ii) plotting the membrane potential on a horizontal axis and a current value on a vertical axis. The view illustrated on the lower right of the graph in (b) of FIG. 13 shows that in this experiment, "the depolarizing stimulus was changed by 10 mV each from -40 mV to +60 mV for 30 ms (milliseconds), with the holding potential being -100 mV, which holding potential is deeper than the resting membrane potential".

[0314] As a result, it was found that the mutant calcium ion channel "Deletion2202-2205" and "R1126H+R2201Q" significantly increased in its flowed current amount, peak current value, and peak current density, as compared to the normal calcium ion channel.

[0315] Next, in order to specifically study the electrophysiologic properties of the calcium ion channel, a voltage-gated activity of the calcium ion channel ((a) of FIG. 14), a time constant (τ) at activation ((b) and (c) of FIG. 14), inactivation of the calcium ion channel ((d) of FIG. 14), and a time constant (τ) at inactivation ((e) FIG. 14) were measured.

[0316] The activation curve illustrated in (a) of FIG. 14 shows a barium current value flowing per membrane potential as a relative value, by having a maximum sodium current value obtained from the graph of (b) of FIG. 13 be 1, and an obtained curve was analyzed by Boltzmann function to find a half-maximal activation ($V_{1/2}$) and a slope factor (k). The view provided on the lower right of the graph in (a) of FIG. 14 represents that, in this experiment, "the depolarizing stimulus

was changed by 10 mV each from -40 mV to +60 mV for 30 ms (milliseconds), with the holding potential being -100 mV, which holding potential is deeper than the resting membrane potential".

[0317] As a result of analyzing the voltage-gated activity of the calcium ion channel, it was found that (i) the mutant calcium ion channel "G266S" and "R1126H" show a significant hyperpolarization shift as compared to the normal channel, and that (ii) the mutant calcium ion channel "R1126H" and "Deletion2202-2205" significantly increased in the voltage-gated property as compared to the normal channel, by comparing the slope factor (k) (see (a) of FIG. 14 and Table 8). This means that the mutant calcium ion channel "G266S", "R1126H" and "Deletion2202-2205" are easily activated even in a low membrane potential, thereby tending to cause excess hyperexcitability of nerve cells.

[0318] Table 8 shows electrophysiologic properties of the calcium ion channel. Statistical comparison of the normal CACNA1A and the mutant CACNA1A were performed by the Student's t test. The asterisk (*) in Table 8 indicates that there is a significant difference between the normal CACNA1A and the mutant CACNA1A when a critical rate is under 5%, and the double asterisk (**) indicates that there is a significant difference between the normal CACNA1A and the mutant CACNA1A when the critical rate is under 1%.

TABLE 8

Electrophysiologic properties of calcium ion channel						
	Activation			Inactivation		
	$V_{1/2}$ (mV)	k (mV)	n	$V_{1/2}$ (mV)	k (mV)	n
WT- CACNA1A	6.3 ± 1.3	4.3 ± 0.2	16	-16.9 ± 1.5	-4.5 ± 0.6	10
G266S	1.0 ± 1.2**	4.3 ± 0.4	11	-13.8 ± 1.6	-5.5 ± 0.3	10
R1126H	0.4 ± 1.6**	3.3 ± 0.3*	10	-18.9 ± 0.6	-6.1 ± 0.7	8
R2201Q	6.4 ± 1.5	4.1 ± 0.2	8	-13.4 ± 1.7	-5.7 ± 0.4	10
Deletion2202- 2205	1.3 ± 1.4	3.4 ± 0.2*	8	-13.3 ± 1.2	-4.7 ± 0.6	9
R1126H + R2201Q	2.6 ± 1.1	3.5 ± 0.2	10	-15.2 ± 0.9	-5.4 ± 0.1	10

$V_{1/2}$, half-maximal voltage activation and inactivation;

k, slope factor.

Statistical comparison between WT-CACNA1A and mutant channels was performed by Student's t test (*P < 0.05 and **P < 0.01 versus WT-CACNA1A).

[0319] Illustrated in (b) of FIG. 14 is a time constant of channel voltage-gated activation, that is to say, a time required for each current to reach 66.7%. Moreover, (c) of FIG. 14 illustrates a time constant of voltage-gated activation at 20 mV. From (b) and (c) of FIG. 14, it was demonstrated that the mutant calcium ion channel "G266S" was significantly small in the time constant of voltage-gated activation at 20 mV, as compared to a normal channel. Since this point is considered as that the mutant calcium ion channel "G266S" is made so as to flow a lot of current within a short depolarization, this means that there is a trend of causing hyperexcitement in the nerve cells.

[0320] Illustrated in (d) of FIG. 14 is a voltage-gated inactivation curve of the calcium ion channel, which was measured upon changing a membrane potential to activate the calcium ion channel and thereafter providing a depolarizing stimulus to measure how much barium current was flown. Note that the view illustrated on the lower left of the graph

illustrated in (d) of FIG. 14 shows that, in this experiment, “the depolarizing stimulus was changed by 20 mV each from −120 mV to +60 mV for 2 s (seconds), and subsequently be changed to 20 mV, with the holding potential being −100 mV, which holding potential is deeper than the resting membrane potential”.

[0321] The voltage-gated inactivation curve of the calcium ion channel showed no recognizable significant difference, in either of the mutant channel or the normal channel.

[0322] Illustrated in (e) of FIG. 14 is a result of studying an inactivation time constant (τ). There are two kinds of inactivation: inactivation of a fast component and inactivation of a slow component. The “ τ_{fast} ” in the left graph of (e) of FIG. 14 is a constant representing a time required until the inactivation of the fast component reaches 33.3%, and the “ τ_{slow} ” in the right graph is a constant representing a time required until the inactivation of the slow component reaches 33.3%. These inactivation time constants were, more specifically, calculated by analyzing the inactivation curve with use of Clampfit 8.2 software.

[0323] As a result, there was no significant difference in the inactivation time constant between that of the normal calcium ion channel and that of the mutant calcium ion channel. Table 9 shows physiological properties of the mutant calcium ion channel. The arrow pointing upwards (↑) in Table 9 indicates that an increase in channel activity was recognized, and the hyphen “-” indicates that no change was recognized in the channel activity.

TABLE 9

Biophysical property	CACNA1A				
	G266S	R1126H	R2201Q	Del 2202-2205	R1126H + R2201Q
Peak current density	—	—	—	↑	↑↑
Activation $V_{1/2}$	↑	↑	—	—	—
Activation slope factor	—	↑	—	↑	—
Activation time constants	↑	—	—	—	—
Inactivation $V_{1/2}$	—	—	—	—	—
Inactivation slope factor	—	—	—	—	—

↑, predicted gain of channel activity.
—, no predicted change in channel activity.

[0324] It was found that the mutations other than “R2201Q” in the calcium ion channel were mutations of a gain of function kind, and tends to cause excitement of the nerve cells.

Example 6

Production of Dravet Syndrome Model Rat

[0325] From the foregoing findings, it was considered that having some kind of mutation on both of SCN1A and CACNA1A is important in the development of Dravet syndrome. Accordingly, a rat was produced which has both of the mutation on $\alpha 1$ -subunit gene *Scn1a* of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and the mutation on $\alpha 1$ -subunit gene *Cacna1a* of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$, to study the worsening of symptoms (human genes are represented as SCN1A and CACNA1A, and rat genes are represented as *Scn1a* and *Cacna1a*).

[0326] More specifically, a rat having a mutation on the *Scn1a* gene (F344-*Scn1a*^{Kyo811}) and a rat having a mutation on the *Cacna1a* gene (GRY (groggy rat, *Cacna1a*^{gry})) were used as parent rats. Each of these mice is described below.

[0327] <F344-*Scn1a*^{Kyo811}>

[0328] A rat produced by ENU mutagenesis, having a missense mutation on a $\alpha 1$ subunit gene (*Scn1a*) of the voltage-gated sodium channel $Na_v1.1$. Asparagine (N), which is an amino acid at position 1417, was mutated to histidine (H) (represented as “N1417H”). This rat served as a model animal of human generalized epilepsy febrile seizure plus (GEFS+). Background genealogy is F344/NS1c rat. This rat was provided from the Institute of Laboratory Animals, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University.

[0329] <GRY (Groggy Rat, *Cacna1a*^{gry})>

[0330] A mutant rat produced by administering methyl nitrosourea to Scl:Wistar, whose main symptoms are ataxia and absence-like seizure. This rat has an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance, and has a missense mutation on the $\alpha 1$ -subunit of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$. Methionine (M), which is an amino acid at position 251, is mutated to lysine (K) (M251K). This rat was provided from the Institute of Laboratory Animals, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University.

[0331] FIG. 11 is a view showing an amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human CACNA1A gene and an amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a rat *Cacna1a* gene. The upper line of the amino acid sequence shown in FIG. 11 represents an amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the rat *Cacna1a* gene (GenBank accession No. NM_012918) (SEQ ID NO.: 147), and the lower line is the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the human CACNA1A gene (GenBank accession No. NM_023035) (SEQ ID NO.: 3). Moreover, the squared amino acid “M” in FIG. 11 is an amino acid that is mutated from the amino acid “M” to an amino acid “K” in the human mutant CACNA1A (M249K) protein (SEQ ID NO.: 148) and the rat mutant *Cacna1a* (M251K) protein (SEQ ID NO.: 149).

[0332] As illustrated in FIG. 11, the mutation (M251K) on the $\alpha 1$ subunit of the rat voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ corresponds to the mutation (M249K) on the $\alpha 1$ subunit of the human voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

[0333] The F344-*Scn1a*^{Kyo811} and GRY (groggy rat, *Cacna1a*^{gry}) as described above were mated to produce a rat having each of the gene mutations.

[0334] (1. Analysis on Functions of Mutant Voltage-Gated Sodium Ion Channel)

[0335] An analysis was performed with use of culture cells, on functions of a mutant sodium ion channel and normal sodium ion channel, before tests using the rats were performed. The rat having a mutation on the *Scn1a* gene (F344-*Scn1a*^{Kyo811}) has asparagine (AAT), which is an amino acid at position 1417 of a protein encoded by the *Scn1a* gene, was changed to histidine (CAT) (N1417H). The asparagine at position 1417 is located in a pore formation region that is related to ionic permeation of sodium ion channel third domain. On this account, first, the function analysis of the mutant voltage-gated sodium ion channel included in F344-*Scn1a*^{Kyo811} was performed.

[0336] More specifically, an expression vector having a mutant SCN1A (N1417H) gene (SEQ ID NO.: 150) including a missense mutation was prepared with use of cDNA of

human SCN1A gene. As control, an expression vector having a normal (wild-type) SCN1A gene (SEQ ID NO.: 2) was prepared.

[0337] FIG. 1 is a view showing an amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by the human SCN1A gene and an amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by the rat Scn1a gene. The upper line in the amino acid sequence shown in FIG. 1 represents an amino acid sequence of a protein that is encoded by the human SCN1A gene (SEQ ID NO.: 1), and the lower line represents an amino acid sequence of a protein that is encoded by the rat Scn1a gene (SEQ ID NO.: 144). Moreover, the squared amino acid “N” in FIG. 1 is an amino acid on which a mutation from an amino acid “N” to an amino acid “H” occurs, of the human mutant SCN1A (N1417H) protein (SEQ ID NO.: 145) and the rat mutant SCN1A (N1417H) protein (SEQ ID NO.: 146).

[0338] An analysis was performed with use of culture cells, on functions of the mutant sodium ion channel and the normal sodium ion channel. The α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$, which is a SCN1A gene product, was adjusted in its function by β_1 subunit and β_2 subunit that similarly make up the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $\text{Na}_v1.1$. Hence, an expression vector having the SCN1A gene that encodes the α -subunit type 1 was coexpressed with an expression vector having the SCN1B gene that encodes the β_1 subunit and the SCN2B gene that encodes the β_2 subunit in a human renal cell HEK293, with use of a transfection reagent. The electrophysiologic properties were studied by patch clamping based on whole cell recording.

[0339] More specifically, recording of the sodium ion channel current was carried out at room temperature of 22° C. to 24° C., 24 hours to 48 hours after transfection. A patch electrode was prepared from borosilicate glass by use of multi-stage P-97 Flaming-Brown micropipette puller.

[0340] Composition of intracellular fluid was 110 mM CsF, 10 mM NaF, 20 mM CsCl, 2 mM EGTA, and 10 mM HEPES. On the other hand, the composition of extracellular fluid was 145 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, 1.8 mM CaCl_2 , 1 mM MgCl_2 , and 10 mM HEPES. Axopatch200B (Axon Instruments) was used as the amplifier.

[0341] Electrophysiologic properties of the mutation channel were compared with those of a normal channel, by studying voltage-gated channel activation, inactivation, recovery from inactivation, and duration current. The activation curve and the inactivation curve were analyzed by Boltzmann function, to find a half-maximal activation/inactivation ($V_{1/2}$) and a slope factor (k). The recovery curve from the inactivation was analyzed by a two exponential function. Durable Na current was found by a difference in the duration current when depolarized at -10 mV for 100 ms, before and after addition of 10 μM of tetrodotoxin (TTX). Statistics used were unpaired Student's t test. Clampfit 8.2 software and Origin-Pro 7.0 (OriginLab) were used for data analysis.

[0342] FIGS. 2 to 4 are views illustrating results of performing function analysis of the sodium ion channel by patch clamping. The graphs of FIGS. 2 to 4 show the normal sodium ion channel as “WT” or “WT-SCN1A”, and show the mutant sodium ion channel as “N1417H”.

[0343] Illustrated in (a) of FIG. 2 is a typical example of a sodium current in response to a change in potential of the normal sodium ion channel and the mutant sodium ion channel. More specifically, a depolarizing stimulus was changed 10 mV each from -80 mV to +60 mV for depolarization, and sodium current that flowed in was measured. As a result, both

of the normal sodium ion channel and the mutant sodium ion channel function as a channel, and there was no significant difference between the two.

[0344] Illustrated in (b) of FIG. 2 is a result of studying the inactivation time constant (τ). There are two types of inactivation; an inactivation of a fast component and an inactivation of a slow component. The “ τ_1 ” in (b) of FIG. 2 is indicative of a constant indicative of a time required for the inactivation of the fast component to reach 33.3%, and the “ τ_2 ” is indicative of a constant indicative of a time required for the inactivation of the slow component to reach 33.3%. These inactivation time constants, more specifically, were calculated by analyzing the inactive curve with use of the Clampfit 8.2 software. As a result, there was no significant difference in the inactivation time constant between that of the normal sodium ion channel and that of the mutant sodium ion channel.

[0345] Next, in order to specifically study the electrophysiologic properties of the sodium ion channel, a current-voltage relationship ((a) of FIG. 3), an activation of the sodium ion channel ((b) of FIG. 3), an inactivation of the sodium ion channel ((c) of FIG. 3), and recovery from the inactivation of the sodium ion channel ((d) of FIG. 3) were measured.

[0346] More specifically, the current-voltage relationship illustrated in (a) of FIG. 3 was obtained by (i) measuring a flowing sodium current for every membrane potential while having a holding potential, being deeper than a resting membrane potential, as -120 mV, and a depolarizing stimulus being changed by 10 mV each from -80 mV to +60 mV, and (ii) plotting the membrane potential on a horizontal axis and a current value on a vertical axis. The view illustrated on the lower left of the graph in (a) of FIG. 3 shows that in this experiment, “the depolarizing stimulus was changed by 10 mV each from -80 mV to +60 mV for 20 ms (milliseconds), with the holding potential being -120 mV, which holding potential is deeper than the resting membrane potential”.

[0347] The activation curve illustrated in (b) of FIG. 3 shows a sodium current value flowing per membrane potential as a relative value, by having a maximum sodium current value obtained from the graph of (a) of FIG. 3 be 1, and an obtained curve was analyzed by Boltzmann function to find a half-maximal activation ($V_{1/2}$) and a slope factor (k). The view provided on the lower right of the graph in (b) of FIG. 3 represents that in this experiment, “the depolarizing stimulus was changed by 10 mV each from -80 mV to +60 mV, for 20 ms (milliseconds), with the holding potential being -120 mV, which holding potential is deeper than the resting membrane potential”.

[0348] The inactive curve illustrated in (c) of FIG. 3 was obtained by similarly changing the membrane potential to activate the channel and thereafter providing depolarizing stimulus and measuring how much the sodium current flows, to find the half-maximal inactivation ($V_{1/2}$) and the slope factor (k). Note that the view provided on the lower left of the graph of (c) of FIG. 3 represents that in this experiment, “the depolarizing stimulus was changed by 10 mV each from -140 mV to +0 mV for 100 ms (milliseconds) and subsequently changed to -10 mV, with the holding potential being -120 mV”.

[0349] The recovery curve from the inactivation illustrated in (d) of FIG. 3 was obtained as follows. When a depolarizing stimulus was provided with pulse 1 (P1), the channel became inactive upon opening. When the depolarizing stimulus was returned to the original -120 mV, the sodium ion channel returned to its resting state, and upon stimulation of pulse 2

(P2), the channel opened again. The recovery time of this pulse 1 and pulse 2 were changed to obtain the recovery curve from the inactivation. This curve was analyzed by a two exponential function. It was determined whether the function of the channel was made easily excited or in the opposite was made difficult to be excited, depending on whether the recovery was quicker or slower as compared to the normal channel. The view provided on the lower right of the graph of (d) of FIG. 3 indicates that in this experiment, “a holding potential was mV, -10 mV was provided for 100 ms (milliseconds) as the depolarizing stimulus and thereafter was returned to -120 mV, and after elapse of each of the times (milliseconds) shown on the x-axis, -10 mV was provided for 20 ms (milliseconds)”.

[0350] As a result, no significant difference was recognized in the current-voltage relationship and the channel activation, between the normal sodium ion channel and the mutant sodium ion channel (see (a) and (b) of FIG. 3). Meanwhile, a significant test was performed regarding the channel inactivation, on a point that the normal sodium ion channel and the mutant sodium ion channel are inactivated by 50%, whereby resulted in finding that the mutant sodium ion channel had shifted significantly to the depolarization side ($p < 0.05$) ((c) of FIG. 3).

[0351] As to the recovery from the channel inactivation, it was found that the recovery was significantly slow in the mutant sodium ion channel ((d) of FIG. 3). In (d) of FIG. 3, a part in which a period of recovery (Recovery period (ms)) from the inactivation was 1 ms to 8 ms corresponds to a “fast component”, and a part in which the period of recovery from the inactivation was 10 ms to 100 ms corresponds to a “slow component”.

[0352] More specifically, upon comparison between the normal sodium ion channel and an abnormal sodium ion channel based on a time required for the fast component in recovering from the inactivation to recover from the inactivation to 33.3%, it was found that the recovery was significantly slow for the mutant sodium ion channel (normal: $\tau_f = 1.7 \pm 0.1$ ms, $n = 14$; mutant: $\tau_f = 2.5 \pm 0.2$ ms ($P < 0.01$), $n = 12$).

[0353] Similarly, upon comparison of the normal sodium ion channel with the abnormal sodium ion channel based on the time required for the slow component in recovering from the inactivation to recover from the inactivation to 33.3%, it was found that the mutant sodium ion channel was significantly slow in recovering (normal: $\tau_s = 40.3 \pm 5.3$ ms, $n = 14$; mutant: $\tau_s = 60.9 \pm 7.9$ ms ($P < 0.05$), $n = 12$).

[0354] FIG. 4 shows that, even if the sodium ion channel was made inactivated after the potential was changed to activate the sodium ion channel, the baseline of the mutant sodium channel does not return back in the whole cell record, which indicates clearly that the sodium current was persistently flowing into the mutant sodium ion channel. The persistent sodium current is considered as an obstruction of an inactivation gate. From the view of (a) of FIG. 4, it was confirmed that even after the elapse of time, the inactivation was insufficient in the mutant sodium ion channel as compared to that of the normal sodium ion channel.

[0355] So as to find the persistent sodium current shown in (a) of FIG. 4, a relative value (%) was found by dividing, with a maximum current amount, a final current amount that flowed between 80 milliseconds to 100 milliseconds when a depolarizing stimulus of 100 milliseconds was given. Results thereof are shown in (b) of FIG. 4. From these results, it was found that the mutant sodium ion channel had properties that the persistent sodium current increases.

[0356] This data show that the function of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ became abnormal by the mutation. Namely, this means that by having the mutation, the nerve cells are easily excessively excited, that is to say, more easily causes the occurrence of a convulsion.

[0357] Literature (Satoko Tokuda et. al., BRAINRESEARCH 1133 (2007) 168-177; Kenta Tanaka et. al., Neuroscience Letters 426 (2007) 75-80) discloses that the function of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ of a rat becomes abnormal due to a mutation (M251K) on the $\alpha 1$ subunit of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ of the rat.

[0358] Therefore, with a rat having the mutation on both the *Scn1a* gene and *Cacna1a* gene described later, it can be considered that the functions of both the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ are abnormal.

[0359] (2. Confirmation of Gene Mutation in Dravet Syndrome Model Rat)

[0360] The foregoing F344-*Scn1a*^{K39081} and the GRY (groggy rat, *Cacna1a*^{gry}) were mated as parent rats (P) to produce F1 (first filial generation) rats, and these F1 rats were mated to produce F2 (second filial generation) rats. FIG. 5 is a view showing genotypes of the parent rats (P), the F1 rats and the F2 rats. As illustrated in (a) of FIG. 5, the F1 rats have the heterozygous mutation on both the *Scn1a* gene and the *Cacna1a* gene (referred to as “*Scn1a* mutant (hetero)+*Cacna1a* mutant (hetero)”). Moreover, as illustrated in (b) of FIG. 5, rats showing 9 types of genotypes were born from the F2 rats. The genotypes of each of the rats were identified by extracting a tip tissue of the tail of the rats and extracting its DNA, to perform DNA sequencing with the extracted DNA and detect its gene mutation, or by detecting a digested pattern with use of a restriction enzyme.

[0361] (Method of Confirming Gene Mutation by DNA Sequencing)

[0362] Confirmation of gene mutation by DNA sequencing was performed as follows. First, a genomic DNA was amplified with use of a primer pair that sandwiches a mutation point (a nucleotide sequence of a *Scn1a* amplification primer pair is represented by SEQ ID NO.: 5 and SEQ ID NO.: 6, and a nucleotide sequence of a *Cacna1a* amplification primer pair is represented by SEQ ID NO.: 7 and SEQ ID NO.: 8), and thereafter, an obtained PCR product was purified with use of a PCR products pre-sequencing kit (Amersham Biosciences, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, England). See the item “Sequence of primers” later described for the nucleotide sequence of the used primer pairs.

[0363] Next, sequence reaction was performed with use of a Big Dye Terminator FS ready-reaction kit (Applied Biosystems), to determine a nucleotide sequence with a fluorescence sequencer (ABI PRISM3100 sequencer; Applied Biosystems).

[0364] FIG. 6 is a view illustrating a method of identifying a genotype of the *Scn1a* gene and the *Cacna1a* gene of the F2 rats, by sequencing. As illustrated in FIG. 6, a wild-type *Scn1a* gene has a nucleotide at position 4249 be “A”. In comparison, a mutant *Scn1a* gene (N1417H) has a nucleotide at position 4249 that is mutated from “A” to “C”. As a result, a codon “AAT” that designates asparagine (N) being an amino acid at position 1417 in the wild-type *Scn1a* gene, is mutated to a codon “CAT” which designates histidine (H), in the mutant *Scn1a* gene (N1417H).

[0365] Moreover, the wild-type *Cacna1a* gene has a nucleotide at position 752 be “T”. In comparison, the mutant *Cacna1a* gene (M251K) has a nucleotide at position 752 that is mutated from “T” to “A”. As a result, a codon “ATG” that designates methionine, which is an amino acid at position 251, is mutated to a codon “AAG” that designates lysine.

[0366] (Method of Confirming Gene Mutation by Restriction Enzyme Digestion)

[0367] The method of confirming gene mutation by the restriction enzyme digestion was performed as follows. When detecting mutation in the *Scn1a* gene, a genomic DNA was amplified with use of a primer pair (SEQ ID NOs.: 5 and 6) that sandwich a mutation point in the *Scn1a* gene, and thereafter an obtained PCR product was reacted for three hours at 50° C., with use of a restriction enzyme *BclI*. Thereafter, the PCR product reacted with the restriction enzyme was subjected to electrophoresis with use of 4% agarose gel, and the size of the band was detected. FIG. 7 is a view illustrating a method of identifying the genotype of the *Scn1a* gene of the F2 rats, by restriction enzyme digestion.

[0368] As shown in (a) and (b) of FIG. 7, the wild-type *Scn1a* gene was not digested with *BM* so the size of the band remained as the size of the PCR product (nucleotide of 380 bp). On the other hand, the mutant *Scn1a* gene (N1417H) was digested with *BM* so two fragments (nucleotides of 276 bp and 104 bp) were detected. In a case of a heterozygous rat of the wild-type *Scn1a* gene and the mutant *Scn1a* gene (N1417H), three fragments (nucleotides of 380 bp, 276 bp, and 104 bp) were detected. Illustrated in (c) of FIG. 7 shows a result of electrophoresis.

[0369] In a case of detecting the mutation on the *Cacna1a* gene, a genomic DNA was amplified with use of a primer pair (SEQ ID NOs.: 7 and 8) that sandwich a mutation point of the *Cacna1a* gene, and thereafter, an obtained PCR product was reacted for hour at 37° C. with use of a restriction enzyme *PciI*. Thereafter, the PCR product reacted with the restriction enzyme was subjected to electrophoresis with use of 4% agarose gel, to detect the size of a band.

[0370] FIG. 8 is a view illustrating a method of identifying a genotype of the *Cacna1a* gene of the F2 rats, by restriction enzyme digestion. As illustrated in (a) and (b) of FIG. 8, a wild-type *Cacna1a* gene was not digested with *PciI*, so hence the size of the band remained as the size of the PCR product (nucleotide of 352 bp). On the other hand, the mutant *Cacna1a* gene (M251K) was digested with *PciI*, and thus two fragments (nucleotides of 219 bp and 133 bp) were detected. With a heterozygous rat of the wild-type *Cacna1a* gene and an abnormal *Cacna1a* gene (M251K), three fragments (nucleotides of 352 bp, 219 bp, and 133 bp) were detected. Illustrated in (c) of FIG. 8 is a result of electrophoresis.

Example 7

Analysis of Dravet Syndrome Model Rat

[0371] A study was performed on what kind of (worsening) effect was given on the seizure when a mutation on the *Cacna1a* gene was added to a mutation on the *Scn1a* gene, with use of a Dravet syndrome model rat. More specifically, comparison was made regarding symptoms when a convulsion seizure was induced by heat load, between a rat having a homozygous mutation on the *Scn1a* gene (referred to as “*Scn1a* mutant (homo)+*Cacna1a* wild-type (homo)”) and a rat having a homozygous mutation on the *Scn1a* gene and a heterozygous mutation on the *Cacna1a* gene (referred to as “*Scn1a* mutant (homo)+*Cacna1a* mutant (hetero)”).

[0372] The *Scn1a* mutant (homo)+*Cacna1a* wild-type (homo) and the *Scn1a* mutant (homo)+*Cacna1a* mutant (hetero) both have a homozygous mutation on the *Scn1a* gene (N1417H). Hence, comparison is made between the wild-type *Cacna1a* gene and the mutant *Cacna1a* gene (M251K), under the condition of the homozygous mutation of the *Scn1a* gene.

[0373] Moreover, a rat having a wild-type *Scn1a* gene and a wild-type *Cacna1a* gene (referred to as “*Scn1a* wild-type (homo)+*Cacna1a* wild-type (homo)”) and a rat having a wild-type homozygous mutation on the *Scn1a* gene and a heterozygous mutation on the *Cacna1a* gene (referred to as “*Scn1a* wild-type (homo)+*Cacna1a* mutation (hetero)”) were used as control. The following lists the genotypes of the rats used in the experiment. The following numbers (1) to (4) correspond to the numbers in (b) of FIG. 5.

[0374] (1) *Scn1a*^{wt/wt}*Cacna1a*^{wt/wt} (*Scn1a* wild-type (homo)+*Cacna1a* wild-type (homo)) 14 males

[0375] (2) *Scn1a*^{mut/mut}*Cacna1a*^{wt/wt} (*Scn1a* mutant (homo)+*Cacna1a* wild-type (homo)) 7 males

[0376] (3) *Scn1a*^{mut/mut}*Cacna1a*^{wt/mut} (*Scn1a* mutant (homo)+*Cacna1a* mutant (hetero)) 17 males

[0377] (4) *Scn1a*^{wt/wt}*Cacna1a*^{wt/mut} (*Scn1a* wild-type (homo)+*Cacna1a* mutant (hetero)) 12 males.

[0378] Hot bath load (45° C.) were given on male rats of 5 weeks old of the groups (1) to (4) described above, to compare their body temperatures at a time when a convulsion is induced, their duration of the convulsion, and their severity score of the convulsion. A rectal temperature at the time when the seizure started was measured, to serve as the body temperature at the time when the convulsion was induced. The seizure severity score of the convulsion were evaluated as follows: 0=no seizure, 1=facial convulsion, 2=clonic convulsion of both arms while maintaining posture, 3=sprint or jump, 4=generalized convulsion unable to maintain posture, and 5=death caused by persistent convulsion.

[0379] The results were as shown in FIG. 9. FIG. 9 is a view showing a result of the effect caused by the mutation on the *Cacna1a* gene in the *Scn1a* gene-mutated rat. In the graphs of (a) to (c) in FIG. 9, *Scn1a*^{mut/mut}*Cacna1a*^{wt/wt} (the foregoing rat (2)) is shown as “*Scn1a* mutant (homo)”. *Scn1a*^{mut/mut}*Cacna1a*^{wt/mut} (the foregoing rat (3)) is shown as “*Scn1a* mutant (homo)+*Cacna1a* mutant (hetero)”. Moreover, control *Scn1a*^{wt/wt}*Cacna1a*^{wt/wt} (foregoing rat (1)) is shown as “WT”, and control *Scn1a*^{wt/wt}*Cacna1a*^{wt/mut} (foregoing rat (4)) is shown as “*Cacna1a* mutant (hetero)”.

[0380] As a result of analysis, the group (3) rats (*Scn1a* mutant (homo)+*Cacna1a* mutant (hetero)) had no large difference in the body temperatures at the time of convulsion onset (convulsion threshold) ((a) of FIG. 9) and severity scores ((b) of FIG. 9), from those of the group (2) rats (*Scn1a* mutant (homo)+*Cacna1a* wild-type (homo)). However, it was found that the duration of the convulsion ((c) of FIG. 9) became significantly long. This result demonstrates that the mutation of the *Cacna1a* gene relates to the worsening of the symptoms of convulsion.

[0381] Furthermore, FIG. 10 shows a part of an electroencephalogram during a seizure of a group (3) rat (*Scn1a* mutant (homo)+*Cacna1a* mutant (hetero)). It was considered from this result that a rat having a mutation on the *Scn1a* gene and the *Cacna1a* gene could serve as a model rat of the intractable Dravet syndrome. The model rat is expected to be usefully used in the future for clarification of the onset mechanism of the intractable Dravet syndrome, development of medication for Dravet syndrome, and like uses.

[0382] Moreover, these results are considered as supporting the gene analysis data of Example 1, that a variation of the CACNA1A gene was detected in addition to a mutation on the SCN1A gene, in a patient of Dravet syndrome which is an intractable epilepsy. Namely, the method according to the present invention of obtaining data for assessing the potential for development of Dravet syndrome can be said as a technique supported by the gene analysis results of the Examples, a mutant channel function analysis result, and animal experiment results.

CONCLUSION

[0383] The present invention was developed based on a molecular foundation of development of the intractable Dravet syndrome; the assessment method according to the present invention can be said as useful as an early detection method of Dravet syndrome patients. By use of the assessment method according to the present invention, it is possible to find Dravet syndrome, which has an unfavorable prognosis, in high accuracy and at an early stage. This allows for an epilepsy specialist to prepare a treatment management system for the patient of Dravet syndrome from an early stage. As a result, this leads to improvement in therapeutic intervention of the patient, reduction of mental load on the family, and reduction of economical burden. Moreover, it is possible to

carry out appropriate treatment to the Dravet syndrome patient, so therefore is considered as contributive to the reduction of medical fees.

[0384] Furthermore, with use of the kit according to the present invention, it is possible to easily detect the mutation for both the SCN1A gene and CACNA1A gene. Consequently, the kit according to the present invention is useful for a general pediatrician to distinguish a patient of Dravet syndrome who requires treatment by a specialist out of the benign febrile epilepsies, during the initial stage of the disease under the age of one.

[0385] By use of the assessment method and the kit according to the present invention, it is possible to detect with high accuracy a patient of Dravet syndrome at the point in time of under the age of one, which was difficult to detect until now. Moreover, by examining gene abnormalities upon sending the blood taken to an examination center, it is possible to detect Dravet syndrome patients in high accuracy even for a remote personal hospital or the like.

[0386] Moreover, the model animal and cell according to the present invention may be usefully used in the clarification of an onset mechanism of the intractable Dravet syndrome, the development of medicament for Dravet syndrome, and like uses.

[0387] <Primer Sequences>

[0388] Table 10 shows a nucleotide sequence of a primer pair used for amplifying the Scn1a gene and amplifying the Cacn1a gene.

TABLE 10

Scn1a amplification	Sense	5'-TGA CTT TTC TTT CTC TCC GTT TG-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 5
	Antisense	5'-TGG CTG CAA TAA TCA CTT TGT T-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 6
Cacn1a amplification	Sense	5'-TCT CTG TCT CCC CAG GTT TAC-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 7
	Antisense	5'-GTG GCT AAC ACA CAG CTT TGC-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 8

[0389] Tables 11 and 12 show nucleotide sequences of primer pairs used for detecting SCN1A gene genomes.

TABLE 11

Exon 1 amplification	Sense	5'-tcatggcacagttcctgtatc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 9
	Antisense	5'-gcagtaggcaattagcagcaa-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 10
Exon 2 amplification	Sense	5'-tggggcacttttagaaattgtg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 11
	Antisense	5'-tgacaaagatgcaaatgagag-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 12
Exon 3 amplification	Sense	5'-gcagtttgggcttttcaatg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 13
	Antisense	5'-tgagcattgtcctcttgctg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 14
Exon 4 amplification	Sense	5'-agggctacgtttcatttgatg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 15
	Antisense	5'-tgtgctaaattgaaatccagag-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 16
Exon 5 amplification	Sense	5'-CAGCTCTTCGCACTTTCAGA-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 17
	Antisense	5'-TCAAGCAGAGAAGGATGCTGA-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 18

TABLE 11 -continued

Exon 6 amplification	Sense	5'-agcgttgcaaacattcttg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 19
	Antisense	5'-gggatatccagccctcaag-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 20
Exon 7 amplification	Sense	5'-gacaaatacttgtgcctttgaatg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 21
	Antisense	5'-acataatctcatactttatcaaaaacc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 22
Exon 8 amplification	Sense	5'-gaaatggaggtgttgaaaatgc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 23
	Antisense	5'-aatccttggcatcactctgc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 24
Exon 9 amplification	Sense	5'-agtacaggtgctatgaccaac-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 25
	Antisense	5'-tcctcatacaaccacctgctc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 26
Exon 10 amplification	Sense	5'-tctccaaaagccttcattagg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 27
	Antisense	5'-ttctaattctccccctctctcc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 28
Exon 11 amplification	Sense	5'-tcctcattctttaatcccaagg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 29
	Antisense	5'-gccgttctgtagaaactgg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 30
Exon 12 amplification	Sense	5'-gtcagaaatatctgccatcacc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 31
	Antisense	5'-gaatgcactattcccaactcac-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 32
Exon 13 amplification	Sense	5'-tgggctctatgtgtgtctg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 33
	Antisense	5'-ggaagcatgaaggatggttg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 34
Exon 14 amplification	Sense	5'-tacttcgcgtttccacaagg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 35
	Antisense	5'-gctatgcaagaaccctgattg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 36

TABLE 12

Exon 15 amplification	Sense	5'-atgagcctgagacggttagg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 37
	Antisense	5'-atacatgtgccatgctggtg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 38
Exon 16 amplification	Sense	5'-tgctgtggtgtttccttctc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 39
	Antisense	5'-tgtattcataccttccacacc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 40
Exon 17 amplification	Sense	5'-aaaagggttagcacagacaatg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 41
	Antisense	5'-attgggcagatataatcaaagc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 42
Exon 18 amplification	Sense	5'-cacacagctgatgaatgtgc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 43
	Antisense	5'-tgaagggtacactttctgg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 44
Exon 19 amplification	Sense	5'-tctgccctcctattccaatg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 45
	Antisense	5'-gcccttgtcttcagaaatg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 46

TABLE 12 -continued

Exon 20 amplification	Sense	5'-aaaaattacatcctttacatcaaactg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 47
	Antisense	5'-ttttgcatgcatagattttcc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 48
Exon 21 amplification	Sense	5'-tgaaccttgcttttacatatcc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 49
	Antisense	5'-acccatctgggctcataaac-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 50
Exon 22 amplification	Sense	5'-tgtcttggtccaaaatctgtg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 51
	Antisense	5'-ttggctggttatgctttattcg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 52
Exon 23 amplification	Sense	5'-ccctaaaggccaatttcagg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 53
	Antisense	5'-atttggcagagaaaacactcc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 54
Exon 24 amplification	Sense	5'-gagatttgggggtgtttgtc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 55
	Antisense	5'-ggattgtaatgggggtcttc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 56
Exon 25 amplification	Sense	5'-caaaaatcagggccaatgac-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 57
	Antisense	5'-tgattgctgggatgatcttg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 58
Exon 26(1) amplification	Sense	5'-aggactctgaaccttaccttgg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 59
	Antisense	5'-ccatgaatcgctcttccatc-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 60
Exon 26(2) amplification	Sense	5'-tgtgggaacccatctgttg-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 61
	Antisense	5'-gtttgctgacaaggggtcac-3'	SEQ ID
	primer:		NO.: 62

[0390] Tables 13 and 14 show nucleotide sequences of primer pairs used for detecting the CACNA1A gene genome. In Tables 13 and 14, for example, E1F indicates an Exon 1 amplification sense primer, and E1Rv indicates an Exon 1 amplification antisense primer.

TABLE 13

Exon 1 amplification	CACNA1A-E1F:	5'-tctccgcagtcgtagctccag-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 63
	CACNA1A-E1Rv:	5'-agagattctttcacactcctcc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 64
Exon 2 amplification	CACNA1A-E2F:	5'-ttttagaagtcacctgatctggg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 65
	CACNA1A-E2Rv:	5'-gacagagcgagactctggttca-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 66
Exon 3 amplification	CACNA1A-E3F:	5'-gacaagagaactctgcaagagg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 67
	CACNA1A-E3Rv:	5'-atacagctgagacatggagggtg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 68
Exon 4 amplification	CACNA1A-E4F:	5'-ttttatcccgtaggcaggtactg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 69
	CACNA1A-E4Rv:	5'-cctcctgagatgctctgcatag-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 70
Exon 5 amplification	CACNA1A-E5F:	5'-tgtgggtgcttccttcaccattg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 71
	CACNA1A-E5Rv:	5'-cagaggctatttcactcactgc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 72
Exon 6 amplification	CACNA1A-E6F:	5'-ccccaaagccaaacattgatctc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 73
	CACNA1A-E6Rv:	5'-actctgattgtccacacacactg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 74
Exon 7 amplification	CACNA1A-E7F:	5'-cagaaaacgttctctcatttccc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 75
	CACNA1A-E7Rv:	5'-aagcttcaatggcctctacttgg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 76
Exon 8 amplification	CACNA1A-E8F:	5'-gccatactctggctttttctatgc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 77
	CACNA1A-E8Rv:	5'-cgtgatgtcagatcctggcttc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 78
Exon 9 amplification	CACNA1A-E9F:	5'-gttggctattgctactgttgcg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 79
	CACNA1A-E9Rv:	5'-gatccttagaaccagtcacctg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 80

TABLE 13 -continued

Exon 10 amplification	CACNA1A-E10F: 5'-tgatagtgccaccttgaacctc-3' CACNA1A-E10Rv: 5'-tgatgtaatctgccaggacac-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 81 SEQ ID NO.: 82
Exon 11 amplification	CACNA1A-E11F: 5'-ctgcaacagagaactatcagcc-3' CACNA1A-E11Rv: 5'-aagagaagtggaaaaagggtgtg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 83 SEQ ID NO.: 84
Exon 12 amplification	CACNA1A-E12F: 5'-gtagtcttagcatgttgaggc-3' CACNA1A-E12Rv: 5'-atctgtcattccaggcaagagc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 85 SEQ ID NO.: 86
Exon 13~15 amplification	CACNA1A-E13F: 5'-atggatgaatgagggggtcaag-3' CACNA1A-E15Rv: 5'-agcaggcactttcatctgtgac-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 87 SEQ ID NO.: 88
Exon 13~15 amplification	CACNA1A-E13F2: 5'-tccatttgaggaggagtttg-3' CACNA1A-E15Rv: 5'-agcaggcactttcatctgtgac-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 89 SEQ ID NO.: 88
Exon 14~15 amplification	CACNA1A-E14F: 5'-cctccagaaagtgggaaagt-3' CACNA1A-E15Rv: 5'-agcaggcactttcatctgtgac-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 90 SEQ ID NO.: 88
Exon 16~17 amplification	CACNA1A-E16F: 5'-aaggagaagccaacacggagtc-3' CACNA1A-E17Rv: 5'-gggtgtaactttgccagagaaac-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 91 SEQ ID NO.: 92
Exon 18 amplification	CACNA1A-E18F: 5'-agcaggtagccattccaattgg-3' CACNA1A-E18Rv: 5'-aatctgtgcctgggatagtgtg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 93 SEQ ID NO.: 94
Exon 19 amplification (1)	CACNA1A-E19F: 5'-cctgactcagatgctcacagac-3' CACNA1A-E19Rv: 5'-acacagcacgtgctactttggc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 95 SEQ ID NO.: 96
Exon 19 amplification (2)	CACNA1A-E19F2: 5'-gaggacttcctcaggaaacag-3' CACNA1A-E19Rv: 5'-acacagcacgtgctactttggc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 97 SEQ ID NO.: 96
Exon 20 amplification	CACNA1A-E20F: 5'-agatggaatcttagctaggatcc-3' CACNA1A-E20Rv: 5'-aattatctcactgaaccctccac-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 98 SEQ ID NO.: 99
Exon 21 amplification	CACNA1A-E21F: 5'-agaaatgtcagccgttcttgc-3' CACNA1A-E21Rv: 5'-gggtggtcaacactcactcattg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 100 SEQ ID NO.: 101
Exon 22 amplification	CACNA1A-E22F: 5'-tttggtgtgtagggccttg-3' CACNA1A-E22Rv: 5'-aacatcccacccctacctatgag-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 102 SEQ ID NO.: 103

TABLE 14

Exon 23 amplification	CACNA1A-E23F: 5'-cctgcgcaactgtatatagcag-3' CACNA1A-E23Rv: 5'-ctcaacctcctgatctcaagt-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 104 SEQ ID NO.: 105
Exon 24 amplification	CACNA1A-E24F: 5'-cccaaagtgttgatctaagagcc-3' CACNA1A-E24Rv: 5'-aaagccatcgaagctcttctcg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 106 SEQ ID NO.: 107
Exon 25 amplification	CACNA1A-E25F: 5'-caggtgaaatggaccactcttc-3' CACNA1A-E25Rv: 5'-tccttgagcagtgtagaacctg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 108 SEQ ID NO.: 109
Exon 26 amplification	CACNA1A-E26F: 5'-gaatgccaggattgagtccaac-3' CACNA1A-E26Rv: 5'-gaatgtgctggaaagtggagac-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 110 SEQ ID NO.: 111
Exon 27 amplification	CACNA1A-E27F: 5'-cactgcttcccaagcagtcag-3' CACNA1A-E27Rv: 5'-attacaggcgtgagccaccatg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 112 SEQ ID NO.: 113
Exon 28 amplification	CACNA1A-E28F: 5'-tttccctctgttctgttctgc-3' CACNA1A-E28Rv: 5'-ttcggttgggacaatgcttctg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 114 SEQ ID NO.: 115
Exon 29 amplification	CACNA1A-E29F: 5'-ctcaagcaactgtagctgttg-3' CACNA1A-E29Rv: 5'-ttatcagggtagaggcaggaac-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 116 SEQ ID NO.: 117
Exon 30 amplification	CACNA1A-E30F: 5'-gtgaaaagaagagcctagtcg-3' CACNA1A-E30Rv: 5'-atggtaacactcacagggtggg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 118 SEQ ID NO.: 119
Exon 31 amplification	CACNA1A-E31F: 5'-gcccttcgaacaaccataactg-3' CACNA1A-E31Rv: 5'-cctacagccaagccttgggttac-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 120 SEQ ID NO.: 121
Exon 32 amplification	CACNA1A-E32F: 5'-cccattggttttttggcactgg-3' CACNA1A-E32Rv: 5'-ggacagacagacagaggagag-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 122 SEQ ID NO.: 123

TABLE 14 -continued

Exon 33~35 amplification	CACNA1A-E33F: 5'-tggttggttggttcacatgtaggg-3' CACNA1A-E35Rv: 5'-cagaattatcagagcaggtccc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 124 SEQ ID NO.: 125
Exon 36 amplification	CACNA1A-E36F: 5'-tctcagctcccagtaaaaggag-3' CACNA1A-E36Rv: 5'-caacagtgtgtgagttgagacg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 126 SEQ ID NO.: 127
Exon 37 amplification	CACNA1A-E37F: 5'-ggcctctgtgtacatgtctttg-3' CACNA1A-E37Rv: 5'-gggtatgcaagggtgatgattc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 128 SEQ ID NO.: 129
Exon 38 amplification	CACNA1A-E38F: 5'-tggttctccccacctctcttc-3' CACNA1A-E38Rv: 5'-aaaaaaacccagtgccctggacg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 130 SEQ ID NO.: 131
Exon 39 amplification	CACNA1A-E39F: 5'-agaaactgagtactgggacagg-3' CACNA1A-E39Rv: 5'-ggaagagtgaatgaagatccgg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 132 SEQ ID NO.: 133
Exon 40~41 amplification	CACNA1A-E40F: 5'-aaagattggggtctcgttctcg-3' CACNA1A-E41Rv: 5'-ccctcatattccagttggttcc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 134 SEQ ID NO.: 135
Exon 42~44 amplification	CACNA1A-E42F: 5'-gtgtgtgtgtgtgtatactggg-3' CACNA1A-E44Rv: 5'-cagactgcttcagagactgaag-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 136 SEQ ID NO.: 137
Exon 45 amplification	CACNA1A-E45F: 5'-ccgatttctcttgatgccagtg-3' CACNA1A-E45Rv: 5'-agggtgcgattgccaaagaaag-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 138 SEQ ID NO.: 139
Exon 46~47 amplification	CACNA1A-E46F: 5'-acccagagccctgattgatcag-3' CACNA1A-E47Rv: 5'-ttggatggggtatccccttctc-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 140 SEQ ID NO.: 141
Exon 48 amplification	CACNA1A-E48F: 5'-tctcttctctcccaatcccgtg-3' CACNA1A-E48Rv: 5'-tgcccaggagggtctcttttg-3'	SEQ ID NO.: 142 SEQ ID NO.: 143

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0391] As described above, by detecting the presence of a mutation on both α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$, it is possible to obtain data for assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome of a subject who has not yet been subjected to onset of Dravet syndrome, with high accuracy. Hence, it is possible to distinguish a patient of Dravet syndrome that requires treatment by a specialist, out of benign febrile seizure patients, at an initial stage of disease under the age of one. Hence, it is possible to

use not only in the field of diagnosis medical treatment such as medical devices, diagnosis kits and the like, but broadly in the health science and medical field industry.

[0392] Moreover, in the present invention, by introducing a mutation on both of α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$, it is possible to produce a model animal of Dravet syndrome. Such a model animal of Dravet syndrome can be used for development of medicament and treatment methods of Dravet syndrome. Hence, the present invention can be widely used in the industry of life science fields including the pharmaceutical field.

SEQUENCE LISTING

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 152

<210> SEQ ID NO 1

<211> LENGTH: 2009

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

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20 25 30

Lys Ala Lys Asn Pro Lys Pro Asp Lys Lys Asp Asp Asp Glu Asn Gly
35 40 45

Pro Lys Pro Asn Ser Asp Leu Glu Ala Gly Lys Asn Leu Pro Phe Ile
50 55 60

Tyr Gly Asp Ile Pro Pro Glu Met Val Ser Glu Pro Leu Glu Asp Leu
65 70 75 80

-continued

Asp	Pro	Tyr	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Lys	Lys	Thr	Phe	Ile	Val	Leu	Asn	Lys	Gly	
				85					90					95		
Lys	Ala	Ile	Phe	Arg	Phe	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ser	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Thr	
			100					105					110			
Pro	Phe	Asn	Pro	Leu	Arg	Lys	Ile	Ala	Ile	Lys	Ile	Leu	Val	His	Ser	
		115					120					125				
Leu	Phe	Ser	Met	Leu	Ile	Met	Cys	Thr	Ile	Leu	Thr	Asn	Cys	Val	Phe	
		130				135					140					
Met	Thr	Met	Ser	Asn	Pro	Pro	Asp	Trp	Thr	Lys	Asn	Val	Glu	Tyr	Thr	
145					150					155					160	
Phe	Thr	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Glu	Ser	Leu	Ile	Lys	Ile	Ile	Ala	Arg	
				165					170						175	
Gly	Phe	Cys	Leu	Glu	Asp	Phe	Thr	Phe	Leu	Arg	Asp	Pro	Trp	Asn	Trp	
			180					185					190			
Leu	Asp	Phe	Thr	Val	Ile	Thr	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Val	Thr	Glu	Phe	Val	Asp	
		195					200					205				
Leu	Gly	Asn	Val	Ser	Ala	Leu	Arg	Thr	Phe	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	
	210					215					220					
Lys	Thr	Ile	Ser	Val	Ile	Pro	Gly	Leu	Lys	Thr	Ile	Val	Gly	Ala	Leu	
225					230					235					240	
Ile	Gln	Ser	Val	Lys	Lys	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Met	Ile	Leu	Thr	Val	Phe	
				245					250					255		
Cys	Leu	Ser	Val	Phe	Ala	Leu	Ile	Gly	Leu	Gln	Leu	Phe	Met	Gly	Asn	
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<210> SEQ ID NO 3

<211> LENGTH: 2512

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

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Ala Gly Gly Ser Arg Gln Gly Gly Gln Pro Gly Ala Gln Arg Met Tyr
          35          40          45
Lys Gln Ser Met Ala Gln Arg Ala Arg Thr Met Ala Leu Tyr Asn Pro
          50          55          60
Ile Pro Val Arg Gln Asn Cys Leu Thr Val Asn Arg Ser Leu Phe Leu
          65          70          75          80
Phe Ser Glu Asp Asn Val Val Arg Lys Tyr Ala Lys Lys Ile Thr Glu
          85          90          95
Trp Pro Pro Phe Glu Tyr Met Ile Leu Ala Thr Ile Ile Ala Asn Cys
          100         105         110
Ile Val Leu Ala Leu Glu Gln His Leu Pro Asp Asp Asp Lys Thr Pro
          115         120         125

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Met	Ser	Glu	Arg	Leu	Asp	Asp	Thr	Glu	Pro	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Gly	Ile	Phe
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Cys	Phe	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ile	Lys	Ile	Ile	Ala	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ala	Phe	His
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Lys	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Asn	Gly	Trp	Asn	Val	Met	Asp	Phe	Val	Val
				165					170					175	
Val	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ala	Thr	Val	Gly	Thr	Glu	Phe	Asp	Leu	Arg
			180					185					190		
Thr	Leu	Arg	Ala	Val	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	Pro	Leu	Lys	Leu	Val	Ser	Gly
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Ile	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gln	Val	Val	Leu	Lys	Ser	Ile	Met	Lys	Ala	Met	Ile
	210					215					220				
Pro	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ile	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Phe	Phe	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ile	Phe
225					230					235					240
Ala	Ile	Ile	Gly	Leu	Glu	Phe	Tyr	Met	Gly	Lys	Phe	His	Thr	Thr	Cys
				245					250					255	
Phe	Glu	Glu	Gly	Thr	Asp	Asp	Ile	Gln	Gly	Glu	Ser	Pro	Ala	Pro	Cys
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Gly	Thr	Glu	Glu	Pro	Ala	Arg	Thr	Cys	Pro	Asn	Gly	Thr	Lys	Cys	Gln
		275					280					285			
Pro	Tyr	Trp	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asn	Asn	Gly	Ile	Thr	Gln	Phe	Asp	Asn	Ile
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Leu	Phe	Ala	Val	Leu	Thr	Val	Phe	Gln	Cys	Ile	Thr	Met	Glu	Gly	Trp
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Thr	Asp	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Asn	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asn	Thr	Trp	Asn
				325					330					335	
Trp	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ile	Ile	Gly	Ser	Phe	Phe	Met	Leu
			340				345						350		
Asn	Leu	Val	Leu	Gly	Val	Leu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Glu	Arg	Glu
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Arg	Val	Glu	Asn	Arg	Arg	Ala	Phe	Leu	Lys	Leu	Arg	Arg	Gln	Gln	Gln
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385					390					395					400
Glu	Val	Ile	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Asp	Gly	Glu	Gln	Arg	His	Pro
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Phe	Asp	Gly	Ala	Leu	Arg	Arg	Thr	Thr	Ile	Lys	Lys	Ser	Lys	Thr	Asp
			420					425					430		
Leu	Leu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Gln	Leu	Ala	Asp	Ile	Ala	Ser
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Val	Gly	Ser	Pro	Phe	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ala	Lys	Leu	Glu
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Asn	Ser	Thr	Phe	Phe	His	Lys	Lys	Glu	Arg	Arg	Met	Arg	Phe	Tyr	Ile
465					470					475					480
Arg	Arg	Met	Val	Lys	Thr	Gln	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Val	Leu	Ser	Leu
				485					490					495	
Val	Ala	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Cys	Val	Ala	Ile	Val	His	Tyr	Asn	Gln	Pro
			500					505					510		
Glu	Trp	Leu	Ser	Asp	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Ala	Glu	Phe	Ile	Phe	Leu	Gly
		515					520					525			
Leu	Phe	Met	Ser	Glu	Met	Phe	Ile	Lys	Met	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Gly	Thr	Arg

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Pro Tyr Phe His Ser Ser Phe Asn Cys Phe Asp Cys Gly Val Ile Ile 545 550 555 560		
Gly Ser Ile Phe Glu Val Ile Trp Ala Val Ile Lys Pro Gly Thr Ser 565 570 575		
Phe Gly Ile Ser Val Leu Arg Ala Leu Arg Leu Leu Arg Ile Phe Lys 580 585 590		
Val Thr Lys Tyr Trp Ala Ser Leu Arg Asn Leu Val Val Ser Leu Leu 595 600 605		
Asn Ser Met Lys Ser Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Phe Leu Phe 610 615 620		
Ile Val Val Phe Ala Leu Leu Gly Met Gln Leu Phe Gly Gly Gln Phe 625 630 635 640		
Asn Phe Asp Glu Gly Thr Pro Pro Thr Asn Phe Asp Thr Phe Pro Ala 645 650 655		
Ala Ile Met Thr Val Phe Gln Ile Leu Thr Gly Glu Asp Trp Asn Glu 660 665 670		
Val Met Tyr Asp Gly Ile Lys Ser Gln Gly Gly Val Gln Gly Gly Met 675 680 685		
Val Phe Ser Ile Tyr Phe Ile Val Leu Thr Leu Phe Gly Asn Tyr Thr 690 695 700		
Leu Leu Asn Val Phe Leu Ala Ile Ala Val Asp Asn Leu Ala Asn Ala 705 710 715 720		
Gln Glu Leu Thr Lys Val Glu Ala Asp Glu Gln Glu Glu Glu Ala 725 730 735		
Ala Asn Gln Lys Leu Ala Leu Gln Lys Ala Lys Glu Val Ala Glu Val 740 745 750		
Ser Pro Leu Ser Ala Ala Asn Met Ser Ile Ala Val Lys Glu Gln Gln 755 760 765		
Lys Asn Gln Lys Pro Ala Lys Ser Val Trp Glu Gln Arg Thr Ser Glu 770 775 780		
Met Arg Lys Gln Asn Leu Leu Ala Ser Arg Glu Ala Leu Tyr Asn Glu 785 790 795 800		
Met Asp Pro Asp Glu Arg Trp Lys Ala Ala Tyr Thr Arg His Leu Arg 805 810 815		
Pro Asp Met Lys Thr His Leu Asp Arg Pro Leu Val Val Asp Pro Gln 820 825 830		
Glu Asn Arg Asn Asn Asn Thr Asn Lys Ser Arg Ala Ala Glu Pro Thr 835 840 845		
Val Asp Gln Arg Leu Gly Gln Gln Arg Ala Glu Asp Phe Leu Arg Lys 850 855 860		
Gln Ala Arg Tyr His Asp Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Ser Gly Ser Ala Gly 865 870 875 880		
Leu Asp Ala Arg Arg Pro Trp Ala Gly Ser Gln Glu Ala Glu Leu Ser 885 890 895		
Arg Glu Gly Pro Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ser Asp His His Ala Arg Glu Gly 900 905 910		
Ser Leu Glu Gln Pro Gly Phe Trp Glu Gly Glu Ala Glu Arg Gly Lys 915 920 925		
Ala Gly Asp Pro His Arg Arg His Val His Arg Gln Gly Gly Ser Arg 930 935 940		

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Arg	His	Arg	Ala	His	Arg	Arg	Pro	Gly	Glu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Glu	Asp	Lys
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Ala	Glu	Arg	Arg	Ala	Arg	His	Arg	Glu	Gly	Ser	Arg	Pro	Ala	Arg	Gly
				980					985					990	
Gly	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asp	Gly	Gly	Glu	Arg	Arg	Arg	Arg
				995			1000						1005		
His	Arg	His	Gly	Ala	Pro	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ala	Arg	Arg	
	1010						1015					1020			
Glu	Asp	Lys	Glu	Arg	Arg	His	Arg	Arg	Arg	Lys	Glu	Asn	Gln	Gly	
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Ser	Gly	Val	Pro	Val	Ser	Gly	Pro	Asn	Leu	Ser	Thr	Thr	Arg	Pro	
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Ile	Gln	Gln	Asp	Leu	Gly	Arg	Gln	Asp	Pro	Pro	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp	
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Ala	Pro	His	Gly	Ser	Leu	Gly	His	Ala	Gly	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ser	Pro	
	1085						1090					1095			
Ala	Lys	Met	Gly	Asn	Ser	Thr	Asp	Pro	Gly	Pro	Met	Leu	Ala	Ile	
	1100						1105					1110			
Pro	Ala	Met	Ala	Thr	Asn	Pro	Gln	Asn	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg	Arg	Thr	
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Ile	Pro	Pro	Ala	Cys	Pro	Pro	Pro	Leu	Asn	His	Thr	Val	Val	Gln	
	1175						1180					1185			
Val	Asn	Lys	Asn	Ala	Asn	Pro	Asp	Pro	Leu	Pro	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu	
	1190						1195					1200			
Glu	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Asp	Asp	Arg	Gly	Glu	Asp	Gly	Pro	
	1205						1210					1215			
Lys	Pro	Met	Pro	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Met	Phe	Ile	Leu	Ser	Thr	Thr	
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	1235						1240					1245			
Phe	Glu	Met	Cys	Ile	Leu	Met	Val	Ile	Ala	Met	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ala	
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Gly	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Arg	Asp	Leu	Trp	Asn	Ile	Leu	Asp	Phe	Ile	Val	
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Val	Ser	Gly	Ala	Leu	Val	Ala	Phe	Ala	Phe	Thr	Gly	Asn	Ser	Lys	
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Leu Arg Pro Leu Lys Thr Ile Lys Arg Leu Pro Lys Leu Lys Ala	1355	1360	1365
Val Phe Asp Cys Val Val Asn Ser Leu Lys Asn Val Phe Asn Ile	1370	1375	1380
Leu Ile Val Tyr Met Leu Phe Met Phe Ile Phe Ala Val Val Ala	1385	1390	1395
Val Gln Leu Phe Lys Gly Lys Phe Phe His Cys Thr Asp Glu Ser	1400	1405	1410
Lys Glu Phe Glu Lys Asp Cys Arg Gly Lys Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Glu	1415	1420	1425
Lys Asn Glu Val Lys Ala Arg Asp Arg Glu Trp Lys Lys Tyr Glu	1430	1435	1440
Phe His Tyr Asp Asn Val Leu Trp Ala Leu Leu Thr Leu Phe Thr	1445	1450	1455
Val Ser Thr Gly Glu Gly Trp Pro Gln Val Leu Lys His Ser Val	1460	1465	1470
Asp Ala Thr Phe Glu Asn Gln Gly Pro Ser Pro Gly Tyr Arg Met	1475	1480	1485
Glu Met Ser Ile Phe Tyr Val Val Tyr Phe Val Val Phe Pro Phe	1490	1495	1500
Phe Phe Val Asn Ile Phe Val Ala Leu Ile Ile Ile Thr Phe Gln	1505	1510	1515
Glu Gln Gly Asp Lys Met Met Glu Glu Tyr Ser Leu Glu Lys Asn	1520	1525	1530
Glu Arg Ala Cys Ile Asp Phe Ala Ile Ser Ala Lys Pro Leu Thr	1535	1540	1545
Arg His Met Pro Gln Asn Lys Gln Ser Phe Gln Tyr Arg Met Trp	1550	1555	1560
Gln Phe Val Val Ser Pro Pro Phe Glu Tyr Thr Ile Met Ala Met	1565	1570	1575
Ile Ala Leu Asn Thr Ile Val Leu Met Met Lys Phe Tyr Gly Ala	1580	1585	1590
Ser Val Ala Tyr Glu Asn Ala Leu Arg Val Phe Asn Ile Val Phe	1595	1600	1605
Thr Ser Leu Phe Ser Leu Glu Cys Val Leu Lys Val Met Ala Phe	1610	1615	1620
Gly Ile Leu Asn Tyr Phe Arg Asp Ala Trp Asn Ile Phe Asp Phe	1625	1630	1635
Val Thr Val Leu Gly Ser Ile Thr Asp Ile Leu Val Thr Glu Phe	1640	1645	1650
Gly Asn Pro Asn Asn Phe Ile Asn Leu Ser Phe Leu Arg Leu Phe	1655	1660	1665
Arg Ala Ala Arg Leu Ile Lys Leu Leu Arg Gln Gly Tyr Thr Ile	1670	1675	1680
Arg Ile Leu Leu Trp Thr Phe Val Gln Ser Phe Lys Ala Leu Pro	1685	1690	1695
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1760	1765	1770
Lys Pro Cys Asp Lys Asn	Ser Gly Ile Leu Thr	Arg Glu Cys Gly
1775	1780	1785
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1790	1795	1800
Ser Phe Leu Met Leu Asn	Leu Phe Val Ala Val	Ile Met Asp Asn
1805	1810	1815
Phe Glu Tyr Leu Thr Arg	Asp Ser Ser Ile Leu	Gly Pro His His
1820	1825	1830
Leu Asp Glu Tyr Val Arg	Val Trp Ala Glu Tyr	Asp Pro Ala Ala
1835	1840	1845
Trp Gly Arg Met Pro Tyr	Leu Asp Met Tyr Gln	Met Leu Arg His
1850	1855	1860
Met Ser Pro Pro Leu Gly	Leu Gly Lys Lys Cys	Pro Ala Arg Val
1865	1870	1875
Ala Tyr Lys Arg Leu Leu	Arg Met Asp Leu Pro	Val Ala Asp Asp
1880	1885	1890
Asn Thr Val His Phe Asn	Ser Thr Leu Met Ala	Leu Ile Arg Thr
1895	1900	1905
Ala Leu Asp Ile Lys Ile	Ala Lys Gly Gly Ala	Asp Lys Gln Gln
1910	1915	1920
Met Asp Ala Glu Leu Arg	Lys Glu Met Met Ala	Ile Trp Pro Asn
1925	1930	1935
Leu Ser Gln Lys Thr Leu	Asp Leu Leu Val Thr	Pro His Lys Ser
1940	1945	1950
Thr Asp Leu Thr Val Gly	Lys Ile Tyr Ala Ala	Met Met Ile Met
1955	1960	1965
Glu Tyr Tyr Arg Gln Ser	Lys Ala Lys Lys Leu	Gln Ala Met Arg
1970	1975	1980
Glu Glu Gln Asp Arg Thr	Pro Leu Met Phe Gln	Arg Met Glu Pro
1985	1990	1995
Pro Ser Pro Thr Gln Glu	Gly Gly Pro Gly Gln	Asn Ala Leu Pro
2000	2005	2010
Ser Thr Gln Leu Asp Pro	Gly Gly Ala Leu Met	Ala His Glu Ser
2015	2020	2025
Gly Leu Lys Glu Ser Pro	Ser Trp Val Thr Gln	Arg Ala Gln Glu
2030	2035	2040
Met Phe Gln Lys Thr Gly	Thr Trp Ser Pro Glu	Gln Gly Pro Pro
2045	2050	2055
Thr Asp Met Pro Asn Ser	Gln Pro Asn Ser Gln	Ser Val Glu Met
2060	2065	2070
Arg Glu Met Gly Arg Asp	Gly Tyr Ser Asp Ser	Glu His Tyr Leu
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Pro Met Glu Gly Gln Gly	Arg Ala Ala Ser Met	Pro Arg Leu Pro
2090	2095	2100

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Leu Gly	Pro Lys Ala Arg	Arg	Leu Asp Asp Tyr	Ser	Leu Glu Arg
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Val Pro	Pro Glu Glu Asn	Gln	Arg His His Gln	Arg	Arg Arg Asp
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Arg Ser	His Arg Ala Ser	Glu	Arg Ser Leu Gly	Arg	Tyr Thr Asp
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His His	Pro Pro Pro Pro	Asp	Lys Asp Arg Tyr	Ala	Gln Glu Arg
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Pro Asp	His Gly Arg Ala	Arg	Ala Arg Asp Gln	Arg	Trp Ser Arg
2240		2245		2250	
Ser Pro	Ser Glu Gly Arg	Glu	His Met Ala His	Arg	Gln Gly Ser
2255		2260		2265	
Ser Ser	Val Ser Gly Ser	Pro	Ala Pro Ser Thr	Ser	Gly Thr Ser
2270		2275		2280	
Thr Pro	Arg Arg Gly Arg	Arg	Gln Leu Pro Gln	Thr	Pro Ser Thr
2285		2290		2295	
Pro Arg	Pro His Val Ser	Tyr	Ser Pro Val Ile	Arg	Lys Ala Gly
2300		2305		2310	
Gly Ser	Gly Pro Pro Gln	Gln	Gln Gln Gln Gln	Gln	Gln Gln Gln
2315		2320		2325	
Gln Gln	Gln Ala Val Ala	Arg	Pro Gly Arg Ala	Ala	Thr Ser Gly
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Pro Arg	Arg Tyr Pro Gly	Pro	Thr Ala Glu Pro	Leu	Ala Gly Asp
2345		2350		2355	
Arg Pro	Pro Thr Gly Gly	His	Ser Ser Gly Arg	Ser	Pro Arg Met
2360		2365		2370	
Glu Arg	Arg Val Pro Gly	Pro	Ala Arg Ser Glu	Ser	Pro Arg Ala
2375		2380		2385	
Cys Arg	His Gly Gly Ala	Arg	Trp Pro Ala Ser	Gly	Pro His Val
2390		2395		2400	
Ser Glu	Gly Pro Pro Gly	Pro	Arg His His Gly	Tyr	Tyr Arg Gly
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Ser Asp	Tyr Asp Glu Ala	Asp	Gly Pro Gly Ser	Gly	Gly Gly Glu
2420		2425		2430	
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<210> SEQ ID NO 37
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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

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atgagcctga gacggtagg 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 38
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Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

atacatgtgc catgctggtg 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 39
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 39

tgctgtggtg tttccttctc 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 40
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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 40

tgtattcata ccttcccaca cc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 41
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<212> TYPE: DNA
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 41

aaaagggtta gcacagacaa tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 42
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Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

attgggcaga tataatcaaa gc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 43
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 43

cacacagctg atgaatgtgc

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<210> SEQ ID NO 44

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<212> TYPE: DNA

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<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 44

tgaagggtca cactttctgg

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<211> LENGTH: 20

<212> TYPE: DNA

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<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 45

tctgccctcc tattccaatg

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<210> SEQ ID NO 46

<211> LENGTH: 20

<212> TYPE: DNA

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<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 46

gcccttgtct tccagaaatg

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<210> SEQ ID NO 47

<211> LENGTH: 27

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 47

aaaaattaca tcctttacat caaactg

27

<210> SEQ ID NO 48

<211> LENGTH: 21

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 48

ttttgcatgc atagattttc c

21

<210> SEQ ID NO 49

<211> LENGTH: 22

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 49

tgaaccttgc ttttacatat cc

22

<210> SEQ ID NO 50

<211> LENGTH: 20

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

acccatctgg gctcataaac

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<210> SEQ ID NO 51

<211> LENGTH: 21

<212> TYPE: DNA

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 51

tgtcttggtc caaaatctgt g

21

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<211> LENGTH: 22

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 52

ttggtcgttt atgctttatt cg

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<210> SEQ ID NO 53

<211> LENGTH: 20

<212> TYPE: DNA

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 53

ccctaaaggc caatttcagg

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<210> SEQ ID NO 54

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<212> TYPE: DNA

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Oligonucleotide

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atttggcaga gaaaacactc c

21

<210> SEQ ID NO 55

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Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 55

gagatttggg ggtgtttgtc 20

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Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 56

ggattgtaat ggggtgcttc 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 57
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Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 57

caaaaatcag ggccaatgac 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 58
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<212> TYPE: DNA
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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 58

tgattgctgg gatgatcttg 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 59
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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 59

aggactctga accttacctt gg 22

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Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 60

ccatgaatcg ctcttccatc 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 61
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<220> FEATURE:

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 61

tgtgggaacc catctgttg 19

<210> SEQ ID NO 62

<211> LENGTH: 20

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 62

gtttgctgac aaggggtcac 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 63

<211> LENGTH: 21

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 63

tctccgcagt cgtagctcca g 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 64

<211> LENGTH: 22

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 64

agagattctt tcacactcct cc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 65

<211> LENGTH: 22

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 65

tttagaagtc acctgatctg gg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 66

<211> LENGTH: 22

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 66

gacagagcga gactctggtt ca 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 67

<211> LENGTH: 22

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 67

gacaagagaa ctctgcaaga gg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 68
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 68

atacagctga gacatggagg tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 69
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
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Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 69

tttatcccggt gaggcaggta ctg 23

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<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 70

cctcctgaga tgctctgcat ag 22

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<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

tgtggtgctt ccttcacat tg 22

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<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 72

cagaggctat ttcactcact gc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 73
<211> LENGTH: 23
<212> TYPE: DNA

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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 73

ccccaaagcc aaacattgat ctc 23

<210> SEQ ID NO 74
<211> LENGTH: 23
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 74

actctgattg tccacacaca ctg 23

<210> SEQ ID NO 75
<211> LENGTH: 23
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 75

cagaaaaacgt tcctccattt ccc 23

<210> SEQ ID NO 76
<211> LENGTH: 23
<212> TYPE: DNA
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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 76

aagcttcaat ggcctctact tgg 23

<210> SEQ ID NO 77
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<212> TYPE: DNA
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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 77

gccatactct ggcttttcta tgc 23

<210> SEQ ID NO 78
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<212> TYPE: DNA
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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 78

cgtgatgtca gatcctggct tc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 79
<211> LENGTH: 22

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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 79

gttggtatt gctactgttg cg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 80
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 80

gataccttaga accagtcacc tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 81
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 81

tgatagtgcc accttgaacc tc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 82
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 82

tgatgtaatc tgcccaggac ac 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 83
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 83

ctgcaacaga gaactatcag cc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 84
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 84

aagagaagtg gaaaaagggt gtg 23

<210> SEQ ID NO 85

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<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 85

gtagttctag catgttgag gc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 86
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
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Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 86

atctgtcatt ccaggcaaga gc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 87
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<220> FEATURE:
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Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 87

atggatgaat gagggggtca ag 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 88
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 88

agcaggcact ttcattgtg ac 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 89
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 89

tccatttga gggaggagt tg 22

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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 90

cctccagaaa gttgggaaag tg 22

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<210> SEQ ID NO 91
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
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Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 91

aaggagaagc caacacggag tc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 92
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<212> TYPE: DNA
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<400> SEQUENCE: 92

ggtggttaact ttgccagaga aac 23

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<220> FEATURE:
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Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 93

agcaggtacc cattccaatt gg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 94
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 94

aatctgtgcc tgggatagtg tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 95
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 95

cctgactcag atgctcacag ac 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 96
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 96

acacagcacg tgctactttg gc 22

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<210> SEQ ID NO 97
<211> LENGTH: 21
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 97

gaggacttcc tcaggaaaca g 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 98
<211> LENGTH: 23
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 98

agatggaatc ttagctagga tcc 23

<210> SEQ ID NO 99
<211> LENGTH: 23
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 99

aattatctca ctgaaccctc cac 23

<210> SEQ ID NO 100
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 100

agaaatgtca gccgcttctt gc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 101
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 101

ggtggtcaac actcactcat tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 102
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 102

tttgttgtgt aggaggcctt gg 22

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<210> SEQ ID NO 103
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 103

aacatccac cctacctatg ag 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 104
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 104

cctgcgcaac tgtatatagc ag 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 105
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 105

ctcaacctcc tgatctcaag tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 106
<211> LENGTH: 23
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 106

cccaaagttt ggatctaaga gcc 23

<210> SEQ ID NO 107
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 107

aaagccatcg aagctcttcc tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 108
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 108

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caggtgaaat ggaccactct tc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 109
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 109

tccttgagca gtgtacaacc tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 110
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 110

gaatgccagg attgagtcca ac 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 111
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 111

gaatgtgctg gaaagtggag ac 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 112
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 112

cactgcttcc caagcagtct ag 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 113
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 113

attacaggcg tgagccacca tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 114
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 114

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tttcctcttg ttctgttct gc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 115
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 115

ttcggttggg acaatgcttc tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 116
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 116

ctcaagcaac ttagctgtt gg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 117
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 117

ttatcagggt agaggcagga ac 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 118
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 118

gtgaaaagaa gagcctagtc cg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 119
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 119

atggtaacac tcacagggtg gg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 120
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

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gcccttcgaa caaccataac tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 121

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<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
Oligonucleotide

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cctacagcca agctttggtt ac 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 122

<211> LENGTH: 22

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
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<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
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ggacagacag acagaggaga g 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 124

<211> LENGTH: 22

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
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tgttggttg cttcatgtag gg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 125

<211> LENGTH: 22

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
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<210> SEQ ID NO 127

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caacagtgtc gagtttgaga cg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 128

<211> LENGTH: 22

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<400> SEQUENCE: 128

ggcctctgtg tacatgtctt tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 129

<211> LENGTH: 22

<212> TYPE: DNA

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gggtatgcaa gggatgatgat tc 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 130

<211> LENGTH: 21

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tgtttctccc cactctctt c 21

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aaaaaaaccc agtgcctgga cg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 132

<211> LENGTH: 22

<212> TYPE: DNA

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized Oligonucleotide

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gtgtgtgtgt gtgtatactg gg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 137

<211> LENGTH: 22

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<210> SEQ ID NO 138

<211> LENGTH: 22

<212> TYPE: DNA

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<220> FEATURE:

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
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<400> SEQUENCE: 138

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<210> SEQ ID NO 139

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<210> SEQ ID NO 140

<211> LENGTH: 22

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
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<210> SEQ ID NO 141

<211> LENGTH: 22

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<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
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<400> SEQUENCE: 141

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<210> SEQ ID NO 142

<211> LENGTH: 21

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
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<400> SEQUENCE: 142

tctcttctc ccaatcccg t 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 143

<211> LENGTH: 21

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized
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<400> SEQUENCE: 143

tgcccaggag ggtctctttt g 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 144

<211> LENGTH: 2009

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus

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<400> SEQUENCE: 144

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Phe Thr Arg Glu Ser Leu Ala Ala Ile Glu Arg Arg Ile Ala Glu Glu
 20           25           30

Lys Ala Lys Asn Pro Lys Pro Asp Lys Lys Asp Asp Asp Glu Asn Gly
 35           40           45

Pro Lys Pro Asn Ser Asp Leu Glu Ala Gly Lys Asn Leu Pro Phe Ile
 50           55           60

Tyr Gly Asp Ile Pro Pro Glu Met Val Ser Glu Pro Leu Glu Asp Leu
 65           70           75           80

Asp Pro Tyr Tyr Ile Asn Lys Lys Thr Phe Ile Val Leu Asn Lys Gly
 85           90           95

Lys Ala Ile Phe Arg Phe Ser Ala Thr Ser Ala Leu Tyr Ile Leu Thr
100           105           110

Pro Phe Asn Pro Leu Arg Lys Ile Ala Ile Lys Ile Leu Val His Ser
115           120           125

Leu Phe Ser Met Leu Ile Met Cys Thr Ile Leu Thr Asn Cys Val Phe
130           135           140

Met Thr Met Ser Asn Pro Pro Asp Trp Thr Lys Asn Val Glu Tyr Thr
145           150           155           160

Phe Thr Gly Ile Tyr Thr Phe Glu Ser Leu Ile Lys Ile Ile Ala Arg
165           170           175

Gly Phe Cys Leu Glu Asp Phe Thr Phe Leu Arg Asp Pro Trp Asn Trp
180           185           190

Leu Asp Phe Thr Val Ile Thr Phe Ala Tyr Val Thr Glu Phe Val Asp
195           200           205

Leu Gly Asn Val Ser Ala Leu Arg Thr Phe Arg Val Leu Arg Ala Leu
210           215           220

Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Ile Pro Gly Leu Lys Thr Ile Val Gly Ala Leu
225           230           235           240

Ile Gln Ser Val Lys Lys Leu Ser Asp Val Met Ile Leu Thr Val Phe
245           250           255

Cys Leu Ser Val Phe Ala Leu Ile Gly Leu Gln Leu Phe Met Gly Asn
260           265           270

Leu Arg Asn Lys Cys Val Gln Trp Pro Pro Thr Asn Ala Ser Leu Glu
275           280           285

Glu His Ser Ile Glu Lys Asn Val Thr Thr Asp Tyr Asn Gly Thr Leu
290           295           300

Val Asn Glu Thr Val Phe Glu Phe Asp Trp Lys Ser Tyr Ile Gln Asp
305           310           315           320

Ser Arg Tyr His Tyr Phe Leu Glu Gly Val Leu Asp Ala Leu Leu Cys
325           330           335

Gly Asn Ser Ser Asp Ala Gly Gln Cys Pro Glu Gly Tyr Met Cys Val
340           345           350

Lys Ala Gly Arg Asn Pro Asn Tyr Gly Tyr Thr Ser Phe Asp Thr Phe
355           360           365

Ser Trp Ala Phe Leu Ser Leu Phe Arg Leu Met Thr Gln Asp Phe Trp
370           375           380

Glu Asn Leu Tyr Gln Leu Thr Leu Arg Ala Ala Gly Lys Thr Tyr Met
385           390           395           400

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Ile	Phe	Phe	Val	Leu	Val	Ile	Phe	Leu	Gly	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Asn	
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Leu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Val	Val	Ala	Met	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ala	
			420					425					430			
Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Gln	Lys	Glu	Ala	Glu	Phe	Gln	Gln	Met	Leu	
		435					440					445				
Glu	Gln	Leu	Lys	Lys	Gln	Gln	Glu	Ala	Ala	Gln	Gln	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	
	450					455					460					
Thr	Ala	Ser	Glu	His	Ser	Arg	Glu	Pro	Ser	Ala	Ala	Gly	Arg	Leu	Ser	
465					470				475					480		
Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser	Lys	Leu	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ser	Ala	Lys	Glu	
				485				490						495		
Arg	Arg	Asn	Arg	Arg	Lys	Lys	Arg	Lys	Gln	Lys	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gly	Gly	
		500					505						510			
Glu	Glu	Lys	Asp	Asp	Asp	Glu	Phe	His	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ser	Glu	Asp	Ser	
		515					520					525				
Ile	Arg	Arg	Lys	Gly	Phe	Arg	Phe	Ser	Ile	Glu	Gly	Asn	Arg	Leu	Thr	
	530				535						540					
Tyr	Glu	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Pro	His	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ile	Arg	
545					550					555				560		
Gly	Ser	Leu	Phe	Ser	Pro	Arg	Arg	Asn	Ser	Arg	Thr	Ser	Leu	Phe	Ser	
			565					570						575		
Phe	Arg	Gly	Arg	Ala	Lys	Asp	Val	Gly	Ser	Glu	Asn	Asp	Phe	Ala	Asp	
			580					585					590			
Asp	Glu	His	Ser	Thr	Phe	Glu	Asp	Asn	Glu	Ser	Arg	Arg	Asp	Ser	Leu	
		595					600					605				
Phe	Val	Pro	Arg	Arg	His	Gly	Glu	Arg	Arg	Asn	Ser	Asn	Leu	Ser	Gln	
	610					615					620					
Thr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ser	Arg	Met	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Pro	Ala	Asn	Gly	Lys	
625					630					635				640		
Met	His	Ser	Thr	Val	Asp	Cys	Asn	Gly	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Gly	Gly	
			645					650						655		
Pro	Ser	Val	Pro	Thr	Ser	Pro	Val	Gly	Gln	Leu	Leu	Pro	Glu	Val	Ile	
		660						665					670			
Ile	Asp	Lys	Pro	Ala	Thr	Asp	Asp	Asn	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr	Glu	Thr	Glu	
		675					680					685				
Met	Arg	Lys	Arg	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Phe	His	Val	Ser	Met	Asp	Phe	Leu	
	690					695				700						
Glu	Asp	Pro	Ser	Gln	Arg	Gln	Arg	Ala	Met	Ser	Ile	Ala	Ser	Ile	Leu	
705					710					715				720		
Thr	Asn	Thr	Val	Glu	Glu	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Arg	Gln	Lys	Cys	Pro	Pro	
			725					730						735		
Cys	Trp	Tyr	Lys	Phe	Ser	Asn	Ile	Phe	Leu	Ile	Trp	Asp	Cys	Ser	Pro	
		740					745						750			
Tyr	Trp	Leu	Lys	Val	Lys	His	Ile	Val	Asn	Leu	Val	Val	Met	Asp	Pro	
		755				760						765				
Phe	Val	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Ile	Cys	Ile	Val	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Phe	
	770					775					780					
Met	Ala	Met	Glu	His	Tyr	Pro	Met	Thr	Glu	His	Phe	Asn	His	Val	Leu	
785					790					795				800		
Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Leu	Val	Phe	Thr	Gly	Ile	Phe	Thr	Ala	Glu	Met	Phe	

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805					810					815					
Leu	Lys	Ile	Ile	Ala	Met	Asp	Pro	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Gln	Glu	Gly	Trp
			820					825					830		
Asn	Ile	Phe	Asp	Gly	Phe	Ile	Val	Thr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Val	Glu	Leu	Gly
			835					840					845		
Leu	Ala	Asn	Val	Glu	Gly	Leu	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Ser	Phe	Arg	Leu	Leu
			850					855					860		
Arg	Val	Phe	Lys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Ser	Trp	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asn	Met	Leu	Ile
			865					870					875		880
Lys	Ile	Ile	Gly	Asn	Ser	Val	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asn	Leu	Thr	Leu	Val
			885					890					895		
Leu	Ala	Ile	Ile	Val	Phe	Ile	Phe	Ala	Val	Val	Gly	Met	Gln	Leu	Phe
			900					905					910		
Gly	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Cys	Val	Cys	Lys	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asp	Cys	Lys
			915					920					925		
Leu	Pro	Arg	Trp	His	Met	Asn	Asp	Phe	Phe	His	Ser	Phe	Leu	Ile	Val
			930					935					940		
Phe	Arg	Val	Leu	Cys	Gly	Glu	Trp	Ile	Glu	Thr	Met	Trp	Asp	Cys	Met
			945					950					955		960
Glu	Val	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ala	Met	Cys	Leu	Thr	Val	Phe	Met	Met	Val	Met
			965					970					975		
Val	Ile	Arg	Asn	Leu	Val	Val	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu
			980					985					990		
Ser	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ala	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ala	Ala	Thr	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asn	Glu
			995					1000					1005		
Met	Asn	Asn	Leu	Gln	Ile	Ala	Val	Asp	Arg	Met	His	Lys	Gly	Val	
			1010					1015					1020		
Ala	Tyr	Val	Lys	Arg	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Phe	Ile	Gln	Gln	Ser	Phe	
			1025					1030					1035		
Val	Arg	Lys	Gln	Lys	Ile	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ile	Lys	Pro	Leu	Asp	Asp	
			1040					1045					1050		
Leu	Asn	Asn	Arg	Lys	Asp	Asn	Cys	Thr	Ser	Asn	His	Thr	Thr	Glu	
			1055					1060					1065		
Ile	Gly	Lys	Asp	Leu	Asp	Cys	Leu	Lys	Asp	Val	Asn	Gly	Thr	Thr	
			1070					1075					1080		
Ser	Gly	Ile	Gly	Thr	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Asp	
			1085					1090					1095		
Glu	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Met	Ser	Phe	Ile	Asn	Asn	Pro	Ser	Leu	Thr	Val	
			1100					1105					1110		
Thr	Val	Pro	Ile	Ala	Val	Gly	Glu	Ser	Asp	Phe	Glu	Asn	Leu	Asn	
			1115					1120					1125		
Thr	Glu	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ser	Asp	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Lys	Glu	
			1130					1135					1140		
Lys	Leu	Asn	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ser	Thr	Val	Asp	
			1145					1150					1155		
Ile	Gly	Ala	Pro	Ala	Glu	Glu	Gln	Pro	Val	Met	Glu	Pro	Glu	Glu	
			1160					1165					1170		
Thr	Leu	Glu	Pro	Glu	Ala	Cys	Phe	Thr	Glu	Gly	Cys	Val	Gln	Arg	
			1175					1180					1185		
Phe	Lys	Cys	Cys	Gln	Ile	Ser	Val	Glu	Glu	Gly	Arg	Gly	Lys	Gln	
			1190					1195					1200		

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Trp	Trp	Asn	Leu	Arg	Arg	Thr	Cys	Phe	Arg	Ile	Val	Glu	His	Asn
1205						1210					1215			
Trp	Phe	Glu	Thr	Phe	Ile	Val	Phe	Met	Ile	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gly
1220						1225					1230			
Ala	Leu	Ala	Phe	Glu	Asp	Ile	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Gln	Arg	Lys	Thr	Ile
1235						1240					1245			
Lys	Thr	Met	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Lys	Val	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Ile	Phe
1250						1255					1260			
Ile	Leu	Glu	Met	Leu	Leu	Lys	Trp	Val	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Gln	Thr
1265						1270					1275			
Tyr	Phe	Thr	Asn	Ala	Trp	Cys	Trp	Leu	Asp	Phe	Leu	Ile	Val	Asp
1280						1285					1290			
Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ala	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Glu
1295						1300					1305			
Leu	Gly	Ala	Ile	Lys	Ser	Leu	Arg	Thr	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Arg	Pro
1310						1315					1320			
Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ser	Arg	Phe	Glu	Gly	Met	Arg	Val	Val	Val	Asn
1325						1330					1335			
Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ile	Pro	Ser	Ile	Met	Asn	Val	Leu	Leu	Val
1340						1345					1350			
Cys	Leu	Ile	Phe	Trp	Leu	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ile	Met	Gly	Val	Asn	Leu
1355						1360					1365			
Phe	Ala	Gly	Lys	Phe	Tyr	His	Cys	Val	Asn	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly	Asp
1370						1375					1380			
Thr	Phe	Glu	Ile	Thr	Glu	Val	Asn	Asn	His	Ser	Asp	Cys	Leu	Lys
1385						1390					1395			
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1400						1405					1410			
Asn	Phe	Asp	Asn	Val	Gly	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Gln	Val
1415						1420					1425			
Ala	Thr	Phe	Lys	Gly	Trp	Met	Asp	Ile	Met	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Val	Asp
1430						1435					1440			
Ser	Arg	Asn	Val	Glu	Leu	Gln	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Ser	Leu	Tyr
1445						1450					1455			
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1460						1465					1470			
Thr	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Ile	Gly	Val	Ile	Ile	Asp	Asn	Phe	Asn	Gln
1475						1480					1485			
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1490						1495					1500			
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1505						1510					1515			
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1520						1525					1530			
Val	Phe	Asp	Phe	Val	Thr	Arg	Gln	Val	Phe	Asp	Ile	Ser	Ile	Met
1535						1540					1545			
Ile	Leu	Ile	Cys	Leu	Asn	Met	Val	Thr	Met	Met	Val	Glu	Thr	Asp
1550						1555					1560			
Asp	Gln	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Val	Thr	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ile	Asn	Leu
1565						1570					1575			
Val	Phe	Ile	Val	Leu	Phe	Thr	Gly	Glu	Cys	Val	Leu	Lys	Leu	Ile
1580						1585					1590			

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Ser	Leu	Arg	His	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Ile	Gly	Trp	Asn	Ile	Phe	Asp
1595						1600					1605			
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1610						1615					1620			
Leu	Ile	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Val	Ser	Pro	Thr	Leu	Phe	Arg	Val	Ile
1625						1630					1635			
Arg	Leu	Ala	Arg	Ile	Gly	Arg	Ile	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ile	Lys	Gly	Ala
1640						1645					1650			
Lys	Gly	Ile	Arg	Thr	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ala	Leu	Met	Met	Ser	Leu	Pro
1655						1660					1665			
Ala	Leu	Phe	Asn	Ile	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Val	Met	Phe	Ile
1670						1675					1680			
Tyr	Ala	Ile	Phe	Gly	Met	Ser	Asn	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu
1685						1690					1695			
Val	Gly	Ile	Asp	Asp	Met	Phe	Asn	Phe	Glu	Thr	Phe	Gly	Asn	Ser
1700						1705					1710			
Met	Ile	Cys	Leu	Phe	Gln	Ile	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ala	Gly	Trp	Asp	Gly
1715						1720					1725			
Leu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Ile	Leu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Pro	Pro	Asp	Cys	Asp	Pro
1730						1735					1740			
Asn	Lys	Val	Asn	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Lys	Gly	Asp	Cys	Gly	Asn
1745						1750					1755			
Pro	Ser	Val	Gly	Ile	Phe	Phe	Phe	Val	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Ile	Ser
1760						1765					1770			
Phe	Leu	Val	Val	Val	Asn	Met	Tyr	Ile	Ala	Val	Ile	Leu	Glu	Asn
1775						1780					1785			
Phe	Ser	Val	Ala	Thr	Glu	Glu	Ser	Ala	Glu	Pro	Leu	Ser	Glu	Asp
1790						1795					1800			
Asp	Phe	Glu	Met	Phe	Tyr	Glu	Val	Trp	Glu	Lys	Phe	Asp	Pro	Asp
1805						1810					1815			
Ala	Thr	Gln	Phe	Met	Glu	Phe	Glu	Lys	Leu	Ser	Gln	Phe	Ala	Ala
1820						1825					1830			
Ala	Leu	Glu	Pro	Pro	Leu	Asn	Leu	Pro	Gln	Pro	Asn	Lys	Leu	Gln
1835						1840					1845			
Leu	Ile	Ala	Met	Asp	Leu	Pro	Met	Val	Ser	Gly	Asp	Arg	Ile	His
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Cys	Leu	Asp	Ile	Leu	Phe	Ala	Phe	Thr	Lys	Arg	Val	Leu	Gly	Glu
1865						1870					1875			
Ser	Gly	Glu	Met	Asp	Ala	Leu	Arg	Ile	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Arg	Phe
1880						1885					1890			
Met	Ala	Ser	Asn	Pro	Ser	Lys	Val	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Pro	Ile	Thr	Thr
1895						1900					1905			
Thr	Leu	Lys	Arg	Lys	Gln	Glu	Glu	Val	Ser	Ala	Val	Ile	Ile	Gln
1910						1915					1920			
Arg	Ala	Tyr	Arg	Arg	His	Leu	Leu	Lys	Arg	Thr	Val	Lys	Gln	Ala
1925						1930					1935			
Ser	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Asn	Lys	Asn	Lys	Leu	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Asn	Leu
1940						1945					1950			
Leu	Val	Lys	Glu	Asp	Met	Ile	Ile	Asp	Arg	Ile	Asn	Glu	Asn	Ser
1955						1960					1965			
Ile	Thr	Glu	Lys	Thr	Asp	Leu	Thr	Met	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ala	Cys	Pro

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1970	1975	1980
Pro Ser Tyr Asp Arg Val Thr Lys Pro Ile Val Glu Lys His Glu		
1985	1990	1995
Gln Glu Gly Lys Asp Glu Lys Ala Lys Gly Lys		
2000	2005	
<210> SEQ ID NO 145		
<211> LENGTH: 2009		
<212> TYPE: PRT		
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens		
<400> SEQUENCE: 145		
Met Glu Gln Thr Val Leu Val Pro Pro Gly Pro Asp Ser Phe Asn Phe		
1	5	10 15
Phe Thr Arg Glu Ser Leu Ala Ala Ile Glu Arg Arg Ile Ala Glu Glu		
	20	25 30
Lys Ala Lys Asn Pro Lys Pro Asp Lys Lys Asp Asp Asp Glu Asn Gly		
	35	40 45
Pro Lys Pro Asn Ser Asp Leu Glu Ala Gly Lys Asn Leu Pro Phe Ile		
	50	55 60
Tyr Gly Asp Ile Pro Pro Glu Met Val Ser Glu Pro Leu Glu Asp Leu		
65	70	75 80
Asp Pro Tyr Tyr Ile Asn Lys Lys Thr Phe Ile Val Leu Asn Lys Gly		
	85	90 95
Lys Ala Ile Phe Arg Phe Ser Ala Thr Ser Ala Leu Tyr Ile Leu Thr		
	100	105 110
Pro Phe Asn Pro Leu Arg Lys Ile Ala Ile Lys Ile Leu Val His Ser		
	115	120 125
Leu Phe Ser Met Leu Ile Met Cys Thr Ile Leu Thr Asn Cys Val Phe		
	130	135 140
Met Thr Met Ser Asn Pro Pro Asp Trp Thr Lys Asn Val Glu Tyr Thr		
145	150	155 160
Phe Thr Gly Ile Tyr Thr Phe Glu Ser Leu Ile Lys Ile Ile Ala Arg		
	165	170 175
Gly Phe Cys Leu Glu Asp Phe Thr Phe Leu Arg Asp Pro Trp Asn Trp		
	180	185 190
Leu Asp Phe Thr Val Ile Thr Phe Ala Tyr Val Thr Glu Phe Val Asp		
	195	200 205
Leu Gly Asn Val Ser Ala Leu Arg Thr Phe Arg Val Leu Arg Ala Leu		
	210	215 220
Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Ile Pro Gly Leu Lys Thr Ile Val Gly Ala Leu		
225	230	235 240
Ile Gln Ser Val Lys Lys Leu Ser Asp Val Met Ile Leu Thr Val Phe		
	245	250 255
Cys Leu Ser Val Phe Ala Leu Ile Gly Leu Gln Leu Phe Met Gly Asn		
	260	265 270
Leu Arg Asn Lys Cys Ile Gln Trp Pro Pro Thr Asn Ala Ser Leu Glu		
	275	280 285
Glu His Ser Ile Glu Lys Asn Ile Thr Val Asn Tyr Asn Gly Thr Leu		
	290	295 300
Ile Asn Glu Thr Val Phe Glu Phe Asp Trp Lys Ser Tyr Ile Gln Asp		
305	310	315 320
Ser Arg Tyr His Tyr Phe Leu Glu Gly Phe Leu Asp Ala Leu Leu Cys		

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325										330					335				
Gly	Asn	Ser	Ser	Asp	Ala	Gly	Gln	Cys	Pro	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Met	Cys	Val				
			340						345			350							
Lys	Ala	Gly	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Phe	Asp	Thr	Phe				
		355				360				365									
Ser	Trp	Ala	Phe	Leu	Ser	Leu	Phe	Arg	Leu	Met	Thr	Gln	Asp	Phe	Trp				
		370				375				380									
Glu	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Thr	Leu	Arg	Ala	Ala	Gly	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Met				
385				390				395				400							
Ile	Phe	Phe	Val	Leu	Val	Ile	Phe	Leu	Gly	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Asn				
			405						410			415							
Leu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Val	Val	Ala	Met	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ala				
		420				425						430							
Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Gln	Lys	Glu	Ala	Glu	Phe	Gln	Gln	Met	Ile				
		435				440				445									
Glu	Gln	Leu	Lys	Lys	Gln	Gln	Glu	Ala	Ala	Gln	Gln	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ala				
450				455				460				465							
Thr	Ala	Ser	Glu	His	Ser	Arg	Glu	Pro	Ser	Ala	Ala	Gly	Arg	Leu	Ser				
465				470				475				480							
Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser	Lys	Leu	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ser	Ala	Lys	Glu				
			485						490			495							
Arg	Arg	Asn	Arg	Arg	Lys	Lys	Arg	Lys	Gln	Lys	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gly	Gly				
			500						505			510							
Glu	Glu	Lys	Asp	Glu	Asp	Glu	Phe	Gln	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ser	Glu	Asp	Ser				
		515				520				525									
Ile	Arg	Arg	Lys	Gly	Phe	Arg	Phe	Ser	Ile	Glu	Gly	Asn	Arg	Leu	Thr				
530				535						540									
Tyr	Glu	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Pro	His	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ile	Arg				
545				550				555				560							
Gly	Ser	Leu	Phe	Ser	Pro	Arg	Arg	Asn	Ser	Arg	Thr	Ser	Leu	Phe	Ser				
			565						570			575							
Phe	Arg	Gly	Arg	Ala	Lys	Asp	Val	Gly	Ser	Glu	Asn	Asp	Phe	Ala	Asp				
		580				585				590									
Asp	Glu	His	Ser	Thr	Phe	Glu	Asp	Asn	Glu	Ser	Arg	Arg	Asp	Ser	Leu				
		595				600				605									
Phe	Val	Pro	Arg	Arg	His	Gly	Glu	Arg	Arg	Asn	Ser	Asn	Leu	Ser	Gln				
610				615				620				625							
Thr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ser	Arg	Met	Leu	Ala	Val	Phe	Pro	Ala	Asn	Gly	Lys				
625				630				635				640							
Met	His	Ser	Thr	Val	Asp	Cys	Asn	Gly	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Gly	Gly				
			645						650			655							
Pro	Ser	Val	Pro	Thr	Ser	Pro	Val	Gly	Gln	Leu	Leu	Pro	Glu	Val	Ile				
		660				665				670									
Ile	Asp	Lys	Pro	Ala	Thr	Asp	Asp	Asn	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr	Glu	Thr	Glu				
		675				680				685									
Met	Arg	Lys	Arg	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Phe	His	Val	Ser	Met	Asp	Phe	Leu				
690				695				700				705							
Glu	Asp	Pro	Ser	Gln	Arg	Gln	Arg	Ala	Met	Ser	Ile	Ala	Ser	Ile	Leu				
705				710				715				720							
Thr	Asn	Thr	Val	Glu	Glu	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Arg	Gln	Lys	Cys	Pro	Pro				
			725						730			735							

Cys	Trp	Tyr	Lys	Phe	Ser	Asn	Ile	Phe	Leu	Ile	Trp	Asp	Cys	Ser	Pro
			740					745					750		
Tyr	Trp	Leu	Lys	Val	Lys	His	Val	Val	Asn	Leu	Val	Val	Met	Asp	Pro
		755					760					765			
Phe	Val	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Ile	Cys	Ile	Val	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Phe
	770					775					780				
Met	Ala	Met	Glu	His	Tyr	Pro	Met	Thr	Asp	His	Phe	Asn	Asn	Val	Leu
785					790					795					800
Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Leu	Val	Phe	Thr	Gly	Ile	Phe	Thr	Ala	Glu	Met	Phe
			805						810					815	
Leu	Lys	Ile	Ile	Ala	Met	Asp	Pro	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Gln	Glu	Gly	Trp
			820					825					830		
Asn	Ile	Phe	Asp	Gly	Phe	Ile	Val	Thr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Val	Glu	Leu	Gly
		835					840					845			
Leu	Ala	Asn	Val	Glu	Gly	Leu	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Ser	Phe	Arg	Leu	Leu
	850					855					860				
Arg	Val	Phe	Lys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Ser	Trp	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asn	Met	Leu	Ile
865					870					875					880
Lys	Ile	Ile	Gly	Asn	Ser	Val	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asn	Leu	Thr	Leu	Val
			885						890					895	
Leu	Ala	Ile	Ile	Val	Phe	Ile	Phe	Ala	Val	Val	Gly	Met	Gln	Leu	Phe
			900					905					910		
Gly	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Cys	Val	Cys	Lys	Ile	Ala	Ser	Asp	Cys	Gln
		915					920					925			
Leu	Pro	Arg	Trp	His	Met	Asn	Asp	Phe	Phe	His	Ser	Phe	Leu	Ile	Val
	930					935					940				
Phe	Arg	Val	Leu	Cys	Gly	Glu	Trp	Ile	Glu	Thr	Met	Trp	Asp	Cys	Met
945					950					955					960
Glu	Val	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ala	Met	Cys	Leu	Thr	Val	Phe	Met	Met	Val	Met
			965						970					975	
Val	Ile	Gly	Asn	Leu	Val	Val	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu
			980					985					990		
Ser	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ala	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ala	Ala	Thr	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asn	Glu
		995					1000					1005			
Met	Asn	Asn	Leu	Gln	Ile	Ala	Val	Asp	Arg	Met	His	Lys	Gly	Val	
	1010					1015					1020				
Ala	Tyr	Val	Lys	Arg	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Phe	Ile	Gln	Gln	Ser	Phe	
	1025					1030					1035				
Ile	Arg	Lys	Gln	Lys	Ile	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ile	Lys	Pro	Leu	Asp	Asp	
	1040					1045					1050				
Leu	Asn	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asp	Ser	Cys	Met	Ser	Asn	His	Thr	Thr	Glu	
	1055					1060					1065				
Ile	Gly	Lys	Asp	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Asp	Val	Asn	Gly	Thr	Thr	
	1070					1075					1080				

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Lys	Leu	Asn	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ser	Thr	Val	Asp
1145						1150					1155			
Ile	Gly	Ala	Pro	Val	Glu	Glu	Gln	Pro	Val	Val	Glu	Pro	Glu	Glu
1160					1165						1170			
Thr	Leu	Glu	Pro	Glu	Ala	Cys	Phe	Thr	Glu	Gly	Cys	Val	Gln	Arg
1175					1180						1185			
Phe	Lys	Cys	Cys	Gln	Ile	Asn	Val	Glu	Glu	Gly	Arg	Gly	Lys	Gln
1190					1195						1200			
Trp	Trp	Asn	Leu	Arg	Arg	Thr	Cys	Phe	Arg	Ile	Val	Glu	His	Asn
1205					1210						1215			
Trp	Phe	Glu	Thr	Phe	Ile	Val	Phe	Met	Ile	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gly
1220					1225						1230			
Ala	Leu	Ala	Phe	Glu	Asp	Ile	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Gln	Arg	Lys	Thr	Ile
1235					1240						1245			
Lys	Thr	Met	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Lys	Val	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Ile	Phe
1250					1255						1260			
Ile	Leu	Glu	Met	Leu	Leu	Lys	Trp	Val	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Gln	Thr
1265					1270						1275			
Tyr	Phe	Thr	Asn	Ala	Trp	Cys	Trp	Leu	Asp	Phe	Leu	Ile	Val	Asp
1280					1285						1290			
Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ala	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Glu
1295					1300						1305			
Leu	Gly	Ala	Ile	Lys	Ser	Leu	Arg	Thr	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Arg	Pro
1310					1315						1320			
Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ser	Arg	Phe	Glu	Gly	Met	Arg	Val	Val	Val	Asn
1325					1330						1335			
Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ile	Pro	Ser	Ile	Met	Asn	Val	Leu	Leu	Val
1340					1345						1350			
Cys	Leu	Ile	Phe	Trp	Leu	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ile	Met	Gly	Val	Asn	Leu
1355					1360						1365			
Phe	Ala	Gly	Lys	Phe	Tyr	His	Cys	Ile	Asn	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly	Asp
1370					1375						1380			
Arg	Phe	Asp	Ile	Glu	Asp	Val	Asn	Asn	His	Thr	Asp	Cys	Leu	Lys
1385					1390						1395			
Leu	Ile	Glu	Arg	Asn	Glu	Thr	Ala	Arg	Trp	Lys	Asn	Val	Lys	Val
1400					1405						1410			
Asn	Phe	Asp	His	Val	Gly	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Gln	Val
1415					1420						1425			
Ala	Thr	Phe	Lys	Gly	Trp	Met	Asp	Ile	Met	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Val	Asp
1430					1435						1440			
Ser	Arg	Asn	Val	Glu	Leu	Gln	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Ser	Leu	Tyr
1445					1450						1455			
Met	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Val	Ile	Phe	Ile	Ile	Phe	Gly	Ser	Phe	Phe
1460					1465						1470			
Thr	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Ile	Gly	Val	Ile	Ile	Asp	Asn	Phe	Asn	Gln
1475					1480						1485			
Gln	Lys	Lys	Lys	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gln	Asp	Ile	Phe	Met	Thr	Glu	Glu
1490					1495						1500			
Gln	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Met	Lys	Lys	Leu	Gly	Ser	Lys	Lys
1505					1510						1515			
Pro	Gln	Lys	Pro	Ile	Pro	Arg	Pro	Gly	Asn	Lys	Phe	Gln	Gly	Met

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1520	1525	1530
Val Phe Asp Phe Val Thr Arg Gln Val Phe Asp Ile Ser Ile Met		
1535	1540	1545
Ile Leu Ile Cys Leu Asn Met Val Thr Met Met Val Glu Thr Asp		
1550	1555	1560
Asp Gln Ser Glu Tyr Val Thr Thr Ile Leu Ser Arg Ile Asn Leu		
1565	1570	1575
Val Phe Ile Val Leu Phe Thr Gly Glu Cys Val Leu Lys Leu Ile		
1580	1585	1590
Ser Leu Arg His Tyr Tyr Phe Thr Ile Gly Trp Asn Ile Phe Asp		
1595	1600	1605
Phe Val Val Val Ile Leu Ser Ile Val Gly Met Phe Leu Ala Glu		
1610	1615	1620
Leu Ile Glu Lys Tyr Phe Val Ser Pro Thr Leu Phe Arg Val Ile		
1625	1630	1635
Arg Leu Ala Arg Ile Gly Arg Ile Leu Arg Leu Ile Lys Gly Ala		
1640	1645	1650
Lys Gly Ile Arg Thr Leu Leu Phe Ala Leu Met Met Ser Leu Pro		
1655	1660	1665
Ala Leu Phe Asn Ile Gly Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Val Met Phe Ile		
1670	1675	1680
Tyr Ala Ile Phe Gly Met Ser Asn Phe Ala Tyr Val Lys Arg Glu		
1685	1690	1695
Val Gly Ile Asp Asp Met Phe Asn Phe Glu Thr Phe Gly Asn Ser		
1700	1705	1710
Met Ile Cys Leu Phe Gln Ile Thr Thr Ser Ala Gly Trp Asp Gly		
1715	1720	1725
Leu Leu Ala Pro Ile Leu Asn Ser Lys Pro Pro Asp Cys Asp Pro		
1730	1735	1740
Asn Lys Val Asn Pro Gly Ser Ser Val Lys Gly Asp Cys Gly Asn		
1745	1750	1755
Pro Ser Val Gly Ile Phe Phe Phe Val Ser Tyr Ile Ile Ile Ser		
1760	1765	1770
Phe Leu Val Val Val Asn Met Tyr Ile Ala Val Ile Leu Glu Asn		
1775	1780	1785
Phe Ser Val Ala Thr Glu Glu Ser Ala Glu Pro Leu Ser Glu Asp		
1790	1795	1800
Asp Phe Glu Met Phe Tyr Glu Val Trp Glu Lys Phe Asp Pro Asp		
1805	1810	1815
Ala Thr Gln Phe Met Glu Phe Glu Lys Leu Ser Gln Phe Ala Ala		
1820	1825	1830
Ala Leu Glu Pro Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Gln Pro Asn Lys Leu Gln		
1835	1840	1845
Leu Ile Ala Met Asp Leu Pro Met Val Ser Gly Asp Arg Ile His		
1850	1855	1860
Cys Leu Asp Ile Leu Phe Ala Phe Thr Lys Arg Val Leu Gly Glu		
1865	1870	1875
Ser Gly Glu Met Asp Ala Leu Arg Ile Gln Met Glu Glu Arg Phe		
1880	1885	1890
Met Ala Ser Asn Pro Ser Lys Val Ser Tyr Gln Pro Ile Thr Thr		
1895	1900	1905

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Thr Leu	Lys Arg Lys Gln	Glu	Glu Val Ser Ala	Val	Ile Ile Gln
1910		1915		1920	
Arg Ala	Tyr Arg Arg His	Leu	Leu Lys Arg Thr	Val	Lys Gln Ala
1925		1930		1935	
Ser Phe	Thr Tyr Asn Lys	Asn	Lys Ile Lys Gly	Gly	Ala Asn Leu
1940		1945		1950	
Leu Ile	Lys Glu Asp Met	Ile	Ile Asp Arg Ile	Asn	Glu Asn Ser
1955		1960		1965	
Ile Thr	Glu Lys Thr Asp	Leu	Thr Met Ser Thr	Ala	Ala Cys Pro
1970		1975		1980	
Pro Ser	Tyr Asp Arg Val	Thr	Lys Pro Ile Val	Glu	Lys His Glu
1985		1990		1995	
Gln Glu	Gly Lys Asp Glu	Lys	Ala Lys Gly Lys		
2000		2005			

<210> SEQ ID NO 146

<211> LENGTH: 2009

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus

<400> SEQUENCE: 146

Met Glu Gln Thr Val Leu Val Pro Pro Gly Pro Asp Ser Phe Asn Phe	
1 5 10 15	
Phe Thr Arg Glu Ser Leu Ala Ala Ile Glu Arg Arg Ile Ala Glu Glu	
20 25 30	
Lys Ala Lys Asn Pro Lys Pro Asp Lys Lys Asp Asp Asp Glu Asn Gly	
35 40 45	
Pro Lys Pro Asn Ser Asp Leu Glu Ala Gly Lys Asn Leu Pro Phe Ile	
50 55 60	
Tyr Gly Asp Ile Pro Pro Glu Met Val Ser Glu Pro Leu Glu Asp Leu	
65 70 75 80	
Asp Pro Tyr Tyr Ile Asn Lys Lys Thr Phe Ile Val Leu Asn Lys Gly	
85 90 95	
Lys Ala Ile Phe Arg Phe Ser Ala Thr Ser Ala Leu Tyr Ile Leu Thr	
100 105 110	
Pro Phe Asn Pro Leu Arg Lys Ile Ala Ile Lys Ile Leu Val His Ser	
115 120 125	
Leu Phe Ser Met Leu Ile Met Cys Thr Ile Leu Thr Asn Cys Val Phe	
130 135 140	
Met Thr Met Ser Asn Pro Pro Asp Trp Thr Lys Asn Val Glu Tyr Thr	
145 150 155 160	
Phe Thr Gly Ile Tyr Thr Phe Glu Ser Leu Ile Lys Ile Ile Ala Arg	
165 170 175	
Gly Phe Cys Leu Glu Asp Phe Thr Phe Leu Arg Asp Pro Trp Asn Trp	
180 185 190	
Leu Asp Phe Thr Val Ile Thr Phe Ala Tyr Val Thr Glu Phe Val Asp	
195 200 205	
Leu Gly Asn Val Ser Ala Leu Arg Thr Phe Arg Val Leu Arg Ala Leu	
210 215 220	
Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Ile Pro Gly Leu Lys Thr Ile Val Gly Ala Leu	
225 230 235 240	
Ile Gln Ser Val Lys Lys Leu Ser Asp Val Met Ile Leu Thr Val Phe	
245 250 255	

Cys	Leu	Ser	Val	Phe	Ala	Leu	Ile	Gly	Leu	Gln	Leu	Phe	Met	Gly	Asn
			260					265					270		
Leu	Arg	Asn	Lys	Cys	Val	Gln	Trp	Pro	Pro	Thr	Asn	Ala	Ser	Leu	Glu
		275					280					285			
Glu	His	Ser	Ile	Glu	Lys	Asn	Val	Thr	Thr	Asp	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu
	290					295					300				
Val	Asn	Glu	Thr	Val	Phe	Glu	Phe	Asp	Trp	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Asp
305					310					315					320
Ser	Arg	Tyr	His	Tyr	Phe	Leu	Glu	Gly	Val	Leu	Asp	Ala	Leu	Leu	Cys
			325						330					335	
Gly	Asn	Ser	Ser	Asp	Ala	Gly	Gln	Cys	Pro	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Met	Cys	Val
			340					345					350		
Lys	Ala	Gly	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Phe	Asp	Thr	Phe
	355						360					365			
Ser	Trp	Ala	Phe	Leu	Ser	Leu	Phe	Arg	Leu	Met	Thr	Gln	Asp	Phe	Trp
	370					375					380				
Glu	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Thr	Leu	Arg	Ala	Ala	Gly	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Met
385				390						395					400
Ile	Phe	Phe	Val	Leu	Val	Ile	Phe	Leu	Gly	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Asn
			405						410					415	
Leu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Val	Val	Ala	Met	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ala
			420					425					430		
Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Gln	Lys	Glu	Ala	Glu	Phe	Gln	Gln	Met	Leu
		435					440					445			
Glu	Gln	Leu	Lys	Lys	Gln	Gln	Glu	Ala	Ala	Gln	Gln	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala
	450					455					460				
Thr	Ala	Ser	Glu	His	Ser	Arg	Glu	Pro	Ser	Ala	Ala	Gly	Arg	Leu	Ser
465					470					475					480
Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser	Lys	Leu	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ser	Ala	Lys	Glu
			485						490					495	
Arg	Arg	Asn	Arg	Arg	Lys	Lys	Arg	Lys	Gln	Lys	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gly	Gly
		500						505					510		
Glu	Glu	Lys	Asp	Asp	Asp	Glu	Phe	His	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ser	Glu	Asp	Ser
		515					520					525			
Ile	Arg	Arg	Lys	Gly	Phe	Arg	Phe	Ser	Ile	Glu	Gly	Asn	Arg	Leu	Thr
	530					535					540				
Tyr	Glu	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Pro	His	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ile	Arg
545					550					555					560
Gly	Ser	Leu	Phe	Ser	Pro	Arg	Arg	Asn	Ser	Arg	Thr	Ser	Leu	Phe	Ser
			565						570					575	
Phe	Arg	Gly	Arg	Ala	Lys	Asp	Val	Gly	Ser	Glu	Asn	Asp	Phe	Ala	Asp
		580						585					590		
Asp	Glu	His	Ser	Thr	Phe	Glu	Asp	Asn	Glu	Ser	Arg	Arg	Asp	Ser	Leu
		595					600					605			
Phe	Val	Pro													

Ile	Asp	Lys	Pro	Ala	Thr	Asp	Asp	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr	Glu	Thr	Glu	
675						680				685					
Met	Arg	Lys	Arg	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Phe	His	Val	Ser	Met	Asp	Phe	Leu
690						695				700					
Glu	Asp	Pro	Ser	Gln	Arg	Gln	Arg	Ala	Met	Ser	Ile	Ala	Ser	Ile	Leu
705				710						715				720	
Thr	Asn	Thr	Val	Glu	Glu	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Arg	Gln	Lys	Cys	Pro	Pro
				725				730						735	
Cys	Trp	Tyr	Lys	Phe	Ser	Asn	Ile	Phe	Leu	Ile	Trp	Asp	Cys	Ser	Pro
		740						745				750			
Tyr	Trp	Leu	Lys	Val	Lys	His	Ile	Val	Asn	Leu	Val	Val	Met	Asp	Pro
		755				760						765			
Phe	Val	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Ile	Cys	Ile	Val	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Phe
770						775				780					
Met	Ala	Met	Glu	His	Tyr	Pro	Met	Thr	Glu	His	Phe	Asn	His	Val	Leu
785				790						795				800	
Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Leu	Val	Phe	Thr	Gly	Ile	Phe	Thr	Ala	Glu	Met	Phe
				805				810						815	
Leu	Lys	Ile	Ile	Ala	Met	Asp	Pro	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Gln	Glu	Gly	Trp
		820						825				830			
Asn	Ile	Phe	Asp	Gly	Phe	Ile	Val	Thr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Val	Glu	Leu	Gly
		835				840						845			
Leu	Ala	Asn	Val	Glu	Gly	Leu	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Ser	Phe	Arg	Leu	Leu
850						855				860					
Arg	Val	Phe	Lys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Ser	Trp	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asn	Met	Leu	Ile
865				870						875				880	
Lys	Ile	Ile	Gly	Asn	Ser	Val	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asn	Leu	Thr	Leu	Val
				885				890						895	
Leu	Ala	Ile	Ile	Val	Phe	Ile	Phe	Ala	Val	Val	Gly	Met	Gln	Leu	Phe
		900						905				910			
Gly	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Cys	Val	Cys	Lys	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asp	Cys	Lys
		915				920						925			
Leu	Pro	Arg	Trp	His	Met	Asn	Asp	Phe	Phe	His	Ser	Phe	Leu	Ile	Val
930						935				940					
Phe	Arg	Val	Leu	Cys	Gly	Glu	Trp	Ile	Glu	Thr	Met	Trp	Asp	Cys	Met
945				950				955						960	
Glu	Val	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ala	Met	Cys	Leu	Thr	Val	Phe	Met	Met	Val	Met
				965				970						975	
Val	Ile	Arg	Asn	Leu	Val	Val	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu
		980						985				990			
Ser	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ala	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ala	Ala	Thr	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asn	Glu
		995				1000						1005			
Met	Asn	Asn	Leu	Gln	Ile	Ala	Val	Asp	Arg	Met	His	Lys	Gly	Val	
1010						1015				1020					
Ala	Tyr	Val	Lys	Arg	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Phe	Ile	Gln	Gln	Ser	Phe	
1025						1030				1035					
Val	Arg	Lys	Gln	Lys	Ile	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ile	L					

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1070	1075	1080
Ser Gly Ile Gly Thr Gly 1085	Ser Ser Val Glu Lys Tyr 1090	Ile Ile Asp 1095
Glu Ser Asp Tyr Met Ser 1100	Phe Ile Asn Asn Pro Ser 1105	Leu Thr Val 1110
Thr Val Pro Ile Ala Val 1115	Gly Glu Ser Asp Phe 1120	Asn Leu Asn 1125
Thr Glu Asp Phe Ser Ser 1130	Glu Ser Asp Leu Glu 1135	Glu Ser Lys Glu 1140
Lys Leu Asn Glu Ser Ser 1145	Ser Ser Ser Glu Gly 1150	Ser Thr Val Asp 1155
Ile Gly Ala Pro Ala Glu 1160	Glu Gln Pro Val Met 1165	Glu Pro Glu Glu 1170
Thr Leu Glu Pro Glu Ala 1175	Cys Phe Thr Glu Gly 1180	Cys Val Gln Arg 1185
Phe Lys Cys Cys Gln Ile 1190	Ser Val Glu Glu Gly 1195	Arg Gly Lys Gln 1200
Trp Trp Asn Leu Arg Arg 1205	Thr Cys Phe Arg Ile 1210	Val Glu His Asn 1215
Trp Phe Glu Thr Phe Ile 1220	Val Phe Met Ile Leu 1225	Leu Ser Ser Gly 1230
Ala Leu Ala Phe Glu Asp 1235	Ile Tyr Ile Asp Gln 1240	Arg Lys Thr Ile 1245
Lys Thr Met Leu Glu Tyr 1250	Ala Asp Lys Val Phe 1255	Thr Tyr Ile Phe 1260
Ile Leu Glu Met Leu Leu 1265	Lys Trp Val Ala Tyr 1270	Gly Tyr Gln Thr 1275
Tyr Phe Thr Asn Ala Trp 1280	Cys Trp Leu Asp Phe 1285	Leu Ile Val Asp 1290
Val Ser Leu Val Ser Leu 1295	Thr Ala Asn Ala Leu 1300	Gly Tyr Ser Glu 1305
Leu Gly Ala Ile Lys Ser 1310	Leu Arg Thr Leu Arg 1315	Ala Leu Arg Pro 1320
Leu Arg Ala Leu Ser Arg 1325	Phe Glu Gly Met Arg 1330	Val Val Val Asn 1335
Ala Leu Leu Gly Ala Ile 1340	Pro Ser Ile Met Asn 1345	Val Leu Leu Val 1350
Cys Leu Ile Phe Trp Leu 1355	Ile Phe Ser Ile Met 1360	Gly Val Asn Leu 1365
Phe Ala Gly Lys Phe Tyr 1370	His Cys Val Asn Thr 1375	Thr Thr Gly Asp 1380
Thr Phe Glu Ile Thr Glu 1385	Val Asn Asn His Ser 1390	Asp Cys Leu Lys 1395
Leu Ile Glu Arg Asn Glu 1400	Thr Ala Arg Trp Lys 1405	Asn Val Lys Val 1410
Asn Phe Asp His Val Gly 1415	Phe Gly Tyr Leu Ser 1420	Leu Leu Gln Val 1425
Ala Thr Phe Lys Gly Trp 1430	Met Asp Ile Met Tyr 1435	Ala Ala Val Asp 1440
Ser Arg Asn Val Glu Leu 1445	Gln Pro Lys Tyr Glu 1450	Glu Ser Leu Tyr 1455

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Met	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Val	Ile	Phe	Ile	Ile	Phe	Gly	Ser	Phe	Phe
1460						1465					1470			
Thr	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Ile	Gly	Val	Ile	Ile	Asp	Asn	Phe	Asn	Gln
1475						1480					1485			
Gln	Lys	Lys	Lys	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gln	Asp	Ile	Phe	Met	Thr	Glu	Glu
1490						1495					1500			
Gln	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Met	Lys	Lys	Leu	Gly	Ser	Lys	Lys
1505						1510					1515			
Pro	Gln	Lys	Pro	Ile	Pro	Arg	Pro	Gly	Asn	Lys	Phe	Gln	Gly	Met
1520						1525					1530			
Val	Phe	Asp	Phe	Val	Thr	Arg	Gln	Val	Phe	Asp	Ile	Ser	Ile	Met
1535						1540					1545			
Ile	Leu	Ile	Cys	Leu	Asn	Met	Val	Thr	Met	Met	Val	Glu	Thr	Asp
1550						1555					1560			
Asp	Gln	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Val	Thr	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ile	Asn	Leu
1565						1570					1575			
Val	Phe	Ile	Val	Leu	Phe	Thr	Gly	Glu	Cys	Val	Leu	Lys	Leu	Ile
1580						1585					1590			
Ser	Leu	Arg	His	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Ile	Gly	Trp	Asn	Ile	Phe	Asp
1595						1600					1605			
Phe	Val	Val	Val	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ile	Val	Gly	Met	Phe	Leu	Ala	Glu
1610						1615					1620			
Leu	Ile	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Val	Ser	Pro	Thr	Leu	Phe	Arg	Val	Ile
1625						1630					1635			
Arg	Leu	Ala	Arg	Ile	Gly	Arg	Ile	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ile	Lys	Gly	Ala
1640						1645					1650			
Lys	Gly	Ile	Arg	Thr	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ala	Leu	Met	Met	Ser	Leu	Pro
1655						1660					1665			
Ala	Leu	Phe	Asn	Ile	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Val	Met	Phe	Ile
1670						1675					1680			
Tyr	Ala	Ile	Phe	Gly	Met	Ser	Asn	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu
1685						1690					1695			
Val	Gly	Ile	Asp	Asp	Met	Phe	Asn	Phe	Glu	Thr	Phe	Gly	Asn	Ser
1700						1705					1710			
Met	Ile	Cys	Leu	Phe	Gln	Ile	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ala	Gly	Trp	Asp	Gly
1715						1720					1725			
Leu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Ile	Leu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Pro	Pro	Asp	Cys	Asp	Pro
1730						1735					1740			
Asn	Lys	Val	Asn	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Lys	Gly	Asp	Cys	Gly	Asn
1745						1750					1755			
Pro	Ser	Val	Gly	Ile	Phe	Phe	Phe	Val	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Ile	Ser
1760						1765					1770			
Phe	Leu	Val	Val	Val	Asn	Met	Tyr	Ile	Ala	Val	Ile	Leu	Glu	Asn
1775						1780					1785			
Phe	Ser	Val	Ala	Thr	Glu	Glu	Ser	Ala	Glu	Pro	Leu	Ser	Glu	Asp
1790						1795					1800			
Asp	Phe	Glu	Met	Phe	Tyr	Glu	Val	Trp	Glu	Lys	Phe	Asp	Pro	Asp
1805						1810					1815			
Ala	Thr	Gln	Phe	Met	Glu	Phe	Glu	Lys	Leu	Ser	Gln	Phe	Ala	Ala
1820						1825					1830			
Ala	Leu	Glu	Pro	Pro	Leu	Asn	Leu	Pro	Gln	Pro	Asn	Lys	Leu	Gln
1835						1840					1845			

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Leu Ile  Ala Met Asp Leu Pro  Met Val Ser Gly Asp  Arg Ile His
1850                      1855          1860

Cys Leu  Asp Ile Leu Phe Ala  Phe Thr Lys Arg Val  Leu Gly Glu
1865                      1870          1875

Ser Gly  Glu Met Asp Ala Leu  Arg Ile Gln Met  Glu  Glu Arg Phe
1880                      1885          1890

Met Ala  Ser Asn Pro Ser Lys  Val Ser Tyr Gln Pro  Ile Thr Thr
1895                      1900          1905

Thr Leu  Lys Arg Lys Gln Glu  Glu Val Ser Ala Val  Ile Ile Gln
1910                      1915          1920

Arg Ala  Tyr Arg Arg His Leu  Leu Lys Arg Thr Val  Lys Gln Ala
1925                      1930          1935

Ser Phe  Thr Tyr Asn Lys Asn  Lys Leu Lys Gly Gly  Ala Asn Leu
1940                      1945          1950

Leu Val  Lys Glu Asp Met Ile  Ile Asp Arg Ile Asn  Glu Asn Ser
1955                      1960          1965

Ile Thr  Glu Lys Thr Asp Leu  Thr Met Ser Thr Ala  Ala Cys Pro
1970                      1975          1980

Pro Ser  Tyr Asp Arg Val Thr  Lys Pro Ile Val Glu  Lys His Glu
1985                      1990          1995

Gln Glu  Gly Lys Asp Glu Lys  Ala Lys Gly Lys
2000                      2005

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<210> SEQ ID NO 147

<211> LENGTH: 2368

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus

<400> SEQUENCE: 147

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Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Ala Ala Gly Val Val Val Gly Ala Ala Gly Gly
20      25              30

Arg Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Arg Gln Gly Gly Gln Pro Gly Ala Gln Arg
35      40              45

Met Tyr Lys Gln Ser Met Ala Gln Arg Ala Arg Thr Met Ala Leu Tyr
50      55              60

Asn Pro Ile Pro Val Arg Gln Asn Cys Leu Thr Val Asn Arg Ser Leu
65      70              75              80

Phe Leu Phe Ser Glu Asp Asn Val Val Arg Lys Tyr Ala Lys Lys Ile
85      90              95

Thr Glu Trp Pro Pro Phe Glu Tyr Met Ile Leu Ala Thr Ile Ile Ala
100     105            110

Asn Cys Ile Val Leu Ala Leu Glu Gln His Leu Pro Asp Asp Asp Lys
115     120            125

Thr Pro Met Ser Glu Arg Leu Asp Asp Thr Glu Pro Tyr Phe Ile Gly
130     135            140

Ile Phe Cys Phe Glu Ala Gly Ile Lys Ile Val Ala Leu Gly Phe Ala
145     150            155            160

Phe His Lys Gly Ser Tyr Leu Arg Asn Gly Trp Asn Val Met Asp Phe
165     170            175

Val Val Val Leu Thr Gly Ile Leu Ala Thr Val Gly Thr Glu Phe Asp
180     185            190

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Leu	Arg	Thr	Leu	Arg	Ala	Val	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	Pro	Leu	Lys	Leu	Val
	195						200					205			
Ser	Gly	Ile	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gln	Val	Val	Leu	Lys	Ser	Ile	Met	Lys	Ala
	210					215					220				
Met	Ile	Pro	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ile	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Phe	Phe	Ala	Ile	Leu
	225				230					235					240
Ile	Phe	Ala	Ile	Ile	Gly	Leu	Glu	Phe	Tyr	Met	Gly	Lys	Phe	His	Thr
				245					250					255	
Thr	Cys	Phe	Glu	Glu	Gly	Thr	Asp	Asp	Ile	Gln	Gly	Glu	Ser	Pro	Ala
			260				265						270		
Pro	Cys	Gly	Thr	Glu	Glu	Pro	Ala	Arg	Thr	Cys	Pro	Asn	Gly	Thr	Lys
		275					280					285			
Cys	Gln	Pro	Tyr	Trp	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asn	Asn	Gly	Ile	Thr	Gln	Phe	Asp
	290					295					300				
Asn	Ile	Leu	Phe	Ala	Val	Leu	Thr	Val	Phe	Gln	Cys	Ile	Thr	Met	Glu
	305				310					315					320
Gly	Trp	Thr	Asp	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Asn	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asn	Thr
				325					330					335	
Trp	Asn	Trp	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ile	Ile	Gly	Ser	Phe	Phe
			340					345					350		
Met	Leu	Asn	Leu	Val	Leu	Gly	Val	Leu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Glu
		355				360					365				
Arg	Glu	Arg	Val	Glu	Asn	Arg	Arg	Ala	Phe	Leu	Lys	Leu	Arg	Arg	Gln
	370				375						380				
Gln	Gln	Ile	Glu	Arg	Glu	Leu	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Met	Glu	Trp	Ile	Ser	Lys
	385				390					395					400
Ala	Glu	Glu	Val	Ile	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Asp	Val	Glu	Gln	Arg
				405					410					415	
His	Pro	Phe	Asp	Gly	Ala	Leu	Arg	Arg	Ala	Thr	Leu	Lys	Lys	Ser	Lys
			420					425					430		
Thr	Asp	Leu	Leu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Gln	Leu	Ala	Asp	Ile
		435				440						445			
Ala	Ser	Val	Gly	Ser	Pro	Phe	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ala	Lys
		450				455					460				
Leu	Glu	Asn	Ser	Thr	Phe	Phe	His	Lys	Lys	Glu	Arg	Arg	Met	Arg	Phe
	465				470					475					480
Tyr	Ile	Arg	Arg	Met	Val	Lys	Thr	Gln	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Val	Leu
				485					490					495	
Ser	Leu	Val	Ala	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Trp	Leu	Ala	Ile	Val	His	Tyr	Asn
			500					505					510		
Gln	Pro	Glu	Trp	Leu	Ser	Asp	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Ala	Glu	Phe	Ile	Phe
		515					520					525			
Leu	Gly	Leu	Phe	Met	Ser	Glu	Met	Phe	Ile	Lys	Met	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Gly
		530				535					540				
Thr	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Phe	His	Ser	Ser	Phe	Asn	Cys	Phe	Asp	Cys	Gly	Val
					550					555					560
Ile	Ile	Gly	Ser	Ile	Phe	Glu	Val	Ile	Trp	Ala	Val	Ile	Lys	Pro	Gly
				565					570					575	
Thr	Ser	Phe	Gly	Ile	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ile
			580					585					590		
Phe	Lys	Val	Thr	Lys	Tyr	Trp	Ala	Ser	Leu	Arg	Asn	Leu	Val	Val	Ser

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595					600					605				
Leu	Leu	Asn	Ser	Met	Lys	Ser	Ile	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Phe
610						615					620			
Leu	Phe	Ile	Val	Val	Phe	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Met	Gln	Leu	Phe	Gly
625					630					635				640
Gln	Phe	Asn	Phe	Asp	Glu	Gly	Thr	Pro	Pro	Thr	Asn	Phe	Asp	Thr
				645					650					655
Pro	Ala	Ala	Ile	Met	Thr	Val	Phe	Gln	Ile	Leu	Thr	Gly	Glu	Asp
				660				665					670	Trp
Asn	Glu	Val	Met	Tyr	Asp	Glu	Ile	Lys	Ser	Gln	Gly	Gly	Val	Gln
	675						680					685		Gly
Gly	Met	Val	Phe	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Val	Leu	Thr	Leu	Phe	Gly
690					695						700			Asn
Tyr	Thr	Leu	Leu	Asn	Val	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ala	Val	Asp	Asn	Leu
705					710					715				720
Asn	Ala	Gln	Glu	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asp	Glu	Gln	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ala
				725					730					735
Asn	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gln	Lys	Ala	Lys	Glu	Val	Ala	Glu	Val
			740					745					750	Ser
Pro	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asn	Met	Ser	Ile	Ala	Val	Lys	Glu	Gln	Lys
	755						760					765		
Asn	Gln	Lys	Pro	Ala	Lys	Ser	Val	Trp	Glu	Gln	Arg	Thr	Ser	Glu
770						775					780			Met
Arg	Lys	Gln	Asn	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Arg	Glu	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Asp
785					790					795				800
Ala	Glu	Arg	Trp	Pro	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Arg	Pro	Leu	Arg	Pro	Asp
				805					810					815
Lys	Thr	His	Leu	Asp	Arg	Pro	Leu	Val	Val	Asp	Pro	Gln	Glu	Asn
			820					825					830	Arg
Asn	Asn	Asn	Thr	Asn	Lys	Ser	Arg	Ala	Pro	Glu	Ala	Leu	Arg	Gln
	835						840					845		Thr
Ala	Arg	Pro	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ala	Arg	Asp	Pro	Asp	Ala	Arg	Arg	Ala
	850					855					860			Trp
Pro	Ser	Ser	Pro	Glu	Arg	Ala	Pro	Gly	Arg	Glu	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly
865					870					875				880
Glu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Gln	Gln	Arg	Glu	His	Ala	Pro	Pro	Arg	Glu	His
				885					890					895
Pro	Trp	Asp	Ala	Asp	Pro	Glu	Arg	Ala	Lys	Ala	Gly	Asp	Ala	Pro
			900					905					910	Arg
Arg	His	Thr	His	Arg	Pro	Val	Ala	Glu	Gly	Glu	Pro	Arg	Arg	His
		915					920					925		Arg
Ala	Arg	Arg	Arg	Pro	Gly	Asp	Glu	Pro	Asp	Asp	Arg	Pro	Glu	Arg
	930					935					940			
Pro	Arg	Pro	Arg	Asp	Ala	Thr	Arg	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ala	Asp	Gly
945					950					955				960
Gly	Asp	Asp	Gly	Glu	Arg	Lys	Arg	Arg	His	Arg	His	Gly	Pro	Pro
				965					970					975
His	Asp	Asp	Arg	Glu	Arg	Arg	His	Arg	Arg	Arg	Lys	Glu	Ser	Gln
			980					985					990	Gly
Ser	Gly	Val	Pro	Met	Ser	Gly	Pro	Asn	Leu	Ser	Thr	Thr	Arg	Pro
	995						1000							1005

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Gln	Gln	Asp	Leu	Gly	Arg	Gln	Asp	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Leu
1010						1015					1020			
Asp	Asn	Met	Lys	Asn	Asn	Lys	Leu	Ala	Thr	Gly	Glu	Pro	Ala	Ser
1025						1030					1035			
Pro	His	Asp	Ser	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Gly	Leu	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ala
1040						1045					1050			
Lys	Ile	Gly	Asn	Ser	Thr	Asn	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ala	Thr	Asn
1055						1060					1065			
Pro	Gln	Asn	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg	Arg	Thr	Pro	Asn	Asn	Pro	Gly	Asn
1070						1075					1080			
Pro	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gly	Pro	Pro	Lys	Thr	Pro	Glu	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ile
1085						1090					1095			
Val	Thr	Asn	Pro	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gln	Pro	Asn	Ser	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ala
1100						1105					1110			
Arg	Lys	Pro	Glu	His	Met	Ala	Val	Glu	Ile	Pro	Pro	Ala	Cys	Pro
1115						1120					1125			
Pro	Leu	Asn	His	Thr	Val	Val	Gln	Val	Asn	Lys	Asn	Ala	Asn	Pro
1130						1135					1140			
Asp	Pro	Leu	Pro	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu	Glu	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu
1145						1150					1155			
Ala	Asp	Pro	Gly	Glu	Asp	Gly	Pro	Lys	Pro	Met	Pro	Pro	Tyr	Ser
1160						1165					1170			
Ser	Met	Phe	Ile	Leu	Ser	Thr	Thr	Asn	Pro	Leu	Arg	Arg	Leu	Cys
1175						1180					1185			
His	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Asn	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Phe	Glu	Met	Cys	Ile	Leu	Met
1190						1195					1200			
Val	Ile	Ala	Met	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ala	Glu	Asp	Pro	Val
1205						1210					1215			
Gln	Pro	Asn	Ala	Pro	Arg	Asn	Asn	Val	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Tyr
1220						1225					1230			
Val	Phe	Thr	Gly	Val	Phe	Thr	Phe	Glu	Met	Val	Ile	Lys	Met	Ile
1235						1240					1245			
Asp	Leu	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	His	Gln	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Arg	Asp	Leu
1250						1255					1260			
Trp	Asn	Ile	Leu	Asp	Phe	Ile	Val	Val	Ser	Gly	Ala	Leu	Val	Ala
1265						1270					1275			
Phe	Ala	Phe	Thr	Gly	Asn	Ser	Lys	Gly	Lys	Asp	Ile	Asn	Thr	Ile
1280						1285					1290			
Lys	Ser	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	Pro	Leu	Lys	Thr	Ile
1295						1300					1305			
Lys	Arg	Leu	Pro	Lys	Leu	Lys	Ala	Val	Phe	Asp	Cys	Val	Val	Asn
1310						1315					1320			
Ser	Leu	Lys	Asn	Val	Phe	Asn	Ile	Leu	Ile	Val	Tyr	Met	Leu	Phe
1325						1330					1335			
Met	Phe	Ile	Phe	Ala	Val	Val	Ala	Val	Gln	Leu	Phe	Lys	Gly	Lys
1340						1345					1350			
Phe	Phe	His	Cys	Thr	Asp	Glu	Ser	Lys	Glu	Phe	Glu	Arg	Asp	Cys
1355						1360					1365			
Arg	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Asn	Glu	Val	Lys	Ala	Arg
1370						1375					1380			
Asp	Arg	Glu	Trp	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Asp	Phe	His	Tyr	Asp	Asn	Val	Leu
1385						1390					1395			

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Trp	Ala	Leu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Phe	Thr	Val	Ser	Thr	Gly	Glu	Gly	Trp
1400						1405					1410			
Pro	Gln	Val	Leu	Lys	His	Ser	Val	Asp	Ala	Thr	Phe	Glu	Asn	Gln
1415						1420					1425			
Gly	Pro	Ser	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Met	Glu	Met	Ser	Ile	Phe	Tyr	Val
1430						1435					1440			
Val	Tyr	Phe	Val	Val	Phe	Pro	Phe	Phe	Phe	Val	Asn	Ile	Phe	Val
1445						1450					1455			
Ala	Leu	Ile	Ile	Ile	Thr	Phe	Gln	Glu	Gln	Gly	Asp	Lys	Met	Met
1460						1465					1470			
Glu	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Glu	Lys	Asn	Glu	Arg	Ala	Cys	Ile	Asp	Phe
1475						1480					1485			
Ala	Ile	Ser	Ala	Lys	Pro	Leu	Thr	Arg	His	Met	Pro	Gln	Asn	Lys
1490						1495					1500			
Gln	Ser	Phe	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Met	Trp	Gln	Phe	Val	Val	Ser	Pro	Pro
1505						1510					1515			
Phe	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Met	Ala	Met	Ile	Ala	Leu	Asn	Thr	Ile	Val
1520						1525					1530			
Leu	Met	Met	Lys	Phe	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Ser	Val	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Asn	Ala
1535						1540					1545			
Leu	Arg	Val	Phe	Asn	Ile	Val	Phe	Thr	Ser	Leu	Phe	Ser	Leu	Glu
1550						1555					1560			
Cys	Val	Leu	Lys	Val	Met	Ala	Phe	Gly	Ile	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Arg
1565						1570					1575			
Asp	Ala	Trp	Asn	Ile	Phe	Asp	Phe	Val	Thr	Val	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ile
1580						1585					1590			
Thr	Asp	Ile	Leu	Val	Thr	Glu	Phe	Gly	Asn	Asn	Phe	Ile	Asn	Leu
1595						1600					1605			
Ser	Phe	Leu	Arg	Leu	Phe	Arg	Ala	Ala	Arg	Leu	Ile	Lys	Leu	Leu
1610						1615					1620			
Arg	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Arg	Ile	Leu	Leu	Trp	Thr	Phe	Val	Gln
1625						1630					1635			
Ser	Phe	Lys	Ala	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Val	Cys	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ala	Met	Leu
1640						1645					1650			
Phe	Phe	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Ile	Gly	Met	Gln	Val	Phe	Gly	Asn	Ile
1655						1660					1665			
Gly	Ile	Asp	Gly	Glu	Asp	Glu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Glu	Asp	Glu	Phe	Gln
1670						1675					1680			
Ile	Thr	Glu	His	Asn	Asn	Phe	Arg	Thr	Phe	Phe	Gln	Ala	Leu	Met
1685						1690					1695			
Leu	Leu	Phe	Arg	Ser	Ala	Thr	Gly	Glu	Ala	Trp	His	Asn	Ile	Met
1700						1705					1710			
Leu	Ser	Cys	Leu	Ser	Gly	Lys	Pro	Cys	Asp	Lys	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ile
1715						1720					1725			
Gln	Lys	Pro	Glu	Cys	Gly	Asn	Glu	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Val
1730						1735					1740			
Ser	Phe	Ile	Phe	Leu	Cys	Ser	Phe	Leu	Met	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Val
1745						1750					1755			
Ala	Val	Ile	Met	Asp	Asn	Phe	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Arg	Asp	Ser	Ser
1760						1765					1770			
Ile	Leu	Gly	Pro	His	His	Leu	Asp	Glu	Tyr	Val	Arg	Val	Trp	Ala

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1775	1780	1785
Glu Tyr Asp Pro Ala Ala Cys Gly Arg Ile His Tyr Lys Asp Met		
1790	1795	1800
Tyr Ser Leu Leu Arg Val Ile Ser Pro Pro Leu Gly Leu Gly Lys		
1805	1810	1815
Lys Cys Pro His Arg Val Ala Cys Lys Arg Leu Leu Arg Met Asp		
1820	1825	1830
Leu Pro Val Ala Asp Asp Asn Thr Val His Phe Asn Ser Thr Leu		
1835	1840	1845
Met Ala Leu Ile Arg Thr Ala Leu Asp Ile Lys Ile Ala Lys Gly		
1850	1855	1860
Gly Ala Asp Lys Gln Gln Met Asp Ala Glu Leu Arg Lys Glu Met		
1865	1870	1875
Met Ala Ile Trp Pro Asn Leu Ser Gln Lys Thr Leu Asp Leu Leu		
1880	1885	1890
Val Thr Pro His Lys Ser Thr Asp Leu Thr Val Gly Lys Ile Tyr		
1895	1900	1905
Ala Ala Met Met Ile Met Glu Tyr Tyr Arg Gln Ser Lys Ala Lys		
1910	1915	1920
Lys Leu Gln Ala Met Arg Glu Glu Gln Asn Arg Thr Pro Leu Met		
1925	1930	1935
Phe Gln Arg Met Glu Pro Pro Ser Pro Thr Gln Glu Gly Gly Pro		
1940	1945	1950
Ser Gln Asn Ala Leu Pro Ser Thr Gln Leu Asp Pro Gly Gly Gly		
1955	1960	1965
Leu Met Ala Gln Glu Ser Ser Met Lys Glu Ser Pro Ser Trp Val		
1970	1975	1980
Thr Gln Arg Ala Gln Glu Met Phe Gln Lys Thr Gly Thr Trp Ser		
1985	1990	1995
Pro Glu Arg Gly Pro Pro Ile Asp Met Pro Asn Ser Gln Pro Asn		
2000	2005	2010
Ser Gln Ser Val Glu Met Arg Glu Met Gly Thr Asp Gly Tyr Ser		
2015	2020	2025
Asp Ser Glu His Tyr Leu Pro Met Glu Gly Gln Thr Arg Ala Ala		
2030	2035	2040
Ser Met Pro Arg Leu Pro Ala Glu Asn Gln Arg Arg Arg Gly Arg		
2045	2050	2055
Pro Arg Gly Asn Asn Leu Ser Thr Ile Ser Asp Thr Ser Pro Met		
2060	2065	2070
Lys Arg Ser Ala Ser Val Leu Gly Pro Lys Ala Arg Arg Leu Asp		
2075	2080	2085
Asp Tyr Ser Leu Glu Arg Val Pro Pro Glu Glu Asn Gln Arg Tyr		
2090	2095	2100
His Gln Arg Arg Arg Asp Arg Gly His Arg Thr Ser Glu Arg Ser		
2105	2110	2115
Leu Gly Arg Tyr Thr Asp Val Asp Thr Gly Leu Gly Thr Asp Leu		
2120	2125	2130
Ser Met Thr Thr Gln Ser Gly Asp Leu Pro Ser Lys Asp Arg Asp		
2135	2140	2145
Gln Asp Arg Gly Arg Pro Lys Asp Arg Lys His Arg Pro His His		
2150	2155	2160

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His	His	His	His	His	His	His	His	Pro	Pro	Ala	Pro	Asp	Arg	Glu
2165						2170					2175			
Arg	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Glu	Arg	Pro	Asp	Thr	Gly	Arg	Ala	Arg	Ala	Arg
2180						2185					2190			
Glu	Gln	Arg	Trp	Ser	Arg	Ser	Pro	Ser	Glu	Gly	Arg	Glu	His	Ala
2195						2200					2205			
Thr	His	Arg	Gln	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Val	Ser	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ala	Pro
2210						2215					2220			
Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ser	Thr	Pro	Arg	Arg	Gly	Arg	Arg	Gln	Leu
2225						2230					2235			
Pro	Gln	Thr	Pro	Cys	Thr	Pro	Arg	Pro	Leu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Pro
2240						2245					2250			
Ala	Pro	Arg	Arg	Pro	Ala	Ala	Arg	Arg	Met	Ala	Gly	Pro	Pro	Ala
2255						2260					2265			
Pro	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Pro	Arg	Gly	Cys	Arg	Arg	Ala	Pro	Arg	Trp
2270						2275					2280			
Pro	Ala	His	Ala	Pro	Glu	Gly	Pro	Arg	Pro	Arg	Gly	Ala	Asp	Tyr
2285						2290					2295			
Thr	Glu	Pro	Asp	Ser	Pro	Arg	Glu	Pro	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	His	Glu
2300						2305					2310			
Pro	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ser	Pro	Arg	Thr	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ala	Gly	Cys	Ala
2315						2320					2325			
Ser	Pro	Arg	His	Gly	Arg	Arg	Leu	Pro	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Tyr	Ala	Gly
2330						2335					2340			
His	Gly	Ala	Pro	Arg	Pro	Arg	Thr	Ala	Arg	Arg	Gly	Ala	His	Asp
2345						2350					2355			
Ala	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Ser	Glu	Asp	Asp	Trp	Cys					
2360						2365								

<210> SEQ ID NO 148

<211> LENGTH: 2512

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 148

Met	Ala	Arg	Phe	Gly	Asp	Glu	Met	Pro	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly
1			5						10				15		
Ser	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Val	Val	Val	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Arg	Gly
		20					25					30			
Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Arg	Gln	Gly	Gly	Gln	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gln	Arg	Met	Tyr
		35				40					45				
Lys	Gln	Ser	Met	Ala	Gln	Arg	Ala	Arg	Thr	Met	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Pro
	50				55					60					
Ile	Pro	Val	Arg	Gln	Asn	Cys	Leu	Thr	Val	Asn	Arg	Ser	Leu	Phe	Leu
65				70					75					80	
Phe	Ser	Glu	Asp	Asn	Val	Val	Arg	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Lys	Ile	Thr	Glu
		85						90					95		
Trp	Pro	Pro	Phe	Glu	Tyr	Met	Ile	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ile	Ile	Ala	Asn	Cys
		100					105					110			
Ile	Val	Leu	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gln	His	Leu	Pro	Asp	Asp	Asp	Lys	Thr	Pro
	115						120					125			
Met	Ser	Glu	Arg	Leu	Asp	Asp	Thr	Glu	Pro	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Gly	Ile	Phe
	130					135					140				

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Cys	Phe	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ile	Lys	Ile	Ile	Ala	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ala	Phe	His
145					150					155					160
Lys	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Asn	Gly	Trp	Asn	Val	Met	Asp	Phe	Val	Val
				165					170					175	
Val	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ala	Thr	Val	Gly	Thr	Glu	Phe	Asp	Leu	Arg
			180					185					190		
Thr	Leu	Arg	Ala	Val	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	Pro	Leu	Lys	Leu	Val	Ser	Gly
		195					200					205			
Ile	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gln	Val	Val	Leu	Lys	Ser	Ile	Met	Lys	Ala	Met	Ile
	210						215				220				
Pro	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ile	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Phe	Phe	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ile	Phe
225					230					235					240
Ala	Ile	Ile	Gly	Leu	Glu	Phe	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Lys	Phe	His	Thr	Thr	Cys
				245					250					255	
Phe	Glu	Glu	Gly	Thr	Asp	Asp	Ile	Gln	Gly	Glu	Ser	Pro	Ala	Pro	Cys
			260					265					270		
Gly	Thr	Glu	Glu	Pro	Ala	Arg	Thr	Cys	Pro	Asn	Gly	Thr	Lys	Cys	Gln
		275					280					285			
Pro	Tyr	Trp	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asn	Asn	Gly	Ile	Thr	Gln	Phe	Asp	Asn	Ile
	290					295					300				
Leu	Phe	Ala	Val	Leu	Thr	Val	Phe	Gln	Cys	Ile	Thr	Met	Glu	Gly	Trp
305					310					315					320
Thr	Asp	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Asn	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asn	Thr	Trp	Asn
				325					330					335	
Trp	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ile	Ile	Gly	Ser	Phe	Phe	Met	Leu
			340				345						350		
Asn	Leu	Val	Leu	Gly	Val	Leu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Glu	Arg	Glu
		355					360					365			
Arg	Val	Glu	Asn	Arg	Arg	Ala	Phe	Leu	Lys	Leu	Arg	Arg	Gln	Gln	Gln
	370					375					380				
Ile	Glu	Arg	Glu	Leu	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Met	Glu	Trp	Ile	Ser	Lys	Ala	Glu
385					390					395					400
Glu	Val	Ile	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Asp	Gly	Glu	Gln	Arg	His	Pro
			405						410					415	
Phe	Asp	Gly	Ala	Leu	Arg	Arg	Thr	Thr	Ile	Lys	Lys	Ser	Lys	Thr	Asp
			420				425						430		
Leu	Leu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Gln	Leu	Ala	Asp	Ile	Ala	Ser
		435					440					445			
Val	Gly	Ser	Pro	Phe	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ala	Lys	Leu	Glu
	450					455					460				
Asn	Ser	Thr	Phe	Phe	His	Lys	Lys	Glu	Arg	Arg	Met	Arg	Phe	Tyr	Ile
465					470					475					480
Arg	Arg	Met	Val	Lys	Thr	Gln	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Val	Leu	Ser	Leu
				485					490					495	
Val	Ala	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Cys	Val	Ala	Ile	Val	His	Tyr	Asn	Gln	Pro
			500					505					510		
Glu	Trp	Leu	Ser	Asp	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Ala	Glu	Phe	Ile	Phe	Leu	Gly
		515					520					525			
Leu	Phe	Met	Ser	Glu	Met	Phe	Ile	Lys	Met	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Gly	Thr	Arg
	530					535					540				
Pro	Tyr	Phe	His	Ser	Ser	Phe	Asn	Cys	Phe	Asp	Cys	Gly	Val	Ile	Ile
545					550					555					560

Gly	Ser	Ile	Phe	Glu	Val	Ile	Trp	Ala	Val	Ile	Lys	Pro	Gly	Thr	Ser	
				565					570				575			
Phe	Gly	Ile	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ile	Phe	Lys	
				580					585				590			
Val	Thr	Lys	Tyr	Trp	Ala	Ser	Leu	Arg	Asn	Leu	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Leu	
				595					600				605			
Asn	Ser	Met	Lys	Ser	Ile	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Phe	
				610					615				620			
Ile	Val	Val	Phe	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Met	Gln	Leu	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gln	Phe	
				625					630				635			
Asn	Phe	Asp	Glu	Gly	Thr	Pro	Pro	Thr	Asn	Phe	Asp	Thr	Phe	Pro	Ala	
				645					650				655			
Ala	Ile	Met	Thr	Val	Phe	Gln	Ile	Leu	Thr	Gly	Glu	Asp	Trp	Asn	Glu	
				660					665				670			
Val	Met	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Ile	Lys	Ser	Gln	Gly	Gly	Val	Gln	Gly	Gly	Met	
				675					680				685			
Val	Phe	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Val	Leu	Thr	Leu	Phe	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Thr	
				690					695				700			
Leu	Leu	Asn	Val	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ala	Val	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ala	Asn	Ala	
				705					710				715			
Gln	Glu	Leu	Thr	Lys	Val	Glu	Ala	Asp	Glu	Gln	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ala	
				725					730				735			
Ala	Asn	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gln	Lys	Ala	Lys	Glu	Val	Ala	Glu	Val	
				740					745				750			
Ser	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asn	Met	Ser	Ile	Ala	Val	Lys	Glu	Gln	Gln	
				755					760				765			
Lys	Asn	Gln	Lys	Pro	Ala	Lys	Ser	Val	Trp	Glu	Gln	Arg	Thr	Ser	Glu	
				770					775				780			
Met	Arg	Lys	Gln	Asn	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Arg	Glu	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Glu	
				785					790				795			
Met	Asp	Pro	Asp	Glu	Arg	Trp	Lys	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Arg	His	Leu	Arg	
				805					810				815			
Pro	Asp	Met	Lys	Thr	His	Leu	Asp	Arg	Pro	Leu	Val	Val	Asp	Pro	Gln	
				820					825				830			
Glu	Asn	Arg	Asn	Asn	Asn	Thr	Asn	Lys	Ser	Arg	Ala	Ala	Glu	Pro	Thr	
				835					840				845			
Val	Asp	Gln	Arg	Leu	Gly	Gln	Gln	Arg	Ala	Glu	Asp	Phe	Leu	Arg	Lys	
				850					855				860			
Gln	Ala	Arg	Tyr	His	Asp	Arg	Ala	Arg	Asp	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ala	Gly	
				865					870				875			
Leu	Asp	Ala	Arg	Arg	Pro	Trp	Ala	Gly	Ser	Gln	Glu	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ser	
				885					890				895			
Arg	Glu	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Glu	Ser	Asp	His	His	Ala	Arg	Glu	Gly	
				900					905				910			
Ser	Leu	Glu	Gln	Pro	Gly	Phe	Trp	Glu	Gly	Glu	Ala	Glu	Arg	Gly	Lys	
				915					920				925			
Ala	Gly	Asp	Pro	His	Arg	Arg	His	Val	His	Arg	Gln	Gly	Gly	Ser	Arg	
				930					935				940			
Glu	Ser	Arg	Ser	Gly	Ser	Pro	Arg	Thr	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Glu	His	Arg	
				945					950				955			
Arg	His	Arg	Ala	His	Arg	Arg	Pro	Gly	Glu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Glu	Asp	Lys	

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965							970							975						
Ala	Glu	Arg	Arg	Ala	Arg	His	Arg	Glu	Gly	Ser	Arg	Pro	Ala	Arg	Gly					
			980				985						990							
Gly	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asp	Gly	Gly	Glu	Arg	Arg	Arg	Arg					
			995				1000						1005							
His	Arg	His	Gly	Ala	Pro	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ala	Arg	Arg						
1010						1015						1020								
Glu	Asp	Lys	Glu	Arg	Arg	His	Arg	Arg	Arg	Lys	Glu	Asn	Gln	Gly						
1025						1030						1035								
Ser	Gly	Val	Pro	Val	Ser	Gly	Pro	Asn	Leu	Ser	Thr	Thr	Arg	Pro						
1040						1045						1050								
Ile	Gln	Gln	Asp	Leu	Gly	Arg	Gln	Asp	Pro	Pro	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp						
1055						1060						1065								
Ile	Asp	Asn	Met	Lys	Asn	Asn	Lys	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ala	Glu	Ser	Ala						
1070						1075						1080								
Ala	Pro	His	Gly	Ser	Leu	Gly	His	Ala	Gly	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ser	Pro						
1085						1090						1095								
Ala	Lys	Met	Gly	Asn	Ser	Thr	Asp	Pro	Gly	Pro	Met	Leu	Ala	Ile						
1100						1105						1110								
Pro	Ala	Met	Ala	Thr	Asn	Pro	Gln	Asn	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg	Arg	Thr						
1115						1120						1125								
Pro	Asn	Asn	Pro	Gly	Asn	Pro	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gly	Pro	Pro	Lys	Thr						
1130						1135						1140								
Pro	Glu	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ile	Val	Thr	Asn	Pro	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gln	Thr						
1145						1150						1155								
Asn	Ser	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ala	Arg	Lys	Pro	Asp	His	Thr	Thr	Val	Asp						
1160						1165						1170								
Ile	Pro	Pro	Ala	Cys	Pro	Pro	Pro	Leu	Asn	His	Thr	Val	Val	Gln						
1175						1180						1185								
Val	Asn	Lys	Asn	Ala	Asn	Pro	Asp	Pro	Leu	Pro	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu						
1190						1195						1200								
Glu	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Asp	Asp	Arg	Gly	Glu	Asp	Gly	Pro						
1205						1210						1215								
Lys	Pro	Met	Pro	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Met	Phe	Ile	Leu	Ser	Thr	Thr						
1220						1225						1230								
Asn	Pro	Leu	Arg	Arg	Leu	Cys	His	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Asn	Leu	Arg	Tyr						
1235						1240						1245								
Phe	Glu	Met	Cys	Ile	Leu	Met	Val	Ile	Ala	Met	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ala						
1250						1255						1260								
Leu	Ala	Ala	Glu	Asp	Pro	Val	Gln	Pro	Asn	Ala	Pro	Arg	Asn	Asn						
1265						1270						1275								
Val	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Val	Phe	Thr	Gly	Val	Phe	Thr	Phe						
1280						1285						1290								
Glu	Met	Val	Ile	Lys	Met	Ile	Asp	Leu	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	His	Gln						
1295						1300						1305								
Gly	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Arg	Asp	Leu	Trp	Asn	Ile	Leu	Asp	Phe	Ile	Val						
1310						1315						1320								
Val	Ser	Gly	Ala	Leu	Val	Ala	Phe	Ala	Phe	Thr	Gly	Asn	Ser	Lys						
1325						1330						1335								
Gly	Lys	Asp	Ile	Asn	Thr	Ile	Lys	Ser	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	Val						
1340						1345						1350								

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Leu Arg 1355	Pro Leu Lys Thr 1360	Ile Lys Arg Leu Pro 1365	Lys Leu Lys Ala 1365
Val Phe 1370	Asp Cys Val Val 1375	Asn Ser Leu Lys Asn Val 1380	Phe Asn Ile 1380
Leu Ile 1385	Val Tyr Met Leu 1390	Phe Met Phe Ile Phe 1395	Ala Val Val Ala 1395
Val Gln 1400	Leu Phe Lys Gly 1405	Lys Phe Phe His Cys Thr 1410	Asp Glu Ser 1410
Lys Glu 1415	Phe Glu Lys Asp 1420	Cys Arg Gly Lys Tyr 1425	Leu Leu Tyr Glu 1425
Lys Asn 1430	Glu Val Lys Ala 1435	Arg Asp Arg Glu Trp 1440	Lys Lys Tyr Glu 1440
Phe His 1445	Tyr Asp Asn Val 1450	Leu Trp Ala Leu Leu Thr 1455	Leu Phe Thr 1455
Val Ser 1460	Thr Gly Glu Gly 1465	Trp Pro Gln Val Leu 1470	Lys His Ser Val 1470
Asp Ala 1475	Thr Phe Glu Asn 1480	Gln Gly Pro Ser Pro 1485	Gly Tyr Arg Met 1485
Glu Met 1490	Ser Ile Phe Tyr 1495	Val Val Tyr Phe Val 1500	Val Phe Pro Phe 1500
Phe Phe 1505	Val Asn Ile Phe 1510	Val Ala Leu Ile Ile 1515	Ile Thr Phe Gln 1515
Glu Gln 1520	Gly Asp Lys Met 1525	Met Glu Glu Tyr Ser 1530	Leu Glu Lys Asn 1530
Glu Arg 1535	Ala Cys Ile Asp 1540	Phe Ala Ile Ser Ala 1545	Lys Pro Leu Thr 1545
Arg His 1550	Met Pro Gln Asn 1555	Lys Gln Ser Phe Gln 1560	Tyr Arg Met Trp 1560
Gln Phe 1565	Val Val Ser Pro 1570	Pro Phe Glu Tyr Thr 1575	Ile Met Ala Met 1575
Ile Ala 1580	Leu Asn Thr Ile 1585	Val Leu Met Met Lys 1590	Phe Tyr Gly Ala 1590
Ser Val 1595	Ala Tyr Glu Asn 1600	Ala Leu Arg Val Phe 1605	Asn Ile Val Phe 1605
Thr Ser 1610	Leu Phe Ser Leu 1615	Glu Cys Val Leu Lys 1620	Val Met Ala Phe 1620
Gly Ile 1625	Leu Asn Tyr Phe 1630	Arg Asp Ala Trp Asn 1635	Ile Phe Asp Phe 1635
Val Thr 1640	Val Leu Gly Ser 1645	Ile Thr Asp Ile Leu 1650	Val Thr Glu Phe 1650
Gly Asn 1655	Pro Asn Asn Phe 1660	Ile Asn Leu Ser Phe 1665	Leu Arg Leu Phe 1665
Arg Ala 1670	Ala Arg Leu Ile 1675	Lys Leu Leu Arg Gln 1680	Gly Tyr Thr Ile 1680
Arg Ile 1685	Leu Leu Trp Thr 1690	Phe Val Gln Ser Phe 1695	Lys Ala Leu Pro 1695
Tyr Val 1700	Cys Leu Leu Ile 1705	Ala Met Leu Phe Phe 1710	Ile Tyr Ala Ile 1710
Ile Gly 1715	Met Gln Val Phe 1720	Gly Asn Ile Gly Ile 1725	Asp Val Glu Asp 1725
Glu Asp 1730	Ser Asp Glu Asp 1735	Glu Phe Gln Ile Thr 1740	Glu His Asn Asn 1740

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Phe 1745	Arg	Thr	Phe	Phe	Gln	Ala 1750	Leu	Met	Leu	Leu	Phe 1755	Arg	Ser	Ala
Thr 1760	Gly	Glu	Ala	Trp	His	Asn 1765	Ile	Met	Leu	Ser	Cys 1770	Leu	Ser	Gly
Lys 1775	Pro	Cys	Asp	Lys	Asn	Ser 1780	Gly	Ile	Leu	Thr	Arg 1785	Glu	Cys	Gly
Asn 1790	Glu	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Tyr 1795	Phe	Val	Ser	Phe	Ile 1800	Phe	Leu	Cys
Ser 1805	Phe	Leu	Met	Leu	Asn	Leu 1810	Phe	Val	Ala	Val	Ile 1815	Met	Asp	Asn
Phe 1820	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Arg	Asp 1825	Ser	Ser	Ile	Leu	Gly 1830	Pro	His	His
Leu 1835	Asp	Glu	Tyr	Val	Arg	Val 1840	Trp	Ala	Glu	Tyr	Asp 1845	Pro	Ala	Ala
Trp 1850	Gly	Arg	Met	Pro	Tyr	Leu 1855	Asp	Met	Tyr	Gln	Met 1860	Leu	Arg	His
Met 1865	Ser	Pro	Pro	Leu	Gly	Leu 1870	Gly	Lys	Lys	Cys	Pro 1875	Ala	Arg	Val
Ala 1880	Tyr	Lys	Arg	Leu	Leu	Arg 1885	Met	Asp	Leu	Pro	Val 1890	Ala	Asp	Asp
Asn 1895	Thr	Val	His	Phe	Asn	Ser 1900	Thr	Leu	Met	Ala	Leu 1905	Ile	Arg	Thr
Ala 1910	Leu	Asp	Ile	Lys	Ile	Ala 1915	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Asp 1920	Lys	Gln	Gln
Met 1925	Asp	Ala	Glu	Leu	Arg	Lys 1930	Glu	Met	Met	Ala	Ile 1935	Trp	Pro	Asn
Leu 1940	Ser	Gln	Lys	Thr	Leu	Asp 1945	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Pro 1950	His	Lys	Ser
Thr 1955	Asp	Leu	Thr	Val	Gly	Lys 1960	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Met 1965	Met	Ile	Met
Glu 1970	Tyr	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Ser	Lys 1975	Ala	Lys	Lys	Leu	Gln 1980	Ala	Met	Arg
Glu 1985	Glu	Gln	Asp	Arg	Thr	Pro 1990	Leu	Met	Phe	Gln	Arg 1995	Met	Glu	Pro
Pro 2000	Ser	Pro	Thr	Gln	Glu	Gly 2005	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Asn 2010	Ala	Leu	Pro
Ser 2015	Thr	Gln	Leu	Asp	Pro	Gly 2020	Gly	Ala	Leu	Met	Ala 2025	His	Glu	Ser
Gly 2030	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ser	Pro	Ser 2035	Trp	Val	Thr	Gln	Arg 2040	Ala	Gln	Glu
Met 2045	Phe	Gln	Lys	Thr	Gly	Thr 2050	Trp	Ser	Pro	Glu	Gln 2055	Gly	Pro	Pro
Thr 2060	Asp	Met	Pro	Asn	Ser	Gln 2065	Pro	Asn	Ser	Gln	Ser 2070	Val	Glu	Met
Arg 2075	Glu	Met	Gly	Arg	Asp	Gly 2080	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Ser	Glu 2085	His	Tyr	Leu
Pro 2090	Met	Glu	Gly	Gln	Gly	Arg 2095	Ala	Ala	Ser	Met	Pro 2100	Arg	Leu	Pro
Ala 2105	Glu	Asn	Gln	Arg	Arg	Arg 2110	Gly	Arg	Pro	Arg	Gly 2115	Asn	Asn	Leu
Ser	Thr	Ile	Ser	Asp	Thr	Ser	Pro	Met	Lys	Arg	Ser	Ala	Ser	Val

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2120	2125	2130
Leu Gly Pro Lys Ala Arg Arg 2135	Leu Asp Asp Tyr Ser 2140	Leu Glu Arg 2145
Val Pro Pro Glu Glu Asn Gln 2150	Arg His His Gln Arg 2155	Arg Arg Asp 2160
Arg Ser His Arg Ala Ser Glu 2165	Arg Ser Leu Gly Arg 2170	Tyr Thr Asp 2175
Val Asp Thr Gly Leu Gly Thr 2180	Asp Leu Ser Met Thr 2185	Thr Gln Ser 2190
Gly Asp Leu Pro Ser Lys Glu 2195	Arg Asp Gln Glu Arg 2200	Gly Arg Pro 2205
Lys Asp Arg Lys His Arg Gln 2210	His His His His His 2215	His His His 2220
His His Pro Pro Pro Pro Asp 2225	Lys Asp Arg Tyr Ala 2230	Gln Glu Arg 2235
Pro Asp His Gly Arg Ala Arg 2240	Ala Arg Asp Gln Arg 2245	Trp Ser Arg 2250
Ser Pro Ser Glu Gly Arg Glu 2255	His Met Ala His Arg 2260	Gln Gly Ser 2265
Ser Ser Val Ser Gly Ser Pro 2270	Ala Pro Ser Thr Ser 2275	Gly Thr Ser 2280
Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Arg Arg 2285	Gln Leu Pro Gln Thr 2290	Pro Ser Thr 2295
Pro Arg Pro His Val Ser Tyr 2300	Ser Pro Val Ile Arg 2305	Lys Ala Gly 2310
Gly Ser Gly Pro Pro Gln Gln 2315	Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln 2320	Gln Gln Gln 2325
Gln Gln Gln Ala Val Ala Arg 2330	Pro Gly Arg Ala Ala 2335	Thr Ser Gly 2340
Pro Arg Arg Tyr Pro Gly Pro 2345	Thr Ala Glu Pro Leu 2350	Ala Gly Asp 2355
Arg Pro Pro Thr Gly Gly His 2360	Ser Ser Gly Arg Ser 2365	Pro Arg Met 2370
Glu Arg Arg Val Pro Gly Pro 2375	Ala Arg Ser Glu Ser 2380	Pro Arg Ala 2385
Cys Arg His Gly Gly Ala Arg 2390	Trp Pro Ala Ser Gly 2395	Pro His Val 2400
Ser Glu Gly Pro Pro Gly Pro 2405	Arg His His Gly Tyr 2410	Tyr Arg Gly 2415
Ser Asp Tyr Asp Glu Ala Asp 2420	Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly 2425	Gly Gly Glu 2430
Glu Ala Met Ala Gly Ala Tyr 2435	Asp Ala Pro Pro Pro 2440	Val Arg His 2445
Ala Ser Ser Gly Ala Thr Gly 2450	Arg Ser Pro Arg Thr 2455	Pro Arg Ala 2460
Ser Gly Pro Ala Cys Ala Ser 2465	Pro Ser Arg His Gly 2470	Arg Arg Leu 2475
Pro Asn Gly Tyr Tyr Pro Ala 2480	His Gly Leu Ala Arg 2485	Pro Arg Gly 2490
Pro Gly Ser Arg Lys Gly Leu 2495	His Glu Pro Tyr Ser 2500	Glu Ser Asp 2505

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Asp Asp Trp Cys
2510

<210> SEQ ID NO 149

<211> LENGTH: 2368

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus

<400> SEQUENCE: 149

Met Ala Arg Phe Gly Asp Glu Met Pro Gly Arg Tyr Gly Ala Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Ala Ala Gly Val Val Val Gly Ala Ala Gly Gly
20 25 30

Arg Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Arg Gln Gly Gly Gln Pro Gly Ala Gln Arg
35 40 45

Met Tyr Lys Gln Ser Met Ala Gln Arg Ala Arg Thr Met Ala Leu Tyr
50 55 60

Asn Pro Ile Pro Val Arg Gln Asn Cys Leu Thr Val Asn Arg Ser Leu
65 70 75 80

Phe Leu Phe Ser Glu Asp Asn Val Val Arg Lys Tyr Ala Lys Lys Ile
85 90 95

Thr Glu Trp Pro Pro Phe Glu Tyr Met Ile Leu Ala Thr Ile Ile Ala
100 105 110

Asn Cys Ile Val Leu Ala Leu Glu Gln His Leu Pro Asp Asp Lys
115 120 125

Thr Pro Met Ser Glu Arg Leu Asp Asp Thr Glu Pro Tyr Phe Ile Gly
130 135 140

Ile Phe Cys Phe Glu Ala Gly Ile Lys Ile Val Ala Leu Gly Phe Ala
145 150 155 160

Phe His Lys Gly Ser Tyr Leu Arg Asn Gly Trp Asn Val Met Asp Phe
165 170 175

Val Val Val Leu Thr Gly Ile Leu Ala Thr Val Gly Thr Glu Phe Asp
180 185 190

Leu Arg Thr Leu Arg Ala Val Arg Val Leu Arg Pro Leu Lys Leu Val
195 200 205

Ser Gly Ile Pro Ser Leu Gln Val Val Leu Lys Ser Ile Met Lys Ala
210 215 220

Met Ile Pro Leu Leu Gln Ile Gly Leu Leu Leu Phe Phe Ala Ile Leu
225 230 235 240

Ile Phe Ala Ile Ile Gly Leu Glu Phe Tyr Lys Gly Lys Phe His Thr
245 250 255

Thr Cys Phe Glu Glu Gly Thr Asp Asp Ile Gln Gly Glu Ser Pro Ala
260 265 270

Pro Cys Gly Thr Glu Glu Pro Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Asn Gly Thr Lys
275 280 285

Cys Gln Pro Tyr Trp Glu Gly Pro Asn Asn Gly Ile Thr Gln Phe Asp
290 295 300

Asn Ile Leu Phe Ala Val Leu Thr Val Phe Gln Cys Ile Thr Met Glu
305 310 315 320

Gly Trp Thr Asp Leu Leu Tyr Asn Ser Asn Asp Ala Ser Gly Asn Thr
325 330 335

Trp Asn Trp Leu Tyr Phe Ile Pro Leu Ile Ile Ile Gly Ser Phe Phe
340 345 350

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Met	Leu	Asn	Leu	Val	Leu	Gly	Val	Leu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Glu
	355					360						365			
Arg	Glu	Arg	Val	Glu	Asn	Arg	Arg	Ala	Phe	Leu	Lys	Leu	Arg	Arg	Gln
	370				375						380				
Gln	Gln	Ile	Glu	Arg	Glu	Leu	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Met	Glu	Trp	Ile	Ser	Lys
385					390					395					400
Ala	Glu	Glu	Val	Ile	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Asp	Val	Glu	Gln	Arg
			405						410					415	
His	Pro	Phe	Asp	Gly	Ala	Leu	Arg	Arg	Ala	Thr	Leu	Lys	Lys	Ser	Lys
			420					425						430	
Thr	Asp	Leu	Leu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Gln	Leu	Ala	Asp	Ile
	435					440						445			
Ala	Ser	Val	Gly	Ser	Pro	Phe	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ala	Lys
	450					455						460			
Leu	Glu	Asn	Ser	Thr	Phe	Phe	His	Lys	Lys	Glu	Arg	Arg	Met	Arg	Phe
465					470					475					480
Tyr	Ile	Arg	Arg	Met	Val	Lys	Thr	Gln	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Val	Leu
				485					490					495	
Ser	Leu	Val	Ala	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Trp	Leu	Ala	Ile	Val	His	Tyr	Asn
		500						505					510		
Gln	Pro	Glu	Trp	Leu	Ser	Asp	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Ala	Glu	Phe	Ile	Phe
		515					520						525		
Leu	Gly	Leu	Phe	Met	Ser	Glu	Met	Phe	Ile	Lys	Met	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Gly
	530					535						540			
Thr	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Phe	His	Ser	Ser	Phe	Asn	Cys	Phe	Asp	Cys	Gly	Val
545					550					555					560
Ile	Ile	Gly	Ser	Ile	Phe	Glu	Val	Ile	Trp	Ala	Val	Ile	Lys	Pro	Gly
				565					570					575	
Thr	Ser	Phe	Gly	Ile	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ile
		580						585					590		
Phe	Lys	Val	Thr	Lys	Tyr	Trp	Ala	Ser	Leu	Arg	Asn	Leu	Val	Val	Ser
		595					600					605			
Leu	Leu	Asn	Ser	Met	Lys	Ser	Ile	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Leu	Phe
	610					615						620			
Leu	Phe	Ile	Val	Val	Phe	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Met	Gln	Leu	Phe	Gly	Gly
625					630					635					640
Gln	Phe	Asn	Phe	Asp	Glu	Gly	Thr	Pro	Pro	Thr	Asn	Phe	Asp	Thr	Phe
				645					650					655	
Pro	Ala	Ala	Ile	Met	Thr	Val	Phe	Gln	Ile	Leu	Thr	Gly	Glu	Asp	Trp
		660					665						670		
Asn	Glu	Val	Met	Tyr	Asp	Glu	Ile	Lys	Ser	Gln	Gly	Gly	Val	Gln	Gly
		675					680					685			
Gly	Met	Val	Phe	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Val	Leu	Thr	Leu	Phe	Gly	Asn
	690					695						700			
Tyr	Thr	Leu	Leu	Asn	Val	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ala	Val	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ala
705				710						715					720
Asn	Ala	Gln	Glu	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asp	Glu	Gln	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ala
				725					730					735	
Asn	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gln	Lys	Ala	Lys	Glu	Val	Ala	Glu	Val	Ser
		740					745						750		
Pro	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asn	Met	Ser	Ile	Ala	Val	Lys	Glu	Gln	Gln	Lys
	755					760						765			

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Asn	Gln	Lys	Pro	Ala	Lys	Ser	Val	Trp	Glu	Gln	Arg	Thr	Ser	Glu	Met
770					775						780				
Arg	Lys	Gln	Asn	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Arg	Glu	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Ala
785				790						795					800
Ala	Glu	Arg	Trp	Pro	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Arg	Pro	Leu	Arg	Pro	Asp	Val
				805					810					815	
Lys	Thr	His	Leu	Asp	Arg	Pro	Leu	Val	Val	Asp	Pro	Gln	Glu	Asn	Arg
			820					825					830		
Asn	Asn	Asn	Thr	Asn	Lys	Ser	Arg	Ala	Pro	Glu	Ala	Leu	Arg	Gln	Thr
			835				840						845		
Ala	Arg	Pro	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ala	Arg	Asp	Pro	Asp	Ala	Arg	Arg	Ala	Trp
	850					855					860				
Pro	Ser	Ser	Pro	Glu	Arg	Ala	Pro	Gly	Arg	Glu	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Arg
865					870					875					880
Glu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Gln	Gln	Arg	Glu	His	Ala	Pro	Pro	Arg	Glu	His	Val
				885					890					895	
Pro	Trp	Asp	Ala	Asp	Pro	Glu	Arg	Ala	Lys	Ala	Gly	Asp	Ala	Pro	Arg
		900						905					910		
Arg	His	Thr	His	Arg	Pro	Val	Ala	Glu	Gly	Glu	Pro	Arg	Arg	His	Arg
		915					920						925		
Ala	Arg	Arg	Arg	Pro	Gly	Asp	Glu	Pro	Asp	Asp	Arg	Pro	Glu	Arg	Arg
	930					935					940				
Pro	Arg	Pro	Arg	Asp	Ala	Thr	Arg	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ala	Asp	Gly	Glu
945					950					955					960
Gly	Asp	Asp	Gly	Glu	Arg	Lys	Arg	Arg	His	Arg	His	Gly	Pro	Pro	Ala
			965						970					975	
His	Asp	Asp	Arg	Glu	Arg	Arg	His	Arg	Arg	Arg	Lys	Glu	Ser	Gln	Gly
			980					985					990		
Ser	Gly	Val	Pro	Met	Ser	Gly	Pro	Asn	Leu	Ser	Thr	Thr	Arg	Pro	Ile
		995					1000						1005		
Gln	Gln	Asp	Leu	Gly	Arg	Gln	Asp	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Leu	
	1010					1015						1020			
Asp	Asn	Met	Lys	Asn	Asn	Lys	Leu	Ala	Thr	Gly	Glu	Pro	Ala	Ser	
	1025					1030					1035				
Pro	His	Asp	Ser	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Gly	Leu	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ala	
	1040					1045					1050				
Lys	Ile	Gly	Asn	Ser	Thr	Asn	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ala	Thr	Asn	
	1055					1060					1065				
Pro	Gln	Asn	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg	Arg	Thr	Pro	Asn	Asn	Pro	Gly	Asn	
	1070					1075					1080				
Pro	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gly	Pro	Pro	Lys	Thr	Pro	Glu	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ile	
	1085					1090					1095				
Val	Thr	Asn	Pro	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gln	Pro	Asn	Ser	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ala	
	1100					1105					1110				
Arg	Lys	Pro	Glu	His	Met	Ala	Val	Glu	Ile	Pro	Pro	Ala	Cys	Pro	
	1115					1120					1125				
Pro	Leu	Asn	His	Thr	Val	Val	Gln	Val	Asn	Lys	Asn	Ala	Asn	Pro	
	1130					1135					1140				
Asp	Pro	Leu	Pro	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu	Glu	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu	
	1145					1150					1155				
Ala	Asp	Pro	Gly	Glu	Asp	Gly	Pro	Lys	Pro	Met	Pro	Pro	Tyr	Ser	

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1160	1165	1170
Ser Met Phe Ile Leu Ser	Thr Thr Asn Pro Leu	Arg Arg Leu Cys
1175	1180	1185
His Tyr Ile Leu Asn Leu	Arg Tyr Phe Glu Met	Cys Ile Leu Met
1190	1195	1200
Val Ile Ala Met Ser Ser	Ile Ala Leu Ala Ala	Glu Asp Pro Val
1205	1210	1215
Gln Pro Asn Ala Pro Arg	Asn Asn Val Leu Arg	Tyr Phe Asp Tyr
1220	1225	1230
Val Phe Thr Gly Val Phe	Thr Phe Glu Met Val	Ile Lys Met Ile
1235	1240	1245
Asp Leu Gly Leu Val Leu	His Gln Gly Ala Tyr	Phe Arg Asp Leu
1250	1255	1260
Trp Asn Ile Leu Asp Phe	Ile Val Val Ser Gly	Ala Leu Val Ala
1265	1270	1275
Phe Ala Phe Thr Gly Asn	Ser Lys Gly Lys Asp	Ile Asn Thr Ile
1280	1285	1290
Lys Ser Leu Arg Val Leu	Arg Val Leu Arg Pro	Leu Lys Thr Ile
1295	1300	1305
Lys Arg Leu Pro Lys Leu	Lys Ala Val Phe Asp	Cys Val Val Asn
1310	1315	1320
Ser Leu Lys Asn Val Phe	Asn Ile Leu Ile Val	Tyr Met Leu Phe
1325	1330	1335
Met Phe Ile Phe Ala Val	Val Ala Val Gln Leu	Phe Lys Gly Lys
1340	1345	1350
Phe Phe His Cys Thr Asp	Glu Ser Lys Glu Phe	Glu Arg Asp Cys
1355	1360	1365
Arg Gly Lys Tyr Leu Leu	Tyr Glu Lys Asn Glu	Val Lys Ala Arg
1370	1375	1380
Asp Arg Glu Trp Lys Lys	Tyr Asp Phe His Tyr	Asp Asn Val Leu
1385	1390	1395
Trp Ala Leu Leu Thr Leu	Phe Thr Val Ser Thr	Gly Glu Gly Trp
1400	1405	1410
Pro Gln Val Leu Lys His	Ser Val Asp Ala Thr	Phe Glu Asn Gln
1415	1420	1425
Gly Pro Ser Pro Gly Tyr	Arg Met Glu Met Ser	Ile Phe Tyr Val
1430	1435	1440
Val Tyr Phe Val Val Phe	Pro Phe Phe Phe Val	Asn Ile Phe Val
1445	1450	1455
Ala Leu Ile Ile Ile Thr	Phe Gln Glu Gln Gly	Asp Lys Met Met
1460	1465	1470
Glu Glu Tyr Ser Leu Glu	Lys Asn Glu Arg Ala	Cys Ile Asp Phe
1475	1480	1485
Ala Ile Ser Ala Lys Pro	Leu Thr Arg His Met	Pro Gln Asn Lys
1490	1495	1500
Gln Ser Phe Gln Tyr Arg	Met Trp Gln Phe Val	Val Ser Pro Pro
1505	1510	1515
Phe Glu Tyr Thr Ile Met	Ala Met Ile Ala Leu	Asn Thr Ile Val
1520	1525	1530
Leu Met Met Lys Phe Tyr	Gly Ala Ser Val Ala	Tyr Glu Asn Ala
1535	1540	1545

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Leu Arg 1550	Val Phe Asn Ile 1555	Phe Thr Ser Leu Phe 1560	Ser Leu Glu
Cys Val 1565	Leu Lys Val Met 1570	Ala Phe Gly Ile Leu Asn 1575	Tyr Phe Arg
Asp Ala 1580	Trp Asn Ile Phe 1585	Phe Val Thr Val Leu 1590	Gly Ser Ile
Thr Asp 1595	Ile Leu Val Thr 1600	Glu Phe Gly Asn Asn Phe 1605	Ile Asn Leu
Ser Phe 1610	Leu Arg Leu Phe 1615	Arg Ala Ala Arg Leu Ile 1620	Lys Leu Leu
Arg Gln 1625	Gly Tyr Thr Ile 1630	Arg Ile Leu Leu Trp Thr 1635	Phe Val Gln
Ser Phe 1640	Lys Ala Leu Pro 1645	Tyr Val Cys Leu Leu Ile 1650	Ala Met Leu
Phe Phe 1655	Ile Tyr Ala Ile 1660	Ile Gly Met Gln Val Phe 1665	Gly Asn Ile
Gly Ile 1670	Asp Gly Glu Asp 1675	Glu Asp Ser Asp Glu Asp 1680	Glu Phe Gln
Ile Thr 1685	Glu His Asn Asn 1690	Phe Arg Thr Phe Phe 1695	Gln Ala Leu Met
Leu Leu 1700	Phe Arg Ser Ala 1705	Thr Gly Glu Ala Trp His 1710	Asn Ile Met
Leu Ser 1715	Cys Leu Ser Gly 1720	Lys Pro Cys Asp Lys Asn 1725	Ser Gly Ile
Gln Lys 1730	Pro Glu Cys Gly 1735	Asn Glu Phe Ala Tyr Phe 1740	Tyr Phe Val
Ser Phe 1745	Ile Phe Leu Cys 1750	Ser Phe Leu Met Leu Asn 1755	Leu Phe Val
Ala Val 1760	Ile Met Asp Asn 1765	Phe Glu Tyr Leu Thr Arg 1770	Asp Ser Ser
Ile Leu 1775	Gly Pro His His 1780	Leu Asp Glu Tyr Val Arg 1785	Val Trp Ala
Glu Tyr 1790	Asp Pro Ala Ala 1795	Cys Gly Arg Ile His Tyr 1800	Lys Asp Met
Tyr Ser 1805	Leu Leu Arg Val 1810	Ile Ser Pro Pro Leu Gly 1815	Leu Gly Lys
Lys Cys 1820	Pro His Arg Val 1825	Ala Cys Lys Arg Leu Leu 1830	Arg Met Asp
Leu Pro 1835	Val Ala Asp Asp 1840	Asn Thr Val His Phe Asn 1845	Ser Thr Leu
Met Ala 1850	Leu Ile Arg Thr 1855	Ala Leu Asp Ile Lys Ile 1860	Ala Lys Gly
Gly Ala 1865	Asp Lys Gln Gln 1870	Met Asp Ala Glu Leu Arg 1875	Lys Glu Met
Met Ala 1880	Ile Trp Pro Asn 1885	Leu Ser Gln Lys Thr Leu 1890	Asp Leu Leu
Val Thr 1895	Pro His Lys Ser 1900	Thr Asp Leu Thr Val Gly 1905	Lys Ile Tyr
Ala Ala 1910	Met Met Ile Met 1915	Glu Tyr Tyr Arg Gln Ser 1920	Lys Ala Lys
Lys Leu 1925	Gln Ala Met Arg 1930	Glu Glu Gln Asn Arg Thr 1935	Pro Leu Met

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Phe	Gln	Arg	Met	Glu	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Gln	Glu	Gly	Gly	Pro
1940						1945					1950			
Ser	Gln	Asn	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ser	Thr	Gln	Leu	Asp	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
1955						1960					1965			
Leu	Met	Ala	Gln	Glu	Ser	Ser	Met	Lys	Glu	Ser	Pro	Ser	Trp	Val
1970						1975					1980			
Thr	Gln	Arg	Ala	Gln	Glu	Met	Phe	Gln	Lys	Thr	Gly	Thr	Trp	Ser
1985						1990					1995			
Pro	Glu	Arg	Gly	Pro	Pro	Ile	Asp	Met	Pro	Asn	Ser	Gln	Pro	Asn
2000						2005					2010			
Ser	Gln	Ser	Val	Glu	Met	Arg	Glu	Met	Gly	Thr	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Ser
2015						2020					2025			
Asp	Ser	Glu	His	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Met	Glu	Gly	Gln	Thr	Arg	Ala	Ala
2030						2035					2040			
Ser	Met	Pro	Arg	Leu	Pro	Ala	Glu	Asn	Gln	Arg	Arg	Arg	Gly	Arg
2045						2050					2055			
Pro	Arg	Gly	Asn	Asn	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ser	Asp	Thr	Ser	Pro	Met
2060						2065					2070			
Lys	Arg	Ser	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Gly	Pro	Lys	Ala	Arg	Arg	Leu	Asp
2075						2080					2085			
Asp	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Glu	Arg	Val	Pro	Pro	Glu	Glu	Asn	Gln	Arg	Tyr
2090						2095					2100			
His	Gln	Arg	Arg	Arg	Asp	Arg	Gly	His	Arg	Thr	Ser	Glu	Arg	Ser
2105						2110					2115			
Leu	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Val	Asp	Thr	Gly	Leu	Gly	Thr	Asp	Leu
2120						2125					2130			
Ser	Met	Thr	Thr	Gln	Ser	Gly	Asp	Leu	Pro	Ser	Lys	Asp	Arg	Asp
2135						2140					2145			
Gln	Asp	Arg	Gly	Arg	Pro	Lys	Asp	Arg	Lys	His	Arg	Pro	His	His
2150						2155					2160			
His	His	His	His	His	His	His	His	Pro	Pro	Ala	Pro	Asp	Arg	Glu
2165						2170					2175			
Arg	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Glu	Arg	Pro	Asp	Thr	Gly	Arg	Ala	Arg	Ala	Arg
2180						2185					2190			
Glu	Gln	Arg	Trp	Ser	Arg	Ser	Pro	Ser	Glu	Gly	Arg	Glu	His	Ala
2195						2200					2205			
Thr	His	Arg	Gln	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Val	Ser	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ala	Pro
2210						2215					2220			
Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ser	Thr	Pro	Arg	Arg	Gly	Arg	Arg	Gln	Leu
2225						2230					2235			
Pro	Gln	Thr	Pro	Cys	Thr	Pro	Arg	Pro	Leu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Pro
2240						2245					2250			
Ala	Pro	Arg	Arg	Pro	Ala	Ala	Arg	Arg	Met	Ala	Gly	Pro	Pro	Ala
2255						2260					2265			
Pro	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Pro	Arg	Gly	Cys	Arg	Arg	Ala	Pro	Arg	Trp
2270						2275					2280			
Pro	Ala	His	Ala	Pro	Glu	Gly	Pro	Arg	Pro	Arg	Gly	Ala	Asp	Tyr
2285						2290					2295			
Thr	Glu	Pro	Asp	Ser	Pro	Arg	Glu	Pro	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	His	Glu
2300						2305					2310			
Pro	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ser	Pro	Arg	Thr	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ala	Gly	Cys	Ala

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2315	2320	2325	
Ser Pro Arg His Gly Arg Arg Leu Pro Asn Gly Tyr Tyr Ala Gly			
2330	2335	2340	
His Gly Ala Pro Arg Pro Arg Thr Ala Arg Arg Gly Ala His Asp			
2345	2350	2355	
Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ser Glu Asp Asp Trp Cys			
2360	2365		

<210> SEQ ID NO 150
 <211> LENGTH: 6030
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

 <400> SEQUENCE: 150

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atggagcaaa cagtgcctgt accaccagga cctgacagct tcaacttctt caccagagaa    60
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1. A method of obtaining data for assessing potential for development of Dravet syndrome, the method comprising:

with use of a sample taken from a subject,

detecting whether or not a mutation exists on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$; and

detecting whether or not a mutation is on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein

the mutation on the α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ is at least one of mutations recited in Table 1, and

the mutation on the α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ is at least one of mutations recited in Table 2.

3. The method according to claim 1, further comprising:

detecting a change in activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$; and

detecting a change in activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

4. A kit for assessing a potential for development of Dravet syndrome, the kit comprising:

a polynucleotide being used for determining a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$; and

a polynucleotide being used for determining a mutation on α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

5. A model animal of Dravet syndrome, having a mutation on both α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

6. A method of producing a model animal of Dravet syndrome as set forth in claim 5, the method comprising:

introducing a mutation on a α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$; and
introducing a mutation on a α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

7. A cell, having a mutation on both α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and α -subunit type 1 of voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

8. A method of producing a cell as set forth in claim 7, the method comprising:

introducing a mutation on a α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$; and
introducing a mutation on a α -subunit type 1 of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

9. A screening method of a drug for treating Dravet syndrome, the method comprising:

administering a candidate agent to the model animal of Dravet syndrome as set forth in claim 5; and
assessing whether or not the administering of the candidate agent has made Dravet syndrome improve or cure in the model animal of Dravet syndrome.

10. A screening method of a drug for treating Dravet syndrome, the method comprising:

administering a candidate agent to the cell as set forth in claim 7; and
assessing whether or not the administering of the candidate agent has made activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$ and/or activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$ change in the cell.

11. The method according to claim 2, further comprising:
detecting a change in activity of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel $Na_v1.1$; and
detecting a change in activity of the voltage-gated calcium ion channel $Ca_v2.1$.

* * * * *