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(54) Title: MULTISPECIFIC MOLECULES TARGETING CLL-1

(57) Abstract: The present invention is directed to multispecific/multivalent molecules comprising an anti-CLL-1 binding domain.



MULTISPECIFIC MOLECULES TARGETING CLL-1

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the field of immunology. Specifically, the invention relates to multispecific and/or multivalent molecules targeting C-type lectin-like-1 (CLL-1) and methods of making and using thereof.

Related Applications

This application claims priority to PCT Application No. PCT/CN2016/071599, filed January 21, 2016. The entire content of this application is incorporated herein by reference.

Background of the Invention

Multispecific molecules that are capable of binding two or more antigens are known in the art and offer significant clinical benefits, for example, for diagnostic enzyme assays, as vaccine adjuvants, for delivering thrombolytic agents, for treating diseases, for targeting immune complexes to cell surface receptors, or for delivering immunotoxins to tumor cells, etc. (Burrows, F. J. and Thorpe, P. E. (1993) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 90:8996-9000; Zhu, Z. *et al.* (1996) *Bio/Technology* 14:192-196; Holliger, P. *et al.* (1996) *Protein Engin.* 9:299-305; Morrison *et al.*, (1997) *Nature Biotech.* 15:159-163; Huang, X. *et al.* (1997) *Science* 275:547-550; Alt *et al.* (1999) *FEBS Letters* 454: 90-94; Zuo *et al.*, (2000) *Protein Engineering* 13:361-367; Lu *et al.*, (2004) *JBC* 279:2856-2865; Lu *et al.*, (2005) *JBC* 280:19665-19672; Marvin *et al.*, (2005) *Acta Pharmacologica Sinica* 26:649-658; Marvin *et al.*, (2006) *Curr Opin Drug Disc Develop* 9:184-193; Shen *et al.*, (2007) *J Immun Methods* 218:65-74; Wu *et al.*, (2007) *Nat Biotechnol.* 11:1290-1297; Dimasi *et al.*, (2009) *J Mol Biol.* 393:672-692; and Michaelson *et al.*, (2009) *mAbs* 1:128-141).

Most patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) are incurable using standard therapy (Mrozek *et al.*, 2012, *J Clin Oncol*, 30:4515-23) and those with relapsed or refractory AML (RR-AML) have a particularly poor prognosis (Kern *et al.*, 2003, *Blood* 2003, 101:64-70; Wheatley *et al.*, 1999, *Br J Haematol*, 107:69-79). C-type lectin-like-1 (CLL-1) is also known as MICL, CLEC12A, CLEC-1, Dendritic Cell-Associated Lectin 1, and DCAL-2. CLL-1 is a glycoprotein receptor and member of the large family of C-type lectin-like receptors involved in immune regulation. CLL-1 is expressed in hematopoietic cells, primarily on innate immune cells including monocytes, DCs, pDCs, and granulocytes

(Cancer Res. 2004; J Immunol 2009) and myeloid progenitor cells (Blood, 2007). CLL-1 is also found on acute myeloid leukemia (AML) blasts and leukemic stem cells (e.g., CD34+/CD38-) (Zhao et al., Haematologica. 2010, 95(1):71-78.). CLL-1 expression may also be relevant for other myeloid leukemias, such as acute myelomonocytic leukemia, acute
5 monocytic leukemia, acute promyelocytic leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS).

There is an unmet medical need for multispecific molecules which target CLL-1.

Summary of the Invention

In one aspect, the disclosure provides a multispecific molecule including a first
10 antigen binding domain and a second antigen binding domain, wherein the first antigen binding domain is an anti-CLL-1 binding domain including a heavy chain complementary determining region 1 (HC CDR1), a heavy chain complementary determining region 2 (HC CDR2), and a heavy chain complementary determining region 3 (HC CDR3) of any anti-CLL-1 binding domain amino acid sequence listed in Table 2.

15 In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain further comprises a light chain complementary determining region 1 (LC CDR1), a light chain complementary determining region 2 (LC CDR2), and a light chain complementary determining region 3 (LC CDR3) of any anti-CLL-1 binding domain amino acid sequence listed in Table 2.

In embodiments, including the multispecific molecule of the preceding aspects or
20 embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain includes LC CDR1, LC CDR2, and LC CDR3 that are the LC CDR sequences listed in Table 4, 6 or 8.

In embodiments, including in each of the preceding aspects or embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain includes HC CDR1, HC CDR2 and HC CDR3 that are the HC CDR sequences listed in Table 3, 5 or 7.

25 In embodiments, including in each of the preceding aspects or embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain of the multispecific molecule includes:

(i) the amino acid sequence of any light chain variable region listed in Table 2;

(ii) an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications of the amino acid sequence of any of the light chain variable regions provided in Table 2; or

(iii) an amino acid sequence with 95-99% identity to the amino acid sequence of any
5 of the light chain variable regions provided in Table 2.

In embodiments, including in each of the preceding aspects or embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain of the multispecific molecule includes:

(i) the amino acid sequence of any heavy chain variable region listed in Table 2;

(ii) an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications but not
10 more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications of the amino acid sequence of any of the heavy chain variable regions provided in Table 2; or

(ii) an amino acid sequence with 95-99% identity to the amino acid sequence of any of the heavy chain variable regions provided in Table 2.

In embodiments, including in each of the preceding aspects or embodiments, the
15 multispecific molecule includes an anti-CLL-1 binding domain that includes the amino acid sequence of any light chain variable region listed in Table 2, and the amino acid sequence of any heavy chain variable region listed in Table 2. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain that includes the amino acid sequence of the light chain variable region and the amino acid sequence of the heavy chain variable region of any anti-CLL-1 binding domain
20 listed in Table 2, e.g., of any of CLL-1-1, CLL-1-2, CLL-1-3, CLL-1-4, CLL-1-5, CLL-1-6, CLL-1-7, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, CLL-1-11, CLL-1-12, or CLL-1-13.

In embodiments, including in each of the preceding aspects or embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain of the multispecific molecule includes:

(i) any amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO:
25 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, SEQ ID NO: 51, SEQ ID NO: 78, SEQ ID NO: 79, SEQ ID NO: 80, SEQ ID NO: 81, SEQ ID NO: 82, SEQ ID NO: 83, SEQ ID NO: 84, SEQ ID NO: 85, SEQ ID NO: 86, SEQ ID NO: 87, SEQ ID NO: 88, SEQ ID NO: 89, SEQ ID NO: 90, SEQ ID NO: 65, SEQ ID NO: 66, SEQ ID NO: 67,

SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, SEQ ID NO: 71, SEQ ID NO: 72, SEQ ID NO: 73, SEQ ID NO: 74, SEQ ID NO: 75, SEQ ID NO: 76, or SEQ ID NO: 77;

(ii) an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications to any of SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, SEQ ID NO: 51, SEQ ID NO: 78, SEQ ID NO: 79, SEQ ID NO: 80, SEQ ID NO: 81, SEQ ID NO: 82, SEQ ID NO: 83, SEQ ID NO: 84, SEQ ID NO: 85, SEQ ID NO: 86, SEQ ID NO: 87, SEQ ID NO: 88, SEQ ID NO: 89, SEQ ID NO: 90, SEQ ID NO: 65, SEQ ID NO: 66, SEQ ID NO: 67, SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, SEQ ID NO: 71, SEQ ID NO: 72, SEQ ID NO: 73, SEQ ID NO: 74, SEQ ID NO: 75, SEQ ID NO: 76, or SEQ ID NO: 77; or

(iii) an amino acid sequence with 95-99% identify to any of SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, SEQ ID NO: 51, SEQ ID NO: 78, SEQ ID NO: 79, SEQ ID NO: 80, SEQ ID NO: 81, SEQ ID NO: 82, SEQ ID NO: 83, SEQ ID NO: 84, SEQ ID NO: 85, SEQ ID NO: 86, SEQ ID NO: 87, SEQ ID NO: 88, SEQ ID NO: 89, SEQ ID NO: 90, SEQ ID NO: 65, SEQ ID NO: 66, SEQ ID NO: 67, SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, SEQ ID NO: 71, SEQ ID NO: 72, SEQ ID NO: 73, SEQ ID NO: 74, SEQ ID NO: 75, SEQ ID NO: 76, or SEQ ID NO: 77.

In aspects, including in any of the aforementioned aspects and embodiments, (for example in aspects that include a second antigen binding domain that binds CD3 (e.g., as described herein), for example where said anti-CD3 binding domain includes a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1209 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1236), the multispecific molecule includes an anti-CLL-1 binding domain that includes:

- a) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 88 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 75;
- b) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 89 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 76;
- c) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74;
- d) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 85 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72;
- e) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 86 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 73;
- f) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 83 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 70;
- g) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 90 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 77;

- h) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 79 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 66; or
- i) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 84 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 71.

In aspects, including in any of the aforementioned aspects and embodiments, (for example in aspects that include a second antigen binding domain that binds CD3 (e.g., as described herein), for example where said anti-CD3 binding domain includes SEQ ID NO: 506); the multispecific molecule includes an anti-CLL-1 binding domain that includes:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 49;
- b) SEQ ID NO: 50;
- 10 c) SEQ ID NO: 48;
- d) SEQ ID NO: 46;
- e) SEQ ID NO: 47;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 44;
- g) SEQ ID NO: 51;
- 15 h) SEQ ID NO: 40; or
- i) SEQ ID NO: 45.

In aspects, including in any of the aforementioned aspects and embodiments, (for example in aspects that include a second antigen binding domain that binds CD3 (e.g., as described herein), for example where said anti-CD3 binding domain includes, e.g., consists of, SEQ ID NO: 507); the multispecific molecule includes a polypeptide comprising an anti-CLL-1 binding domain that includes, e.g., consists of:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 512;
- b) SEQ ID NO: 517;
- 25 c) SEQ ID NO: 522;
- d) SEQ ID NO: 527;
- e) SEQ ID NO: 532;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 537;
- g) SEQ ID NO: 542;
- 30 h) SEQ ID NO: 547; or
- i) SEQ ID NO: 552.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides multispecific molecules, e.g., anti-CLL-1 multispecific molecules, including as described in each of the preceding aspects or embodiments, including a second antigen-binding domain that binds a cancer antigen other than CLL-1. In embodiments, the cancer antigen other than CLL-1 is expressed on a cell that also expresses CLL-1. In embodiments, the cancer antigen other than CLL-1 is expressed on an acute myeloid leukemia (AML), e.g., is an AML cell antigen. In embodiments, the cancer antigen is selected from the group consisting of CD123, CD33, CD34, FLT3, and folate receptor beta.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides multispecific molecules, e.g., anti-CLL-1 multispecific molecules, including as described in each of the preceding aspects or embodiments, including a second antigen-binding domain that binds an immune effector cell antigen. In embodiments, the immune effector cell antigen is an antigen expressed on a NK cell, e.g., is CD16 (Fc Receptor gamma III) or CD64 (Fc Receptor gamma I). In other embodiments, the immune effector cell antigen is an antigen expressed on a T cell, e.g., is an immune costimulatory molecule, e.g., is selected from the group consisting of an MHC class I molecule, a TNF receptor protein, an immunoglobulin-like protein, a cytokine receptor, an integrin, a signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM protein), an activating NK cell receptor, BTLA, Toll ligand receptor, OX40, CD2, CD7, CD27, CD28, CD30, CD40, CD47, CDS, ICAM-1, LFA-1 (CD11a/CD18), 4-1BB (CD137), B7-H3, CDS, ICAM-1, ICOS (CD278), GITR, BAFFR, LIGHT, HVEM (LIGHTR), KIRDS2, SLAMF7, NKp80 (KLRF1), NKp44, NKp30, NKp46, CD19, CD4, CD8alpha, CD8beta, IL2R beta, IL2R gamma, IL7R alpha, ITGA4, VLA1, CD49a, ITGA4, IA4, CD49D, ITGA6, VLA-6, CD49f, ITGAD, CD11d, ITGAE, CD103, ITGAL, CD11a, LFA-1, ITGAM, CD11b, ITGAX, CD11c, ITGB1, CD29, ITGB2, CD18, LFA-1, ITGB7, NKG2D, NKG2C, TNFR2, TRANCE/RANKL, DNAM1 (CD226), SLAMF4 (CD244, 2B4), CD84, CD96 (Tactile), CEACAM1, CRTAM, Ly9 (CD229), CD160 (BY55), PSGL1, CD100 (SEMA4D), CD69, SLAMF6 (NTB-A, Ly108), SLAM (SLAMF1, CD150, IPO-3), BLAME (SLAMF8), SELPLG (CD162), TLR7, LTBR, LAT, GADS, SLP-76, PAG/Cbp, CD19a, and a ligand that specifically binds with CD83. In other embodiments, the immune effector cell antigen is an antigen expressed on a T cell, e.g., is an immune inhibitory molecule, e.g., is selected from the group consisting of PD1, PD-L1, PD-L2, CTLA4, TIM3, CEACAM (e.g., CEACAM-1, CEACAM-3 and/or CEACAM-5), LAG3, VISTA, BTLA, TIGIT, LAIR1, CD160, 2B4, CD80, CD86, B7-H3

(CD276), B7-H4 (VTCN1), HVEM (TNFRSF14 or CD270), KIR, A2aR, MHC class I, MHC class II, GAL9, adenosine, and TGFR beta.

In other embodiments, the immune effector cell antigen is an antigen expressed on a T cell, e.g., is CD3. In embodiments, the anti-CD3 binding domain includes a heavy chain
5 complementary determining region 1 (HC CDR1), a heavy chain complementary determining region 2 (HC CDR2), and a heavy chain complementary determining region 3 (HC CDR3) of any anti-CD3 binding domain VH amino acid sequence listed in Table 26. In embodiments, said anti-CD3 binding domain further includes a light chain complementary determining region 1 (LC CDR1), a light chain complementary determining region 2 (LC CDR2), and a
10 light chain complementary determining region 3 (LC CDR3) of any anti-CD3 binding domain VL amino acid sequence listed in Table 26.

In embodiments, said LC CDR1, LC CDR2, and LC CDR3 are the LC CDR sequences of any anti-CD3 binding domain listed in Table 27, 28 or 29. In embodiments, said HC CDR1, HC CDR2 and HC CDR3 are the HC CDR sequences of any anti-CD3 binding
15 domain listed in Table 27, 28 or 29.

In embodiments, the anti-CD3 binding domain includes:

- (i) the amino acid sequence of any light chain variable region listed in Table 26;
- (ii) an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications of the amino acid sequence of any of the light chain
20 variable regions provided in Table 26; or
- (iii) an amino acid sequence with 95-99% identity to the amino acid sequence of any of the light chain variable regions provided in Table 26.

In embodiments, the anti-CD3 binding domain includes:

- (i) the amino acid sequence of any heavy chain variable region listed in table 26;
- (ii) an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications of the amino acid sequence of any of the heavy chain
25 variable regions provided in Table 26; or
- (iii) an amino acid sequence with 95-99% identity to the amino acid sequence of any of the heavy chain variable regions provided in Table 26.

In embodiments, the anti-CD3 binding domain includes the amino acid sequence of any light chain variable region listed in Table 26, and the amino acid sequence of any heavy chain variable region listed in Table 26. In embodiments, the anti-CD3 binding domain includes the amino acid sequence of any light chain variable region and the amino acid sequence of any heavy chain variable region of any anti-CD3 binding domain listed in Table 26. In embodiments, the anti-CD3 binding domain includes a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, and 1236; and a light chain variable amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, and 1237.

In one aspect, including in any of the preceding aspects or embodiments, the multispecific molecule is multivalent, e.g., bivalent, with respect to the first antigen binding domain or second antigen binding domain. In embodiments, the multispecific molecule is bivalent with respect to the anti-CLL-1 binding domain. In embodiments, the two or more anti-CLL-1 binding domains bind to the same epitope of CLL-1, e.g., include the same anti-CLL-1 binding domain (e.g., the same CDRs, the same VH and VL or the same scFv sequences). In embodiments, the two or more anti-CLL-1 binding domains bind to different epitopes of CLL-1.

The disclosure provides for the multispecific molecules in a variety of formats. In one aspect, the disclosure provides for the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding embodiments as a bispecific antibody. In one aspect, the disclosure provides for the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding embodiments as a dualbody. In one aspect, the disclosure provides for the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding embodiments as a scFv-Fc. In one aspect, the disclosure provides for the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding embodiments as a mixed chain multispecific molecule. In one aspect, the disclosure provides for the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding embodiments as a tandem scFv. Each of these formats is described in more detail below.

The disclosure further provides for bispecific molecules of any of the preceding embodiments.

In embodiments, including in any of the preceding aspects and embodiments that include one or more heavy chain constant domains, the heavy chain constant domain may be

selected from SEQ ID NO: 500, SEQ ID NO: 501, SEQ ID NO: 504 and SEQ ID NO: 505.

In a preferred embodiment, the antigen binding domains of the multispecific molecule are scFvs, and the first heavy chain constant domain includes, e.g., is, SEQ ID NO: 500, and the second heavy chain constant domain includes, e.g., is, SEQ ID NO: 501. In another preferred
5 embodiment, the antigen binding domains are Fabs, and the first heavy chain constant domain comprises, e.g., is, SEQ ID NO: 504, and the first light chain constant domain comprises, e.g., is, SEQ ID NO: 502; and the second heavy chain constant domain comprises, e.g., is, SEQ ID NO: 505, and the first light chain constant domain comprises, e.g., is, SEQ ID NO: 503.

10 The disclosure further provides multispecific molecules, including of any of the preceding embodiments, further including CH3, and optionally, CH2 domains. In one aspect, including in any of the preceding embodiments and aspects, the polypeptide(s) of the multispecific molecules that include the HC CDR sequences of the first and/or second antigen binding domains further include a CH3 domain, and optionally a CH2 domain. The
15 disclosure further provides multispecific molecules, including of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein at least one, e.g., both, of said CH3 domains include one or more modifications to enhance heterodimerization, e.g., as described herein.

In one aspect, the multispecific molecule that includes one or more modifications to enhance heterodimerization includes introduction of a knob in a first CH3 domain and a hole
20 in a second CH3 domain, or vice versa, such that heterodimerization of the polypeptide that includes the first CH3 domain and the polypeptide that includes the second CH3 domain is favored relative to polypeptides that include only unmodified CH3 domains.

In embodiments, the knob or hole is introduced to the first CH3 domain at residue 366, 405 or 407 according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in
25 Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)) to create either a knob or hole, and a complimentary hole or knob is introduced to the second CH3 domain at residue 407 if residue 366 is mutated in the first CH3 domain, residue 394 if residue 405 is mutated in the first CH3 domain, or residue 366 if residue 407 is mutated in the first CH3 domain, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in
30 Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)).

In embodiments, the first CH3 domain includes introduction of a knob at position 366, and the second CH3 domain includes introduction of a hole at position 366, position 368 and position 407, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)), or vice versa.

In embodiments, the first CH3 domain includes a tyrosine or tryptophan at position 366, and the second CH3 domain includes a serine at position 366, alanine at position 368 and valine at position 407, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)), or vice versa.

In another aspect, the one or more modifications to enhance heterodimerization include IgG heterodimerization modifications. In embodiments, the first CH3 domain includes the mutation K409R and the second CH3 domain includes the mutation F405L, or vice versa.

In another aspect, the one or more modifications to enhance heterodimerization include polar bridge modifications. In embodiments, said one or more modifications include modifications to the first CH3 domain that are selected from a group consisting of: S364L, T366V, L368Q, D399K, F405S, K409F, T411K, and combinations thereof. In embodiments, including those that include first CH3 domain mutations, the second CH3 domain may include one or more modifications that are selected from the group consisting of Y407F, K409Q and T411D, and combinations thereof.

In another aspect, the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding aspects or embodiments may further include a first CH3 domain including a cysteine capable for forming a disulfide bond with a cysteine of the second CH3 domain. In embodiments, the first CH3 domain includes a cysteine at position 354 and the second CH3 domain includes a cysteine at position 349, or vice versa.

In another aspect, the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding aspects or embodiments may further (or alternatively) include a constant domain that comprises one or more mutations to reduce, e.g., silence, antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) and/or complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). In an embodiment, the one or more mutations to reduce, e.g., silence ADCC and/or CDC include, e.g., are, the DAPA

mutations (e.g., D265A and P329A, according to EU numbering). In an embodiment, the one or more mutations to reduce, e.g., silence ADCC and/or CDC include, e.g., are, the LALA mutations (e.g., L234A and L235A, according to EU numbering). In an embodiment, the one or more mutations to reduce, e.g., silence ADCC and/or CDC include, e.g., is, N279A,
5 according to EU numbering. Constant domains comprising combinations of any of the above may also be included.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides isolated nucleic acid, e.g., one or more polynucleotides, encoding the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding aspects or
10 embodiments. In embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid is disposed on a single continuous polynucleotide. In other embodiments, the isolated polynucleotide is disposed on two or more continuous polynucleotides.

In embodiments, the nucleic acid includes sequence encoding an anti-CD3 binding domain. In embodiments, including in any of the aforementioned nucleic acid aspects and
embodiments, the nucleic acid includes SEQ ID NO: 508 and SEQ ID NO: 509.

15 In embodiments, including in any of the aforementioned nucleic acid aspects and embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid includes SEQ ID NO: 510.

In embodiments, including in any of the aforementioned nucleic acid aspects and
embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid includes SEQ ID NO: 511.

In embodiments, the nucleic acid includes sequence encoding an anti-CLL-1 binding
20 domain. In embodiments, including in any of the aforementioned nucleic acid aspects and embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid includes:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 513 and SEQ ID NO: 514;
- b) SEQ ID NO: 518 and SEQ ID NO: 519;
- c) SEQ ID NO: 523 and SEQ ID NO: 524;
- 25 d) SEQ ID NO: 528 and SEQ ID NO: 529;
- e) SEQ ID NO: 533 and SEQ ID NO: 534;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 538 and SEQ ID NO: 539;
- g) SEQ ID NO: 543 and SEQ ID NO: 544;
- h) SEQ ID NO: 548 and SEQ ID NO: 549; or
- 30 i) SEQ ID NO: 553 and SEQ ID NO: 554.

In embodiments, including in any of the aforementioned nucleic acid aspects and embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid includes:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 515;
- b) SEQ ID NO: 520;
- 5 c) SEQ ID NO: 525;
- d) SEQ ID NO: 530;
- e) SEQ ID NO: 535;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 540;
- g) SEQ ID NO: 545;
- 10 h) SEQ ID NO: 550; or
- i) SEQ ID NO: 555.

In embodiments, including in any of the aforementioned nucleic acid aspects and embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid includes:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 516;
- 15 b) SEQ ID NO: 521;
- c) SEQ ID NO: 526;
- d) SEQ ID NO: 531;
- e) SEQ ID NO: 536;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 541;
- 20 g) SEQ ID NO: 546;
- h) SEQ ID NO: 551; or
- i) SEQ ID NO: 556.

In embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid includes sequence encoding an anti-CD3 binding domain, for example, as described herein, and sequence encoding an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, for example, as described herein. In embodiments, the sequence encoding the anti-CD3 binding domain and the sequence encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain are disposed on separate polynucleotides. In embodiments, the sequence encoding the anti-CD3 binding domain and the sequence encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain are disposed on a single polynucleotide.

30 In another aspect, the disclosure provides a vector e.g., one or more vectors, that includes the isolated nucleic acid described above.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides a cell including the isolated nucleic acid or vector described above.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides for methods of treatment. In one aspect, the disclosure provides a method of treating a mammal having a disease associated with
5 expression of CLL-1 including administering to the mammal an effective amount of a multispecific molecule of any of the preceding aspects or embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid described herein, the vector described herein or the cell described herein.

In embodiments, the disease associated with CLL-1 expression is:

(i) a cancer or malignancy, or a precancerous condition chosen from one or more of a
10 myelodysplasia, a myelodysplastic syndrome or a preleukemia, or

(ii) a non-cancer related indication associated with expression of CLL-1.

In embodiments, the disease is a hematologic cancer. In embodiments the disease is acute myeloid leukemia (AML), acute lymphoblastic B-cell leukemia (B-cell acute lymphoid leukemia, BALL), acute lymphoblastic T-cell leukemia (T-cell acute lymphoid leukemia
15 (TALL), B-cell prolymphocytic leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), myelodysplastic syndrome, plasma cell myeloma, or a combination thereof. In embodiments, the disease is acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

In another aspect, the disclosure provides for the use of the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding aspects or embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid described above, the
20 vector described above or the cell described above, in the manufacture of a medicament.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding aspects or embodiments, for use as a medicament.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding aspects or embodiments, for use in a therapy.

25 In another aspect, the disclosure provides the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding aspects or embodiments, for use in treating a subject having a hematologic cancer.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding aspects or embodiments, for use in treating a subject having acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

In another aspect, the disclosure provides for compositions including the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding aspects or embodiments. In embodiments, the composition is a pharmaceutical composition. In embodiments, the compositions may further include a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier. In embodiments, the compositions include a therapeutically effective amount of the multispecific molecule of any of the preceding aspects or embodiments.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, suitable methods and materials are described below. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting. Headings, sub-headings or numbered or lettered elements, e.g., (a), (b), (i) etc, are presented merely for ease of reading. The use of headings or numbered or lettered elements in this document does not require the steps or elements be performed in alphabetical order or that the steps or elements are necessarily discrete from one another. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 shows various exemplary formats for multispecific, e.g., bispecific, molecules that incorporate an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., a human or humanized anti-CLL-1 binding domain.

FIG 2. Shows *in vitro* T cell killing of CLL1-expressing cancer cell line HL60 with CD3 x CLL1 bispecific antibodies.

FIG 3. Shows CD3 x CLL1 bispecific antibody-mediated T cell activation *in vitro* via engagement with CLL1-expressing cancer cell line U937, as demonstrated through an NFAT luciferase reporter gene in the Jurkat human T cell line.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Definitions

In order that the present invention may be more readily understood, certain terms are first defined. Additional definitions are set forth throughout the detailed description. Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by those of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains.

The term "antibody" as used herein refers to a polypeptide (or set of polypeptides) of the immunoglobulin family that is capable of binding an antigen non-covalently, reversibly and specifically. For example, a naturally occurring "antibody" of the IgG type is a tetramer comprising at least two heavy (H) chains and two light (L) chains inter-connected by disulfide bonds. Each heavy chain is comprised of a heavy chain variable region (abbreviated herein as VH) and a heavy chain constant region. The heavy chain constant region is comprised of three domains, CH1, CH2 and CH3. Each light chain is comprised of a light chain variable region (abbreviated herein as VL) and a light chain constant region. The light chain constant region is comprised of one domain, CL. The VH and VL regions can be further subdivided into regions of hypervariability, termed complementarity determining regions (CDR), interspersed with regions that are more conserved, termed framework regions (FR). Each VH and VL is composed of three CDRs and four FRs arranged from amino-terminus to carboxy-terminus in the following order: FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3, FR4. The variable regions of the heavy and light chains contain a binding domain that interacts with an antigen, which is sometimes referred to herein as the antigen binding domain. The constant regions of the antibodies may mediate the binding of the immunoglobulin to host tissues or factors, including various cells of the immune system (e.g., effector cells) and the first component (C1q) of the classical complement system. The term "antibody" includes, but is not limited to, monoclonal antibodies, human antibodies, humanized antibodies, camelised antibodies, chimeric antibodies, bispecific or multispecific antibodies and anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibodies (including, e.g., anti-Id antibodies to antibodies of the invention). The antibodies can be of any isotype/class (e.g., IgG, IgE, IgM, IgD, IgA and IgY) or subclass (e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA1 and IgA2).

Both the light and heavy chains are divided into regions of structural and functional homology. The terms "constant" and "variable" are used functionally. In this regard, it will be appreciated that the variable domains of both the light (VL) and heavy (VH) chain portions determine antigen recognition and specificity. Conversely, the constant

domains of the light chain (CL) and the heavy chain (CH1, CH2 or CH3) confer important biological properties such as secretion, transplacental mobility, Fc receptor binding, complement binding, and the like. By convention the numbering of the constant region domains increases as they become more distal from the antigen binding site or amino-terminus of the antibody. The N-terminus is a variable region and at the C-terminus is a constant region; the CH3 and CL domains actually comprise the carboxy-terminus of the heavy and light chain, respectively.

The term “antibody fragment” as used herein refers to one or more portions of an antibody. In some embodiments, these portions are part of the contact domain(s) of an antibody. In some other embodiments, these portion(s) are antigen-binding fragments that retain the ability of binding an antigen non-covalently, reversibly and specifically, sometimes referred to herein as the antigen binding domain. Examples of binding fragments include, but are not limited to, single-chain Fvs (scFv), a Fab fragment, a monovalent fragment consisting of the VL, VH, CL and CH1 domains; a F(ab)₂ fragment, a bivalent fragment comprising two Fab fragments linked by a disulfide bridge at the hinge region; a Fd fragment consisting of the VH and CH1 domains; a Fv fragment consisting of the VL and VH domains of a single arm of an antibody; a dAb fragment (Ward *et al.*, (1989) Nature 341:544-546), which consists of a VH domain; and an isolated complementarity determining region (CDR).

Antibody fragments can also be incorporated into single domain antibodies, maxibodies, minibodies, intrabodies, diabodies, triabodies, tetrabodies, v-NAR and bis-scFv (see, *e.g.*, Hollinger and Hudson, (2005) Nature Biotechnology 23: 1126-1136). Antibody fragments can be grafted into scaffolds based on polypeptides such as Fibronectin type III (Fn3) (see U.S. Pat. No. 6,703,199, which describes fibronectin polypeptide monobodies).

Antibody fragments can be incorporated into single chain molecules comprising a pair of tandem Fv segments (for example, VH-CH1-VH-CH1) which, together with complementary light chain polypeptides (for example, VL-VC-VL-VC), form a pair of antigen binding regions (Zapata *et al.*, (1995) Protein Eng. 8:1057-1062; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,641,870).

The term “half antibody” refers to a portion of an antibody molecule, antibody fragment, antibody-like molecule or multispecific molecule that comprises a single antigen binding domain. In an embodiment, a half antibody refers to a heavy and light chain pair of, for example, an IgG antibody. In one embodiment, a half antibody refers to a polypeptide

comprising a VL domain and a CL domain, and a second polypeptide comprising a VH domain, a CH1 domain, a hinge domain, a CH2 domain, and a CH3 domain, wherein said VL and VH domains comprise an antigen binding domain. In another embodiment, a half antibody refers to a polypeptide comprising a scFv domain, a CH2 domain and a CH3 domain. In some multispecific molecule embodiments, a first half antibody will associate, e.g., heterodimerize, with a second half antibody. In some multispecific molecules a first half antibody will be covalently linked to a second half antibody. In some multispecific molecules, either a first half antibody, a second half antibody, or both a first and second half antibody may comprise an additional antigen binding domain.

10 The term “antibody-like molecule” refers to a molecule comprising an antibody or a fragment thereof.

 The terms “complementarity determining region” or “CDR,” as used herein, refer to the sequences of amino acids within antibody variable regions which confer antigen specificity and binding affinity. For example, in general, there are three CDRs in each heavy chain variable region (e.g., HCDR1, HCDR2, and HCDR3) and three CDRs in each light chain variable region (LCDR1, LCDR2, and LCDR3). The precise amino acid sequence boundaries of a given CDR can be determined using any of a number of well-known schemes, including those described by Kabat et al. (1991), “Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest,” 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD (“Kabat” numbering scheme), Al-Lazikani et al., (1997) JMB 273,927-948 (“Chothia” numbering scheme), or a combination thereof. Under the Kabat numbering scheme, in some embodiments, the CDR amino acid residues in the heavy chain variable domain (VH) are numbered 31-35 (HCDR1), 50-65 (HCDR2), and 95-102 (HCDR3); and the CDR amino acid residues in the light chain variable domain (VL) are numbered 24-34 (LCDR1), 50-56 (LCDR2), and 89-97 (LCDR3). Under the Chothia numbering scheme, in some embodiments, the CDR amino acids in the VH are numbered 26-32 (HCDR1), 52-56 (HCDR2), and 95-102 (HCDR3); and the CDR amino acid residues in the VL are numbered 26-32 (LCDR1), 50-52 (LCDR2), and 91-96 (LCDR3). In a combined Kabat and Chothia numbering scheme, in some embodiments, the CDRs correspond to the amino acid residues that are part of a Kabat CDR, a Chothia CDR, or both. For instance, in some embodiments, the CDRs correspond to amino acid residues 26-35 (HCDR1), 50-65 (HCDR2), and 95-102 (HCDR3) in a human VH, e.g., a mammalian VH, e.g., a human VH; and amino acid residues

24-34 (LCDR1), 50-56 (LCDR2), and 89-97 (LCDR3) in humana VL, e.g., a mammalian VL, e.g., a human VL.

The term "single-chain Fv" or "scFv" as used herein refers to antibody fragments comprise the V_H and V_L domains of antibody, wherein these domains are present in a single polypeptide chain. Preferably, the Fv polypeptide further comprises a polypeptide linker between the V_H and V_L domains which enables the scFv to form the desired structure for antigen binding. For a review of scFv see Plückthun in *The Pharmacology of Monoclonal Antibodies*, vol. 113, Rosenberg and Moore eds., (1994) Springer-Verlag, New York, pp. 269-315.

The term "diabody" as used herein refers to small antibody fragments with two antigen-binding sites, which fragments comprise a heavy chain variable domain (VH) connected to a light chain variable domain (VL) in the same polypeptide chain (VH-VL). By using a linker that is too short to allow pairing between the two domains on the same chain, the domains are forced to pair with the complementary domains of another chain and create two antigen-binding sites. Diabodies are described more fully in, for example, EP 404,097; WO 93/11161; and Hollinger *et al.*, (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:6444-6448.

The term "monospecific molecule," as used herein, refers to a molecule that binds to one epitope on a target antigen. In some embodiments, a mono-specific molecule of the present invention is a monospecific antibody-like molecule. In some embodiments, a mono-specific molecule of the present invention is a monospecific antibody.

As used herein, the terms "CLL-1" and "CLL1" are used interchangeably, and refer to C-type lectin-like molecule-1, which is an antigenic determinant detectable on leukemia precursor cells and on normal immune cells. C-type lectin-like-1 (CLL-1) is also known as MICL, CLEC12A, CLEC-1, Dendritic Cell-Associated Lectin 1, and DCAL-2.

The human and murine amino acid and nucleic acid sequences can be found in a public database, such as GenBank, UniProt and Swiss-Prot. For example, the amino acid sequence of human CLL-1 can be found as UniProt/Swiss-Prot Accession No. Q5QGZ9 and the nucleotide sequence encoding of the human CLL-1 can be found at Accession Nos. NM 001207010.1, NM 138337.5, NM 201623.3, and NM 201625.1. In one embodiment, the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule comprises at least one, e.g., one, anti-CLL-1 binding domain and binds an epitope

within the extracellular domain of the CLL-1 protein or a fragment thereof. In one embodiment, the CLL-1 protein is expressed on a cancer cell.

The terms “CD3” or “CD-3,” as used interchangeably herein, refer to the cluster of differentiation 3 co-receptor (or co-receptor complex, or polypeptide chain of the co-receptor complex) of the T cell receptor. The amino acid sequence of the polypeptide chains of human CD3 are provided in NCBI Accession P04234, P07766 and P09693. CD3 proteins may also include variants. CD3 proteins may also include fragments. CD3 proteins also include post-translational modifications of the CD3 amino acid sequences. Post-translational modifications include, but are not limited to, N-and O-linked glycosylation.

The term “bispecific molecule” as used herein refers to a molecule that binds to two different epitopes on one antigen (also referred to herein as “biparatopic”) or two different antigens. In some embodiments, a bispecific molecule of the present invention is a bispecific antibody-like molecule. In some embodiments, a bispecific molecule of the present invention is a bispecific antibody. In some embodiments, the bispecific molecule of the present invention is not biparatopic.

The term “multispecific molecule” as used herein refers to a molecule that binds to two or more different epitopes on one antigen (also referred to herein as “multiparatopic”) or on two or more different antigens. Recognition of each antigen is generally accomplished with an “antigen binding domain”. In some embodiments, a multispecific molecule of the present invention is a multispecific antibody-like molecule. In some embodiments, a multispecific molecule of the present invention is a multispecific antibody. In some embodiments, the bispecific molecule of the present invention is not multiparatopic. The term “multispecific” includes “bispecific.” In some aspects, the multispecific molecules consist of one polypeptide chain that comprises a plurality, e.g., two or more, e.g., two, antigen binding domains. In some aspects the multispecific molecules comprise two, three, four or more polypeptide chains that together comprise a plurality, e.g., two or more, e.g., two, antigen binding domains.

The term “a tandem of VH domains (or VHs)” as used herein refers to a string of VH domains, consisting of multiple numbers of identical VH domains of an antibody. Each of the VH domains, except the last one at the end of the tandem, has its C-terminus connected to the N-terminus of another VH domain with or without a linker. A tandem has at least 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 50, or 100 VH

domains. The tandem of VH can be produced by joining the encoding genes of each VH domain in a desired order using recombinant methods with or without a linker (e.g., a synthetic linker) that enables them to be made as a single protein. In one aspect, the VH domains in the tandem, alone or in combination with VL domains of the same antibody, retain the binding specificity of the original antibody. The N-terminus of the first VH domain in the tandem is defined as the N-terminus of the tandem, while the C-terminus of the last VH domain in the tandem is defined as the C-terminus of the tandem.

The term “a tandem of VL domains (or VLs)” as used herein refers to a string of VL domains, consisting of multiple numbers of identical VL domains of an antibody. Each of the VL domains, except the last one at the end of the tandem, has its C-terminus connected to the N-terminus of another VH with or without a linker. A tandem has at least 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 50, or 100 VL domains. The tandem of VL can be produced by joining the encoding gene of each VL domain in a desired order using recombinant methods with or without a linker (e.g., a synthetic linker) that enables them to be made as a single protein. Preferably, the VL domains in the tandem, alone or in combination with VH domains of the same antibody, retain the binding specificity of the original antibodies. The N-terminus of the first VL domain in the tandem is defined as the N-terminus of the tandem, while the C-terminus of the last VL domain in the tandem is defined as the C-terminus of the tandem.

The term “monovalent molecule” as used herein refers to a molecule that has a single antigen binding domain. In some embodiments, a monovalent molecule of the present invention is a monovalent antibody-like molecule. In some embodiments, a monovalent molecule of the present invention is a monovalent antibody.

The term “bivalent molecule” as used herein refers to a molecule that has two antigen binding domains. In some embodiments, a bivalent molecule of the present invention is a bivalent antibody-like molecule. In some embodiments, a bivalent molecule of the present invention is a bivalent antibody.

The term “trivalent molecule” as used herein refers to a molecule that has three antigen binding domains. In some embodiments, a trivalent molecule of the present invention is a trivalent antibody-like molecule. In some embodiments, a trivalent molecule of the present invention is a trivalent antibody. In some embodiments, a trivalent molecule may consist of two antigen binding domains capable of binding to the same epitope of the same

antigen, and a third antigen binding domain that binds to a distinct epitope or antigen, e.g., a distinct antigen. Such embodiments are considered trivalent bispecific molecules.

The term "tetravalent molecule" as used herein refers to a molecule that has four antigen binding domains. In some embodiments, a tetravalent molecule of the present invention is a tetravalent antibody-like molecule. In some embodiments, a tetravalent molecule of the present invention is a tetravalent antibody. In some embodiments, a tetravalent molecule may consist of two antigen binding domains capable of binding to the same epitope of the same antigen, and two additional antigen binding domains that bind to a distinct epitope or antigen, e.g., a distinct antigen. When such two additional antigen binding domains bind to the same epitope or antigen, e.g., the same distinct antigen, such embodiments are considered tetravalent bispecific molecules. When such two additional antigen binding domains bind to different epitopes or antigens, e.g., different distinct antigens, such embodiments are considered tetravalent trispecific molecules.

The term "multivalent molecule" as used herein refers to a molecule that has at least two antigen binding sites. In some embodiments, a multivalent molecule of the present invention is a multivalent antibody-like molecule. In some embodiments, a multivalent molecule of the present invention is a multivalent antibody. In some embodiments, a multivalent molecule is a bivalent molecule, trivalent molecule or a tetravalent molecule.

The term "substantially similar," or "substantially the same," as used herein refers to a sufficiently high degree of similarity between two numeric values (generally one associated with an antibody-like molecule of the invention and the other associated with a reference/comparator antibody or antibody-like molecule) such that one of skill in the art would consider the difference between the two values to be of little or no biological and/or statistical significance within the context of the biological characteristic measured by said values (e.g., T_m values or the amount of the assembled antibodies). The difference between said two values is preferably less than about 50%, preferably less than about 40%, preferably less than about 30%, preferably less than about 20%, preferably less than about 10% as a function of the value for the reference/comparator antibody.

The term "substantially same yield" as used herein refers to the amount of an assembled molecule (e.g. antibody or antibody-like molecule) of the present invention is substantially the same as that of the antibodies it derived from when being prepared under

similar conditions in similar cell types. Relative yields of antibody or antibody like products can be determined using standard methods including scanning densitometry of SDS-PAGE gels and/or immunoblots and the AME5-RP assay.

The term “thermostability” as used herein refers to the ability of a protein
5 (e.g., an antibody or an antibody-like molecule) to retain the characteristic property when heated moderately. When exposed to heat, proteins will experience denaturing/unfolding process and will expose hydrophobic residues. A protein is completely unfolded in response to heat at a characteristic temperature. The temperature at the mid-point of the protein unfolding process is defined as T_m , which is an important physical characteristic of a protein,
10 and can be measured with the techniques known in the art, such as by monitoring the denaturing process using Sypro orange dye labeling hydrophobic residues of denatured proteins or by using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) techniques.

The term “epitope” as used herein refers to any determinant capable of binding with high affinity to an antibody or an antibody-like molecule. An epitope is a region of an
15 antigen that is bound by an antibody (or an antibody-like molecule) that specifically targets that antigen, and when the antigen is a protein, includes specific amino acids that directly contact the antibody or the antibody-like molecule. Most often, epitopes reside on proteins, but in some instances, may reside on other kinds of molecules, such as nucleic acids. Epitope determinants may include chemically active surface groupings of molecules such as amino
20 acids, sugar side chains, phosphoryl or sulfonyl groups, and may have specific three dimensional structural characteristics, and/or specific charge characteristics.

Generally, antibodies or antibody-like molecules specific for a particular target antigen will preferentially recognize an epitope on the target antigen in a complex mixture of proteins and/or macromolecules.

25 Regions of a given polypeptide that include an epitope can be identified using any number of epitope mapping techniques, well known in the art. See, e.g., Epitope Mapping Protocols in Methods in Molecular Biology, Vol. 66 (Glenn E. Morris, Ed., 1996) Humana Press, Totowa, New Jersey. For example, linear epitopes may be determined by e.g., concurrently synthesizing large numbers of peptides on solid supports, the peptides
30 corresponding to portions of the protein molecule, and reacting the peptides with antibodies while the peptides are still attached to the supports. Such techniques are known in the art and described in, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,708,871; Geysen *et al.*, (1984) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.

USA 8:3998-4002; Geysen *et al.*, (1985) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:78-182; Geysen *et al.*, (1986) Mol. Immunol. 23:709-715. Similarly, conformational epitopes are readily identified by determining spatial conformation of amino acids such as by, e.g., x-ray crystallography and two-dimensional nuclear magnetic resonance. See, e.g., Epitope Mapping Protocols, *supra*. Antigenic regions of proteins can also be identified using standard antigenicity and hydropathy plots, such as those calculated using, e.g., the Omega version 1.0 software program available from the Oxford Molecular Group. This computer program employs the Hopp/Woods method, Hopp *et al.*, (1981) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA 78:3824-3828; for determining antigenicity profiles, and the Kyte-Doolittle technique, Kyte *et al.*, (1982) J.Mol. Biol. 157:105-132; for hydropathy plots.

Specific binding between two entities means a binding with an equilibrium constant (K_A) (k_{on}/k_{off}) of at least $10^2 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^2 M^{-1}$, at least $10^3 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^3 M^{-1}$, at least $10^4 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^4 M^{-1}$, at least $10^5 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^5 M^{-1}$, at least $10^6 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^6 M^{-1}$, at least $10^7 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^7 M^{-1}$, at least $10^8 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^8 M^{-1}$, at least $10^9 M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^9 M^{-1}$, at least $10^{10} M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^{10} M^{-1}$, at least $10^{11} M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^{11} M^{-1}$, at least $10^{12} M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^{12} M^{-1}$, at least $10^{13} M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^{13} M^{-1}$, at least $10^{14} M^{-1}$, at least $5 \times 10^{14} M^{-1}$, at least $10^{15} M^{-1}$, or at least $5 \times 10^{15} M^{-1}$.

The term “specifically (or selectively) binds” to an antigen or an epitope refers to a binding reaction that is determinative of the presence of a cognate antigen or an epitope in a heterogeneous population of proteins and other biologics. In addition to the equilibrium constant (K_A) noted above, an antibody or antibody-like molecule of the invention typically also has a dissociation rate constant (K_D) (k_{off}/k_{on}) of less than $5 \times 10^{-2} M$, less than $10^{-2} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-3} M$, less than $10^{-3} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-4} M$, less than $10^{-4} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-5} M$, less than $10^{-5} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-6} M$, less than $10^{-6} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-7} M$, less than $10^{-7} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-8} M$, less than $10^{-8} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-9} M$, less than $10^{-9} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-10} M$, less than $10^{-10} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-11} M$, less than $10^{-11} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-12} M$, less than $10^{-12} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-13} M$, less than $10^{-13} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-14} M$, less than $10^{-14} M$, less than $5 \times 10^{-15} M$, or less than $10^{-15} M$ or lower, and binds to the target antigen with an affinity that is at least two-fold greater than its affinity for binding to a non-specific antigen (e.g., HSA).

The terms “a molecule (e.g. an antibody or an antibody-like molecule) recognizing an antigen (or an epitope)” and “a molecule specific for an antigen (or an epitope)” are used interchangeably herein with the term “a molecule which binds specifically

to an antigen (or an epitope)". In one embodiment, the molecule (e.g. antibody or antibody-like molecule) or fragment thereof has dissociation constant (K_d) of less than 3000 pM, less than 2500 pM, less than 2000 pM, less than 1500 pM, less than 1000 pM, less than 750 pM, less than 500 pM, less than 250 pM, less than 200 pM, less than 150 pM, less than 100 pM, less than 75 pM, less than 10 pM, less than 1 pM as assessed using a method described herein or known to one of skill in the art (e.g., a BIAcore assay, ELISA, FACS, SET) (Biacore International AB, Uppsala, Sweden). The term " K_{assoc} " or " K_a ", as used herein, refers to the association rate of a particular antibody-antigen interaction, whereas the term " K_{dis} " or " K_d ," as used herein, refers to the dissociation rate of a particular antibody-antigen interaction. The term " K_D ", as used herein, refers to the dissociation constant, which is obtained from the ratio of K_d to K_a (i.e. K_d/K_a) and is expressed as a molar concentration (M). K_D values for antibodies can be determined using methods well established in the art. A method for determining the K_D of an antibody is by using surface plasmon resonance, or using a biosensor system such as a Biacore[®] system.

The term "multiple binding specificities" as used herein refers to that a molecule of the present invention (e.g., an antibody or an antibody like molecule) is capable of specifically binding at least two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten different epitopes either on the same antigen or on at least two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine or ten different antigens.

The term "dual binding specificity" as used herein refers to that a molecule of the present invention (e.g., an antibody or an antibody like molecule) is capable of binding two different epitopes either on the same antigen or on two different antigens.

The term "isolated antibody" or "isolated antibody-like molecule" as used herein refers to an antibody or an antibody-like molecule that is substantially free of other antibodies or antibody-like molecules having different antigenic specificities. Moreover, an isolated antibody or antibody-like molecule may be substantially free of other cellular material and/or chemicals.

The term "monoclonal antibody" or "monoclonal antibody composition" as used herein refers to polypeptides, including antibodies, antibody fragments, molecules, etc. that have substantially identical to amino acid sequence or are derived from the same genetic source. This term also includes preparations of antibody molecules of single molecular

composition. A monoclonal antibody composition displays a single binding specificity and affinity for a particular epitope.

The term "humanized" forms of non-human (e.g., murine) antibodies are chimeric antibodies that contain minimal sequence derived from non-human immunoglobulin. For the most part, humanized antibodies are human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a hypervariable region of the recipient are replaced by residues from a hypervariable region of a non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat, rabbit or nonhuman primate having the desired specificity, affinity, and capacity. In some instances, framework region (FR) residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Furthermore, humanized antibodies may comprise residues that are not found in the recipient antibody or in the donor antibody. These modifications are made to further refine antibody performance. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the hypervariable loops correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the FRs are those of a human immunoglobulin sequence. The humanized antibody optionally will also comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin. For further details, see Jones *et al.*, Nature 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann *et al.*, Nature 332:323-329 (1988); and Presta, Curr. Op. Struct. Biol. 2:593-596 (1992). See also the following review articles and references cited therein: Vaswani and Hamilton, Ann. Allergy, Asthma & Immunol. 1: 105-115 (1998); Harris, Biochem. Soc. Transactions 23:1035-1038 (1995); Hurle and Gross, Curr. Op. Biotech. 5:428-433 (1994).

The term "human antibody" as used herein includes antibodies having variable regions in which both the framework and CDR regions are derived from sequences of human origin. Furthermore, if the antibody contains a constant region, the constant region also is derived from such human sequences, e.g., human germline sequences, or mutated versions of human germline sequences or antibody containing consensus framework sequences derived from human framework sequences analysis, for example, as described in Knappik, *et al.* (2000. J Mol Biol 296, 57-86). The structures and locations of immunoglobulin variable domains, e.g., CDRs, may be defined using well known numbering schemes, e.g., the Kabat numbering scheme, the Chothia numbering scheme, or a combination of Kabat and Chothia (see, e.g., Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (1991), eds. Kabat *et al.*; Al Lazikani *et al.*, (1997) J. Mol. Bio. 273:927

948); Kabat *et al.*, (1991) Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, 5th edit., NIH Publication no. 91-3242 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Chothia *et al.*, (1987) J. Mol. Biol. 196:901-917; Chothia *et al.*, (1989) Nature 342:877-883; and Al-Lazikani *et al.*, (1997) J. Mol. Biol. 273:927-948.

5 The human antibodies of the invention may include amino acid residues not encoded by human sequences (e.g., mutations introduced by random or site-specific mutagenesis in vitro or by somatic mutation in vivo, or a conservative substitution to promote stability or manufacturing). However, the term “human antibody”, as used herein, is not intended to include antibodies in which CDR sequences derived from the germline of another
10 mammalian species, such as a mouse, have been grafted onto human framework sequences.

 A "modification" or “mutation” of an amino acid residue/position, as used herein, refers to a change of a primary amino acid sequence as compared to a starting amino acid sequence, wherein the change results from a sequence alteration involving said amino acid residue/positions. For example, typical modifications include substitution of the residue
15 (or at said position) with another amino acid (e.g., a conservative or non-conservative substitution), insertion of one or more amino acids adjacent to said residue/position, and deletion of said residue/position. An "amino acid substitution," or variation thereof, refers to the replacement of an existing amino acid residue in a predetermined (starting) amino acid sequence with a different amino acid residue. Generally and preferably, the modification
20 results in alteration in at least one physicochemical activity of the variant polypeptide compared to a polypeptide comprising the starting (or "wild type") amino acid sequence. For example, in the case of an antibody, a physicochemical activity that is altered can be binding affinity, binding capability and/or binding effect upon a target molecule.

 The term “conservatively modified variant” applies to both amino acid and
25 nucleic acid sequences. With respect to particular nucleic acid sequences, conservatively modified variants refers to those nucleic acids which encode identical or essentially identical amino acid sequences, or where the nucleic acid does not encode an amino acid sequence, to essentially identical sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a large number of functionally identical nucleic acids encode any given protein. For instance, the
30 codons GCA, GCC, GCG and GCU all encode the amino acid alanine. Thus, at every position where an alanine is specified by a codon, the codon can be altered to any of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded polypeptide. Such nucleic acid

variations are “silent variations,” which are one species of conservatively modified variations. Every nucleic acid sequence herein which encodes a polypeptide also describes every possible silent variation of the nucleic acid. One of skill will recognize that each codon in a nucleic acid (except AUG, which is ordinarily the only codon for methionine, and TGG, which is ordinarily the only codon for tryptophan) can be modified to yield a functionally identical molecule. Accordingly, each silent variation of a nucleic acid that encodes a polypeptide is implicit in each described sequence.

For polypeptide sequences, “conservatively modified variants” include individual substitutions, deletions or additions to a polypeptide sequence which result in the substitution of an amino acid with a chemically similar amino acid. Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. Such conservatively modified variants are in addition to and do not exclude polymorphic variants, interspecies homologs, and alleles of the invention. The following eight groups contain amino acids that are conservative substitutions for one another: 1) Alanine (A), Glycine (G); 2) Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E); 3) Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q); 4) Arginine (R), Lysine (K); 5) Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Methionine (M), Valine (V); 6) Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W); 7) Serine (S), Threonine (T); and 8) Cysteine (C), Methionine (M) (see, *e.g.*, Creighton, Proteins (1984)). In some embodiments, the phrase “conservative sequence modifications” are used to refer to amino acid modifications that do not significantly affect or alter the binding characteristics of the antibody or the antibody-like molecule containing the amino acid sequence.

The terms “percent identical” or “percent identity,” in the context of two or more nucleic acids or polypeptide sequences, refers to two or more sequences or subsequences that are the same. Two sequences are “substantially identical” if two sequences have a specified percentage of amino acid residues or nucleotides that are the same (*i.e.*, 60% identity, optionally 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity over a specified region, or, when not specified, over the entire sequence), when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence over a comparison window, or designated region as measured using one of the following sequence comparison algorithms or by manual alignment and visual inspection. Optionally, the identity exists over a region that is at least about 50 nucleotides (or 10 amino acids) in length, or more preferably over a region that is 100 to 500 or 1000 or more nucleotides (or 20, 50, 200 or more amino acids) in length.

For sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence, to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison algorithm, test and reference sequences are entered into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated, if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. Default program
5 parameters can be used, or alternative parameters can be designated. The sequence comparison algorithm then calculates the percent sequence identities for the test sequences relative to the reference sequence, based on the program parameters.

The term “comparison window” as used herein includes reference to a segment of any one of the number of contiguous positions selected from the group consisting
10 of from 20 to 600, usually about 50 to about 200, more usually about 100 to about 150 in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned. Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well known in the art. Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, *e.g.*, by the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman
15 (1970) *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2:482c, by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443, by the search for similarity method of Pearson and Lipman, (1988) *Proc. Nat’l. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:2444, by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by manual
20 alignment and visual inspection (see, *e.g.*, Brent *et al.*, (2003) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*).

Two examples of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity are the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul *et al.*, (1977) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402; and Altschul *et al.*,
25 (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, respectively. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information. This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is
30 referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul *et al.*, *supra*). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Cumulative scores are calculated using, for

nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always > 0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always < 0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix is used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T, and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, an expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4 and a comparison of both strands. For amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program uses as defaults a wordlength of 3, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff and Henikoff, (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:10915) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands.

The BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (see, *e.g.*, Karlin and Altschul (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:5873-5787). One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For example, a nucleic acid is considered similar to a reference sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid to the reference nucleic acid is less than about 0.2, more preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001.

The percent identity between two amino acid sequences can also be determined using the algorithm of E. Meyers and W. Miller (Comput. Appl. Biosci. 4:11-17 (1988)) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0), using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4. In addition, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences can be determined using the Needleman and Wunsch (J. Mol. Biol. 48:444-453 (1970)) algorithm which has been incorporated into the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at www.gcg.com), using either a Blossum 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

Other than percentage of sequence identity noted above, another indication that two nucleic acid sequences or polypeptides are substantially identical is that the

polypeptide encoded by the first nucleic acid is immunologically cross reactive with the antibodies raised against the polypeptide encoded by the second nucleic acid, as described below. Thus, a polypeptide is typically substantially identical to a second polypeptide, for example, where the two peptides differ only by conservative substitutions. Another
5 indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the two molecules or their complements hybridize to each other under stringent conditions, as described below. Yet another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the same primers can be used to amplify the sequence.

The term “nucleic acid” is used herein interchangeably with the term
10 “polynucleotide” and refers to deoxyribonucleotides or ribonucleotides and polymers thereof in either single- or double-stranded form. The term encompasses nucleic acids containing known nucleotide analogs or modified backbone residues or linkages, which are synthetic, naturally occurring, and non-naturally occurring, which have similar binding properties as the reference nucleic acid, and which are metabolized in a manner similar to the reference
15 nucleotides. Examples of such analogs include, without limitation, phosphorothioates, phosphoramidates, methyl phosphonates, chiral-methyl phosphonates, 2-O-methyl ribonucleotides, peptide-nucleic acids (PNAs).

Unless otherwise indicated, a particular nucleic acid sequence also implicitly encompasses conservatively modified variants thereof (*e.g.*, degenerate codon substitutions)
20 and complementary sequences, as well as the sequence explicitly indicated. Specifically, as detailed below, degenerate codon substitutions may be achieved by generating sequences in which the third position of one or more selected (or all) codons is substituted with mixed-base and/or deoxyinosine residues (Batzner *et al.*, (1991) *Nucleic Acid Res.* 19:5081; Ohtsuka *et al.*, (1985) *J. Biol. Chem.* 260:2605-2608; and Rossolini *et al.*, (1994) *Mol. Cell. Probes*
25 8:91-98).

The term “operably linked” or functionally linked, as used herein, refers to a functional relationship between two or more polynucleotide (*e.g.*, DNA) segments. Typically, it refers to the functional relationship of a transcriptional regulatory sequence to a transcribed sequence. For example, a promoter or enhancer sequence is operably linked to a
30 coding sequence if it stimulates or modulates the transcription of the coding sequence in an appropriate host cell or other expression system. Generally, promoter transcriptional regulatory sequences that are operably linked to a transcribed sequence are physically

contiguous to the transcribed sequence, *i.e.*, they are cis-acting. However, some transcriptional regulatory sequences, such as enhancers, need not be physically contiguous or located in close proximity to the coding sequences whose transcription they enhance.

The terms “polypeptide” and “protein” are used interchangeably herein to refer to a polymer of amino acid residues. The phrases also apply to amino acid polymers in which one or more amino acid residue is an artificial chemical mimetic of a corresponding naturally occurring amino acid, as well as to naturally occurring amino acid polymers and non-naturally occurring amino acid polymer. Unless otherwise indicated, a particular polypeptide sequence also implicitly encompasses conservatively modified variants thereof.

The term “*in vivo* half life”, as used herein, refers to the half-life of the molecule of interest or variants thereof circulating in the blood of a given mammal.

The term “subject” includes human and non-human animals. Non-human animals include all vertebrates, *e.g.*, mammals and non-mammals, such as non-human primates, sheep, dog, cow, chickens, amphibians, and reptiles. Except when noted, the terms “patient” or “subject” are used herein interchangeably.

The term “cancer” refers to a disease characterized by the rapid and uncontrolled growth of aberrant cells. Cancer cells can spread locally or through the bloodstream and lymphatic system to other parts of the body. Examples of various cancers are described herein and include but are not limited to, breast cancer, prostate cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer, skin cancer, pancreatic cancer, colorectal cancer, renal cancer, liver cancer, brain cancer, lymphoma, leukemia, lung cancer and the like. Preferred cancers treated by the methods described herein include multiple myeloma, Hodgkin’s lymphoma or non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma.

The terms “tumor” and “cancer” are used interchangeably herein, *e.g.*, both terms encompass solid and liquid, *e.g.*, diffuse or circulating, tumors. As used herein, the term “cancer” or “tumor” includes premalignant, as well as malignant cancers and tumors.

The terms “cancer antigen,” “cancer associated antigen” or “tumor antigen” interchangeably refer to a molecule (typically a protein, carbohydrate or lipid) that is expressed on the surface of a cancer cell, either entirely or as a fragment (*e.g.*, MHC/peptide), and which is useful for the preferential targeting of a pharmacological agent to the cancer cell. In some embodiments, a tumor antigen is a marker expressed by both normal cells and

cancer cells, e.g., a lineage marker, e.g., CD19 on B cells. In some embodiments, a tumor antigen is a cell surface molecule that is overexpressed in a cancer cell in comparison to a normal cell, for instance, 1-fold over expression, 2-fold overexpression, 3-fold overexpression or more in comparison to a normal cell. In some embodiments, a tumor antigen is a cell surface molecule that is inappropriately synthesized in the cancer cell, for instance, a molecule that contains deletions, additions or mutations in comparison to the molecule expressed on a normal cell. In some embodiments, a tumor antigen will be expressed exclusively on the cell surface of a cancer cell, entirely or as a fragment (e.g., MHC/peptide), and not synthesized or expressed on the surface of a normal cell. In some embodiments, the multispecific molecules of the present invention includes multispecific molecules comprising an antigen binding domain (e.g., antibody or antibody fragment) that binds to a MHC presented peptide. Normally, peptides derived from endogenous proteins fill the pockets of Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I molecules, and are recognized by T cell receptors (TCRs) on CD8 + T lymphocytes. The MHC class I complexes are constitutively expressed by all nucleated cells. In cancer, virus-specific and/or tumor-specific peptide/MHC complexes represent a unique class of cell surface targets for immunotherapy. TCR-like antibodies targeting peptides derived from viral or tumor antigens in the context of human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A1 or HLA-A2 have been described (see, e.g., Sastry et al., J Virol. 2011 85(5):1935-1942; Sergeeva et al., Blood, 2011 117(16):4262-4272; Verma et al., J Immunol 2010 184(4):2156-2165; Willemsen et al., Gene Ther 2001 8(21) :1601-1608 ; Dao et al., Sci Transl Med 2013 5(176) :176ra33 ; Tashev et al., Cancer Gene Ther 2012 19(2):84-100). For example, TCR-like antibody can be identified from screening a library, such as a human scFv phage displayed library.

As used herein, the terms “treat”, “treatment” and “treating” refer to the reduction or amelioration of the progression, severity and/or duration of a proliferative disorder, or the amelioration of one or more symptoms (preferably, one or more discernible symptoms) of a proliferative disorder resulting from the administration of one or more therapies (e.g., one or more therapeutic agents such as a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, of the invention). In specific embodiments, the terms “treat”, “treatment” and “treating” refer to the amelioration of at least one measurable physical parameter of a proliferative disorder, such as growth of a tumor, not necessarily discernible by the patient. In other embodiments the terms “treat”, “treatment” and “treating” -refer to the inhibition of the progression of a proliferative

disorder, either physically by, e.g., stabilization of a discernible symptom, physiologically by, e.g., stabilization of a physical parameter, or both. In other embodiments the terms “treat”, “treatment” and “treating” refer to the reduction or stabilization of tumor size or cancerous cell count.

5 Various aspects of the invention are described in further detail in the following sections and subsections.

I. Anti-CLL-1 Binding Domains

 In one aspect, the invention provides a number of multispecific molecules, e.g., bispecific molecules, e.g., bispecific antibodies, comprising an antibody or antibody
10 fragment engineered for enhanced binding to a CLL-1 protein.

 In one aspect the anti-CLL-1 binding domain of the multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific antibody, comprises more than one polypeptide. By way of example, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain of a multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific antibody, may comprise a light chain variable region,
15 e.g., as described herein, disposed on a first polypeptide and a heavy chain variable region, e.g., as described herein, disposed on a second polypeptide. In one aspect the polypeptide comprising the light chain variable region and the polypeptide comprising the heavy chain polypeptide form a half antibody. In another aspect, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain consists of one polypeptide, e.g., a polypeptide comprising both a light chain variable region and a
20 heavy chain variable region of an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein. In one aspect, the anti-CLL-1 antigen binding portion of the multispecific molecule, e.g., of the bispecific molecule, e.g., of the bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, is a scFv antibody fragment. In one aspect such antibody fragments are functional in that they retain the equivalent binding affinity, e.g., they bind the same antigen with comparable
25 efficacy, as the IgG antibody from which it is derived. In other embodiments, the antibody fragment has a lower binding affinity, e.g., it binds the same antigen with a lower binding affinity than the antibody from which it is derived, but is functional in that it provides a biological response described herein. In one embodiment, the multispecific molecule, e.g., of the bispecific molecule, e.g., of the bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule,
30 molecule comprises an antibody fragment that has a binding affinity K_D of 10^{-4} M to 10^{-8} M, e.g., 10^{-5} M to 10^{-7} M, e.g., 10^{-6} M or 10^{-7} M, for the target antigen. In one embodiment, the antibody fragment has a binding affinity that is at least five-fold, 10-fold,

20-fold, 30-fold, 50-fold, 100-fold or 1,000-fold less than a reference antibody, e.g., an antibody described herein.

In one aspect such antibody fragments are functional in that they provide a biological response that can include, but is not limited to, activation of an immune response, inhibition of signal-transduction origination from its target antigen, inhibition of kinase activity, and the like, as will be understood by a skilled artisan. In one aspect, the anti-CLL-1 antigen binding domain of the multispecific molecule, e.g., of the bispecific molecule, e.g., of the bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, is a scFv antibody fragment that is humanized compared to the murine sequence of the scFv from which it is derived. In one embodiment, the anti-CLL-1 antigen binding domain is a human anti-CLL-1 antigen binding domain. In one embodiment, the anti-CLL-1 antigen binding domain is a humanized anti-CLL-1 antigen binding domain.

In some aspects, the anti-CLL-1 binding domains of the invention are incorporated into a multispecific molecule, e.g., of the bispecific molecule, e.g., of the bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule. In one aspect, the multispecific molecule, e.g., of the bispecific molecule, e.g., of the bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, comprises a CLL-1 binding domain comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, or SEQ ID NO: 51. In one aspect, the scFv domains are human.

In one aspect, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., human or humanized scFv, portion of a multispecific molecule, e.g., of a bispecific molecule, e.g., of a bispecific antibody, of the invention is encoded by a transgene whose sequence has been codon optimized for expression in a mammalian cell. In one aspect, the chains, e.g., the entire construct, of the multispecific molecule of the invention is encoded by a transgene whose entire sequence has been codon optimized for expression in a mammalian cell. Codon optimization refers to the discovery that the frequency of occurrence of synonymous codons (i.e., codons that code for the same amino acid) in coding DNA is biased in different species. Such codon degeneracy allows an identical polypeptide to be encoded by a variety of nucleotide sequences. A variety of codon optimization methods is known in the art, and include, e.g., methods disclosed in at least US Patent Numbers 5,786,464 and 6,114,148.

In one aspect, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in SEQ ID NO: 39. In one embodiment, the human anti- CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in SEQ ID NO:40. In one embodiment, the human anti- CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in SEQ ID NO:41. In one
5 embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in SEQ ID NO:42. In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in SEQ ID NO:43. In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in SEQ ID NO:44. In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in SEQ ID NO:45.
10 In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in SEQ ID NO:46. In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in SEQ ID NO:47. In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in SEQ ID NO:48. In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in
15 SEQ ID NO:49. In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in SEQ ID NO:50. In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the scFv portion provided in SEQ ID NO:51.

Furthermore, the present invention provides CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule,
20 compositions and their use in medicaments or methods for treating, among other diseases, cancer or any malignancy or autoimmune diseases involving cells or tissues which express CLL-1.

In one aspect, the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, of the invention can be used to eradicate CLL-
25 1-expressing normal cells, and is thereby applicable for use as a conditioning therapy prior to cell transplantation. In one aspect, the CLL-1-expressing normal cell is a CLL-1-expressing normal stem cell and the cell transplantation is a stem cell transplantation.

The present invention includes a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, that comprises an anti-CLL-1
30 binding domain (e.g., human or humanized CLL-1 binding domain as described herein), and at least a second antigen binding domain, and wherein said anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a heavy chain complementary determining region 1 (HC CDR1), a heavy chain complementary determining region 2 (HC CDR2), and a heavy chain complementary

determining region 3 (HC CDR3) of any anti-CLL-1 heavy chain binding domain amino acid sequence listed in Table 2. The anti-CLL-1 binding domain of the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, can further comprise a light chain complementary determining region 1 (LC CDR1), a light chain complementary determining region 2 (LC CDR2), and a light chain complementary determining region 3 (LC CDR3) of any anti-CLL-1 light chain binding domain amino acid sequence listed in Table 2.

The present invention also provides nucleic acid molecules encoding the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, e.g., as described herein, e.g., encoding a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule that comprises an anti-CLL-1 binding domain (e.g., human or humanized CLL-1 binding domain as described herein), wherein said anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a heavy chain complementary determining region 1 (HC CDR1), a heavy chain complementary determining region 2 (HC CDR2), and a heavy chain complementary determining region 3 (HC CDR3) of any anti-CLL-1 heavy chain binding domain amino acid sequence listed in Table 2. In embodiments, the encoded anti-CLL-1 binding domain of the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule can further comprise a light chain complementary determining region 1 (LC CDR1), a light chain complementary determining region 2 (LC CDR2), and a light chain complementary determining region 3 (LC CDR3) of any anti-CLL-1 light chain binding domain amino acid sequence listed in Table 2.

In specific aspects, a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, construct of the invention comprises a scFv domain selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, and SEQ ID NO: 51, wherein the scFv may be preceded by an optional leader sequence such as provided in SEQ ID NO: 1. Also included in the invention is a nucleotide sequence that encodes the polypeptide of any of the scFv fragments selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, and SEQ ID NO: 51.

Also included in the invention is nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes the polypeptide of any of the scFv fragments selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, and SEQ ID NO: 51, and each of the domains of SEQ ID NO: 1, plus any of the additional domains of the CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, of the invention.

In one aspect, an exemplary CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, construct comprises an optional leader sequence. Specific CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, constructs containing human scFv domains of the invention are provided as SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, and SEQ ID NO: 51.

An exemplary leader sequence is provided as SEQ ID NO: 1.

In one aspect, the present invention encompasses a recombinant nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, wherein the nucleic acid molecule comprises the nucleic acid sequence encoding an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, or fragment thereof (e.g., a VL or VH domain). In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain is selected from one or more of SEQ ID NO: 52, SEQ ID NO: 53, SEQ ID NO: 54, SEQ ID NO: 55, SEQ ID NO: 56, SEQ ID NO: 57, SEQ ID NO: 58, SEQ ID NO: 59, SEQ ID NO: 60, SEQ ID NO: 61, SEQ ID NO: 62, SEQ ID NO: 63 and SEQ ID NO: 64. In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 52. In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 53. In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 54. In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 55. In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 56. In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 57. In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 58. In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 59.

In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 60. In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 61. In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 62. In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 63. In one aspect, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises SEQ ID NO: 64.

In one aspect, the present invention encompasses a recombinant nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding a domain, e.g., a VH or a VL domain, of a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, wherein the nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a domain (e.g., a VH or VL) of an anti-CLL-1 binding domain selected from one or more of a VH or VL of any of SEQ ID NO: 39-51.

The nucleic acid sequences coding for the desired molecules can be obtained using recombinant methods known in the art, such as, for example by screening libraries from cells expressing the gene, by deriving the gene from a vector known to include the same, or by isolating directly from cells and tissues containing the same, using standard techniques. Alternatively, the nucleic acid of interest can be produced synthetically, rather than cloned.

The present invention includes vector constructs, e.g., plasmid, retroviral and lentiviral vector constructs expressing a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, that can be directly transduced into a cell.

The present invention also includes an RNA construct that can be directly transfected into a cell. A method for generating mRNA for use in transfection involves in vitro transcription (IVT) of a template with specially designed primers, followed by polyA addition, to produce a construct containing 3' and 5' untranslated sequence ("UTR"), a 5' cap and/or Internal Ribosome Entry Site (IRES), the nucleic acid to be expressed, and a polyA tail, typically 50-2000 bases in length (SEQ ID NO:35). RNA so produced can efficiently transfect different kinds of cells. In one embodiment, the template includes sequences for the polypeptides of the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule. In an embodiment, an RNA vector is transduced into a cell by electroporation.

The multispecific molecules, e.g., bispecific molecules, e.g., bispecific antibodies, of the present invention comprise a target-specific binding domain. The choice of moiety depends upon the type and number of ligands that define the surface of a target cell. For example, the antigen binding domain may be chosen to recognize an antigen that acts as a cell surface marker on target cells associated with a particular disease state.

In one aspect, the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, of the present invention comprises a binding domain that specifically binds CLL-1. In one aspect, the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, of the present invention comprises an antigen binding domain that specifically binds human CLL-1.

Each of the antigen binding domains, e.g., the anti-CLL-1 binding domain, can be any protein that binds to the antigen including but not limited to a monoclonal antibody, a polyclonal antibody, a recombinant antibody, a human antibody, a humanized antibody, and a functional fragment thereof, including but not limited to a single-domain antibody such as a heavy chain variable domain (VH), a light chain variable domain (VL) and a variable domain (VHH) of camelid derived nanobody, a Fab, a scFv, and to an alternative scaffold known in the art to function as antigen binding domain, such as a recombinant fibronectin domain, and the like. In some instances, it is beneficial for the antigen binding domain to be derived from the same species in which the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, will ultimately be used in. For example, for use in humans, it may be beneficial for the antigen binding domain of the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, to comprise human or humanized residues for the antigen binding domain of an antibody or antibody fragment.

Thus, in one aspect, the antigen binding domain comprises a human or a humanized antibody or an antibody fragment. In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises one or more (e.g., all three) light chain complementary determining region 1 (LC CDR1), light chain complementary determining region 2 (LC CDR2), and light chain complementary determining region 3 (LC CDR3) of a human anti-CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., in Table 2), and/or one or more (e.g., all three) heavy chain complementary determining region 1 (HC CDR1), heavy chain complementary determining region 2 (HC CDR2), and heavy chain complementary determining region 3 (HC CDR3) of a human anti-CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., in Table 2), e.g., a human anti-

CLL-1 binding domain comprising one or more, e.g., all three, LC CDRs and one or more, e.g., all three, HC CDRs. In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises one or more (e.g., all three) heavy chain complementary determining region 1 (HC CDR1), heavy chain complementary determining region 2 (HC CDR2), and heavy chain complementary determining region 3 (HC CDR3) of a human anti-CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., in Table 2), e.g., the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain has two variable heavy chain regions, each comprising a HC CDR1, a HC CDR2 and a HC CDR3 described herein. In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a human light chain variable region described herein (e.g., in Table 2) and/or a human heavy chain variable region described herein (e.g., in Table 2). In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a human heavy chain variable region described herein (e.g., in Table 2), e.g., at least two human heavy chain variable regions described herein (e.g., in Table 2). In one embodiment, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain is a scFv comprising a light chain and a heavy chain of an amino acid sequence of Table 2. In an embodiment, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain (e.g., an scFv) comprises: a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of an amino acid sequence of a light chain variable region provided in Table 2, or a sequence with 95-99% identity with an amino acid sequence of Table 2; and/or a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of an amino acid sequence of a heavy chain variable region provided in Table 2, or a sequence with 95-99% identity to an amino acid sequence of Table 2.

In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a sequence selected from a group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, and SEQ ID NO: 51, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a sequence selected from a group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 52, SEQ ID NO: 53, SEQ ID NO: 54, SEQ ID NO: 55, SEQ ID NO: 56, SEQ ID NO: 57, SEQ ID NO: 58, SEQ ID NO: 59, SEQ ID NO: 60, SEQ ID NO: 61, SEQ ID NO: 62, SEQ ID NO: 63, and SEQ ID NO: 64, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof. In

one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain is a scFv, and a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence described herein, e.g., in Table 2, is attached to a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence described herein, e.g., in Table 2, via a linker, e.g., a linker described herein. In one embodiment, the human anti-CLL-1 binding domain includes a (Gly₄-Ser)_n linker, wherein n is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, preferably 3 or 4 (SEQ ID NO:26). The light chain variable region and heavy chain variable region of a scFv can be, e.g., in any of the following orientations: light chain variable region-linker-heavy chain variable region or heavy chain variable region-linker-light chain variable region. In one aspect, the anti-CLL-1 antigen binding domain portion comprises one or more sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, and SEQ ID NO: 51.

In one embodiment, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable region described herein (e.g., in Table 2) and/or a heavy chain variable region described herein (e.g., in Table 2). In one embodiment, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a polypeptide comprising a light chain variable region described herein (e.g., in Table 2) and a polypeptide comprising a heavy chain variable region described herein (e.g., in Table 2). In some embodiments, the polypeptide comprising the light chain variable region described herein (e.g., in Table 2) and the polypeptide comprising a heavy chain variable region described herein (e.g., in Table 2) form a half antibody, or antibody fragment thereof (e.g., noncovalently associate or covalently associate to form a half antibody, or antibody fragment thereof), comprising an anti-CLL-1 binding domain.

In one embodiment, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 78, SEQ ID NO: 79, SEQ ID NO: 80, SEQ ID NO: 81, SEQ ID NO: 82, SEQ ID NO: 83, SEQ ID NO: 84, SEQ ID NO: 85, SEQ ID NO: 86, SEQ ID NO: 87, SEQ ID NO: 88, SEQ ID NO: 89, SEQ ID NO: 90, or SEQ ID NO: 196, and/or a heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 65, SEQ ID NO: 66, SEQ ID NO: 67, SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, SEQ ID NO: 71, SEQ ID NO: 72, SEQ ID NO: 73, SEQ ID NO: 74, SEQ ID NO: 75, SEQ ID NO: 76, SEQ ID NO: 77, or SEQ ID NO: 195. In one embodiment, the encoded anti-CLL-1 binding domain is a scFv comprising a light chain and a heavy chain of an amino acid sequence of Table 2. In an embodiment, the human or humanized anti-CLL-1 binding domain (e.g., an scFv) comprises: a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three

modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of an amino acid sequence of a light chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 78, SEQ ID NO: 79, SEQ ID NO: 80, SEQ ID NO: 81, SEQ ID NO: 82, SEQ ID NO: 83, SEQ ID NO: 84, SEQ ID NO: 85, SEQ ID NO: 86, SEQ ID NO: 87, SEQ ID NO: 88, SEQ ID NO: 89, SEQ ID NO: 90, or SEQ ID NO: 196, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and/or a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of an amino acid sequence of a heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 65, SEQ ID NO: 66, SEQ ID NO: 67, SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, SEQ ID NO: 71, SEQ ID NO: 72, SEQ ID NO: 73, SEQ ID NO: 74, SEQ ID NO: 75, SEQ ID NO: 76, SEQ ID NO: 77, or SEQ ID NO: 195, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof. In one embodiment, the encoded anti-CLL-1 binding domain includes a (Gly4-Ser)_n linker, wherein n is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, preferably 3 or 4 (SEQ ID NO:26). The light chain variable region and heavy chain variable region of a scFv can be, e.g., in any of the following orientations: light chain variable region-linker-heavy chain variable region or heavy chain variable region-linker-light chain variable region.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 78 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 65. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 78, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 65, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 79 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 66. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable

region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 79, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 66, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 80 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 67. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 80, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 67, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 81 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 68. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 81, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 68, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 82 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 69. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 82, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 69, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 83 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 70. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 83, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 70, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 84 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 71. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 84, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not

more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 71, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable
5 region provided in SEQ ID NO: 85 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID
NO: 72. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable
region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications
(e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10
modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable
10 region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 85, or a sequence with 95-99% identity
thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least
one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not
more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of
the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 72, or a
15 sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable
region provided in SEQ ID NO: 86 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID
NO: 73. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable
region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications
20 (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10
modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable
region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 86, or a sequence with 95-99% identity
thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least
one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not
25 more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of
the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 73, or a
sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable
region provided in SEQ ID NO: 87 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID
30 NO: 74. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable
region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications
(e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10
modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable

region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 87, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 74, or a
5 sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 88 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 75. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable
10 region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 88, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least
15 one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 75, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable
20 region provided in SEQ ID NO: 89 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 76. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable
25 region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 89, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 76, or a
30 sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 90 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 77. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable

region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 90, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 77, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the light chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 196 and the heavy chain variable region provided in SEQ ID NO: 195. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the light chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 196, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof; and a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications (e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions) of the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 195, or a sequence with 95-99% identity thereof.

In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable region and a heavy chain variable region of any anti-CLL-1 binding domain of Table 2. In embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises a light chain variable region amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 78-90, and a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 65-77.

In some aspects, a non-human anti-CLL-1 binding domain is humanized, where specific sequences or regions of the antibody are modified to increase similarity to an antibody naturally produced in a human or fragment thereof. In one aspect, the antigen binding domain is humanized.

A humanized antibody can be produced using a variety of techniques known in the art, including but not limited to, CDR-grafting (see, e.g., European Patent No. EP 239,400; International Publication No. WO 91/09967; and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,225,539, 5,530,101, and 5,585,089, each of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference), veneering or resurfacing (see, e.g., European Patent Nos. EP 592,106 and EP 519,596; Padlan, 1991, Molecular Immunology, 28(4/5):489-498; Studnicka et al., 1994, Protein Engineering, 7(6):805-814; and Roguska et al., 1994, PNAS, 91:969-973, each of which is incorporated herein by its entirety by reference), chain shuffling (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,332, which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference), and techniques disclosed in, e.g., U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US2005/0042664, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US2005/0048617, U.S. Pat. No. 6,407,213, U.S. Pat. No. 5,766,886, International Publication No. WO 9317105, Tan et al., J. Immunol., 169:1119-25 (2002), Caldas et al., Protein Eng., 13(5):353-60 (2000), Morea et al., Methods, 20(3):267-79 (2000), Baca et al., J. Biol. Chem., 272(16):10678-84 (1997), Roguska et al., Protein Eng., 9(10):895-904 (1996), Couto et al., Cancer Res., 55 (23 Supp):5973s-5977s (1995), Couto et al., Cancer Res., 55(8):1717-22 (1995), Sandhu J S, Gene, 150(2):409-10 (1994), and Pedersen et al., J. Mol. Biol., 235(3):959-73 (1994), each of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. Often, framework residues in the framework regions will be substituted with the corresponding residue from the CDR donor antibody to alter, for example improve, antigen binding. These framework substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions are identified by methods well-known in the art, e.g., by modeling of the interactions of the CDR and framework residues to identify framework residues important for antigen binding and sequence comparison to identify unusual framework residues at particular positions. (See, e.g., Queen et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,585,089; and Riechmann et al., 1988, Nature, 332:323, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.)

A humanized antibody or antibody fragment has one or more amino acid residues remaining in it from a source which is nonhuman. These nonhuman amino acid residues are often referred to as “import” residues, which are typically taken from an “import” variable domain. As provided herein, humanized antibodies or antibody fragments comprise one or more CDRs from nonhuman immunoglobulin molecules and framework regions wherein the amino acid residues comprising the framework are derived completely or mostly from human germline. Multiple techniques for humanization of antibodies or antibody fragments are well-known in the art and can essentially be performed following the method of Winter and co-

workers (Jones et al., *Nature*, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., *Nature*, 332:323-327 (1988); Verhoeyen et al., *Science*, 239:1534-1536 (1988)), by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody, i.e., CDR-grafting (EP 239,400; PCT Publication No. WO 91/09967; and U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,816,567; 6,331,415; 5,225,539; 5,530,101; 5,585,089; 6,548,640, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference herein in their entirety). In such humanized antibodies and antibody fragments, substantially less than an intact human variable domain has been substituted by the corresponding sequence from a nonhuman species. Humanized antibodies are often human antibodies in which some CDR residues and possibly some framework (FR) residues are substituted by residues from analogous sites in rodent antibodies. Humanization of antibodies and antibody fragments can also be achieved by veneering or resurfacing (EP 592,106; EP 519,596; Padlan, 1991, *Molecular Immunology*, 28(4/5):489-498; Studnicka et al., *Protein Engineering*, 7(6):805-814 (1994); and Roguska et al., *PNAS*, 91:969-973 (1994)) or chain shuffling (U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,332), the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference herein in their entirety.

The choice of human variable domains, both light and heavy, to be used in making the humanized antibodies is to reduce antigenicity. According to the so-called "best-fit" method, the sequence of the variable domain of a rodent antibody is screened against the entire library of known human variable-domain sequences. The human sequence which is closest to that of the rodent is then accepted as the human framework (FR) for the humanized antibody (Sims et al., *J. Immunol.*, 151:2296 (1993); Chothia et al., *J. Mol. Biol.*, 196:901 (1987), the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference herein in their entirety). Another method uses a particular framework derived from the consensus sequence of all human antibodies of a particular subgroup of light or heavy chains. The same framework may be used for several different humanized antibodies (see, e.g., Nicholson et al. *Mol. Immun.* 34 (16-17): 1157-1165 (1997); Carter et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 89:4285 (1992); Presta et al., *J. Immunol.*, 151:2623 (1993), the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference herein in their entirety). In some embodiments, the framework region, e.g., all four framework regions, of the heavy chain variable region are derived from a VH4₄₋₅₉ germline sequence. In one embodiment, the framework region can comprise, one, two, three, four or five modifications, e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions, e.g., from the amino acid at the corresponding murine sequence. In one embodiment, the framework region, e.g., all four framework regions of the light chain variable region are derived from a

VK3_1.25 germline sequence. In one embodiment, the framework region can comprise, one, two, three, four or five modifications, e.g., substitutions, e.g., conservative substitutions, e.g., from the amino acid at the corresponding murine sequence.

In some aspects, the portion of a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, composition of the invention that comprises an antibody fragment is humanized with retention of high affinity for the target antigen and other favorable biological properties. According to one aspect of the invention, humanized antibodies and antibody fragments are prepared by a process of analysis of the parental sequences and various conceptual humanized products using three-dimensional models of the parental and humanized sequences. Three-dimensional immunoglobulin models are commonly available and are familiar to those skilled in the art. Computer programs are available which illustrate and display probable three-dimensional conformational structures of selected candidate immunoglobulin sequences. Inspection of these displays permits analysis of the likely role of the residues in the functioning of the candidate immunoglobulin sequence, e.g., the analysis of residues that influence the ability of the candidate immunoglobulin to bind the target antigen. In this way, FR residues can be selected and combined from the recipient and import sequences so that the desired antibody or antibody fragment characteristic, such as increased affinity for the target antigen, is achieved. In general, the CDR residues are directly and most substantially involved in influencing antigen binding.

A humanized antibody or antibody fragment may retain a similar antigenic specificity as the original antibody, e.g., in the present invention, the ability to bind human CLL-1. In some embodiments, a humanized antibody or antibody fragment may have improved affinity and/or specificity of binding to human CLL-1.

In one aspect, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain is characterized by particular functional features or properties of an antibody or antibody fragment. For example, in one aspect, the portion of a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, composition of the invention that comprises an antigen binding domain to CLL-1 specifically binds human CLL-1.

In one aspect, the anti-CLL-1 antigen binding domain has the same or a similar binding specificity to human CLL-1 as mouse CLL-1. In one aspect, the invention relates to an antigen binding domain comprising an antibody or antibody fragment, wherein the

antibody binding domain specifically binds to a CLL-1 protein or fragment thereof, wherein the antibody or antibody fragment comprises a variable light chain and/or a variable heavy chain that includes an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 65, SEQ ID NO: 66, SEQ ID NO: 67, SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, SEQ ID NO: 71, SEQ ID NO: 72, SEQ ID NO: 73, SEQ ID NO: 74, SEQ ID NO: 75, SEQ ID NO: 76, SEQ ID NO: 77, SEQ ID NO: 195, SEQ ID NO: 78, SEQ ID NO: 79, SEQ ID NO: 80, SEQ ID NO: 81, SEQ ID NO: 82, SEQ ID NO: 83, SEQ ID NO: 84, SEQ ID NO: 85, SEQ ID NO: 86, SEQ ID NO: 87, SEQ ID NO: 88, SEQ ID NO: 89, SEQ ID NO: 90, or SEQ ID NO: 196. In one aspect, the antigen binding domain comprises an amino acid sequence of an scFv selected from SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, and SEQ ID NO: 51. In certain aspects, the scFv is contiguous with and in the same reading frame as a leader sequence. In one aspect the leader sequence is the polypeptide sequence provided as SEQ ID NO:1.

In one aspect, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain is a fragment, e.g., a single chain variable fragment (scFv). In one aspect, the anti-CLL-1 binding domain is a Fv, a Fab, a (Fab')₂, or a bi-functional (e.g. bi-specific) hybrid antibody (e.g., Lanzavecchia et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 17, 105 (1987)). In one aspect, the antibodies and fragments thereof of the invention binds a CLL-1 protein with wild-type or enhanced affinity.

In some instances, scFvs can be prepared according to method known in the art (see, for example, Bird et al., (1988) Science 242:423-426 and Huston et al., (1988) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:5879-5883). ScFv molecules can be produced by linking VH and VL regions together using flexible polypeptide linkers. The scFv molecules comprise a linker (e.g., a Ser-Gly linker) with an optimized length and/or amino acid composition. The linker length can greatly affect how the variable regions of a scFv fold and interact. In fact, if a short polypeptide linker is employed (e.g., between 5-10 amino acids) intrachain folding is prevented. Interchain folding is also required to bring the two variable regions together to form a functional epitope binding site. For examples of linker orientation and size see, e.g., Hollinger et al. 1993 Proc Natl Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90:6444-6448, U.S. Patent Application Publication Nos. 2005/0100543, 2005/0175606, 2007/0014794, and PCT publication Nos. WO2006/020258 and WO2007/024715, is incorporated herein by reference.

An scFv can comprise a linker of at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, or more amino acid residues between its VL and VH

regions. The linker sequence may comprise any naturally occurring amino acid. In some embodiments, the linker sequence comprises amino acids glycine and serine. In another embodiment, the linker sequence comprises sets of glycine and serine repeats such as (Gly₄Ser)_n, where n is a positive integer equal to or greater than 1 (SEQ ID NO:25). In one
 5 embodiment, the linker can be (Gly₄Ser)₄ (SEQ ID NO:27) or (Gly₄Ser)₃ (SEQ ID NO:28). Variation in the linker length may retain or enhance activity, giving rise to superior efficacy in activity studies.

Exemplary Anti-CLL-1 Binding Domains

Exemplary CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific
 10 antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, constructs disclosed herein comprise an scFv (e.g., a scFv as disclosed in Table 2, optionally preceded with an optional leader sequence (e.g., SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:12 for exemplary leader amino acid and nucleotide sequences, respectively)). The sequences of the scFv fragments (SEQ ID NOs: 39-51, not including the optional leader sequence) are provided herein in Table 2 and the description
 15 below. The CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, construct can further comprise one or more additional antibody domains, e.g., one or more LCs, one or more CH1s, one or more CH2s, one or more CH3s, one or more hinge domains, and/or one or more additional VL and/or VH domains, e.g., as described herein. In certain embodiments, the domains are contiguous with and in
 20 the same reading frame to form single polypeptide. In other embodiments, the domain are in separate polypeptides, e.g., as in a multispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule described herein.

In certain embodiments, the CLL-1 multispecific molecule includes an amino acid sequence (e.g., a VL, a VH and/or a scFv sequence) of, or includes an amino acid sequence
 25 ((e.g., a VL, a VH and/or a scFv sequence) encoded by the nucleotide sequence of, CLL-1-1, CLL-1-2, CLL-1-3, CLL-1-4, CLL-1-5, CLL-1-6, CLL-1-7, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, CLL-1-11, CLL-1-12, CLL-1-13, 139115, 139116, 139117, 139118, 139119, 139120, 139121, 139122, 146259, 146261, 146262, 146263, or 146264, provided in Table 2, or a sequence substantially (e.g., 95-99%) identical thereto.

30 In certain embodiments, the CLL-1 multispecific molecule, or the anti-CLL-1 antigen binding domain, includes the scFv amino acid sequence of, CLL-1-1, CLL-1-2, CLL-1-3, CLL-1-4, CLL-1-5, CLL-1-6, CLL-1-7, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, CLL-1-11, CLL-1-

12, CLL-1-13, 139115, 139116, 139117, 139118, 139119, 139120, 139121, 139122, 146259, 146261, 146262, 146263, or 146264 provided in Table 2 (with or without the leader sequence), or a sequence substantially identical (e.g., 95-99% identical, or up to 20, 15, 10, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 amino acid changes, e.g., substitutions (e.g., conservative substitutions)) to any of the aforesaid sequences.

In certain embodiments, the CLL-1 multispecific molecule, or the anti-CLL-1 antigen binding domain, includes the heavy chain variable region and/or the light chain variable region of, CLL-1-1, CLL-1-2, CLL-1-3, CLL-1-4, CLL-1-5, CLL-1-6, CLL-1-7, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, CLL-1-11, CLL-1-12, CLL-1-13, 139115, 139116, 139117, 139118, 139119, 139120, 139121, 139122, 146259, 146261, 146262, 146263, or 146264 provided in Table 2, or a sequence substantially identical (e.g., 95-99% identical, or up to 20, 15, 10, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 amino acid changes, e.g., substitutions (e.g., conservative substitutions)) to any of the aforesaid sequences.

In certain embodiments, the CLL-1 multispecific molecule, or the anti-CLL-1 antigen binding domain, includes one, two or three CDRs from the heavy chain variable region (e.g., HCDR1, HCDR2 and/or HCDR3) of CLL-1-1, CLL-1-2, CLL-1-3, CLL-1-4, CLL-1-5, CLL-1-6, CLL-1-7, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, CLL-1-11, CLL-1-12, CLL-1-13, 139115, 139116, 139117, 139118, 139119, 139120, 139121, 139122, 146259, 146261, 146262, 146263, or 146264 provided in Table 3; and/or one, two or three CDRs from the light chain variable region (e.g., LCDR1, LCDR2 and/or LCDR3) of CLL-1-1, CLL-1-2, CLL-1-3, CLL-1-4, CLL-1-5, CLL-1-6, CLL-1-7, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, CLL-1-11, CLL-1-12, CLL-1-13, 139115, 139116, 139117, 139118, 139119, 139120, 139121, 139122, 146259, 146261, 146262, 146263, or 146264, provided in Table 4; or a sequence substantially identical (e.g., 95-99% identical, or up to 20, 15, 10, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 amino acid changes, e.g., substitutions (e.g., conservative substitutions)) to any of the aforesaid sequences.

In certain embodiments, the CLL-1 multispecific molecule, or the anti-CLL-1 antigen binding domain, includes one, two or three CDRs from the heavy chain variable region (e.g., HCDR1, HCDR2 and/or HCDR3) of CLL-1-1, CLL-1-2, CLL-1-3, CLL-1-4, CLL-1-5, CLL-1-6, CLL-1-7, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, CLL-1-11, CLL-1-12, CLL-1-13, 139115, 139116, 139117, 139118, 139119, 139120, 139121, 139122, 146259, 146261, 146262, 146263, or 146264, provided in Table 5; and/or one, two or three CDRs from the light chain variable region (e.g., LCDR1, LCDR2 and/or LCDR3) of CLL-1-1, CLL-1-2, CLL-1-3,

CLL-1-4, CLL-1-5, CLL-1-6, CLL-1-7, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, CLL-1-11, CLL-1-12, CLL-1-13, 139115, 139116, 139117, 139118, 139119, 139120, 139121, 139122, 146259, 146261, 146262, 146263, or 146264, provided in Table 6; or a sequence substantially identical (e.g., 95-99% identical, or up to 20, 15, 10, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 amino acid changes, e.g., substitutions (e.g., conservative substitutions)) to any of the aforesaid sequences.

In certain embodiments, the CLL-1 multispecific molecule, or the anti-CLL-1 antigen binding domain, includes one, two or three CDRs from the heavy chain variable region (e.g., HCDR1, HCDR2 and/or HCDR3) of CLL-1-1, CLL-1-2, CLL-1-3, CLL-1-4, CLL-1-5, CLL-1-6, CLL-1-7, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, CLL-1-11, CLL-1-12, CLL-1-13, 139115, 139116, 139117, 139118, 139119, 139120, 139121, 139122, 146259, 146261, 146262, 146263, or 146264, provided in Table 7; and/or one, two or three CDRs from the light chain variable region (e.g., LCDR1, LCDR2 and/or LCDR3) of CLL-1-1, CLL-1-2, CLL-1-3, CLL-1-4, CLL-1-5, CLL-1-6, CLL-1-7, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, CLL-1-11, CLL-1-12, CLL-1-13, 139115, 139116, 139117, 139118, 139119, 139120, 139121, 139122, 146259, 146261, 146262, 146263, or 146264, provided in Table 8; or a sequence substantially identical (e.g., 95-99% identical, or up to 20, 15, 10, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 amino acid changes, e.g., substitutions (e.g., conservative substitutions)) to any of the aforesaid sequences.

The amino acid and nucleic acid sequences of exemplary CLL-1 scFv domains and exemplary CLL-1 VL and VH domains are provided in Table 2.

Table 1 below designates the nicknames for the CLL-1 constructs with respect to the DNA ID number, also listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Names of exemplary anti-CLL-1 constructs.

Construct ID	Nickname
139115	CLL-1-1
139116	CLL-1-2
139117	CLL-1-3
139118	CLL-1-4

139119	CLL-1-5
139120	CLL-1-6
139121	CLL-1-7
139122	CLL-1-8
146259	CLL-1-9
146261	CLL-1-10
146262	CLL-1-11
146263	CLL-1-12
146264	CLL-1-13

Table 2: Human CLL-1 binding domain sequences

Table 2: Amino Acid and Nucleic Acid Sequences of anti-CLL-1 binding domains

Name/ Description	SEQ ID NO:	Sequence
139115		
139115- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-1	39	EVQLQQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSKASGGTFSSYAI SWVRQAPGQGLEWMGG I I P I F G T A N Y A Q K F Q G R V T I T A D E S T S T A Y M E L S S L R S E D T A V Y Y C A R D L E M A T I M G G Y W G Q G T L V T V S S G G G S G G G S G G G S Q S A L T Q P A S V S G S P G Q S I T I S C T G T S S D V G G Y N Y V S W Y Q Q H P G K A P K L M I Y D V S N R P S G V S N R F S G S K S G N T A S L T I S G L Q A E D E A D Y Y C S S Y T S S S T L D V F G G G T K L T V L
139115- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-1	52	GAAGTGCAACTCCAACAGTCAGGCGCAGAAGTCAAGAAGCCCGGATCGTC AGTGAAAGTGTCCTGCAAAGCCTCCGGCGGAACCTTCAGCTCCTACGCAA TCAGCTGGGTGCGGCAGGCGCCCGGACAGGGACTGGAGTGGATGGGCGGT ATCATTCCGATCTTTGGCACCGCCAATTACGCCCAGAAGTTCAGGGACG CGTCACAATCACCGCCGACGAATCGACTTCCACCGCCTACATGGAGCTGT CGTCCTTGAGGAGCGAAGATAACCGCCGTGTACTACTGCGCTCGGGATCTG GAGATGGCCACTATCATGGGGGTTACTGGGGCCAGGGGACCCTGGTCAC TGTGTCCTCGGGAGGAGGGGATCAGGCGGCGGCGGTTCGGGGGAGGAG GAAGCCAGTCCGCGCTGACTCAGCCAGCTTCCGTGTCTGTTTCGCCGGGA CAGTCCATCACTATTAGCTGTACCGGCACCAGCAGCGACGTGGGCGGCTA CAACTATGTGTCATGGTACCAGCAGCACCCGGGGAAGGCGCCTAAGCTGA TGATCTACGACGTGTCCAACCGCCCTAGCGGAGTGTCCAACAGATTCTCC GGTTCAAGTCAGGGAACACTGCCTCCCTCACGATTAGCGGGCTGCAAGC CGAGGATGAAGCCGACTACTACTGCTCCTCCTATACCTCCTCCTCGACCC TGGACGTGGTGTTCGGAGGAGGCACCAAGCTCACCGTCTCTT
139115- aa	65	EVQLQQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSKASGGTFSSYAI SWVRQAPGQGLEWMGG

VH of ScFv CLL-1-1		I I P I F G T A N Y A Q K F Q G R V T I T A D E S T S T A Y M E L S S L R S E D T A V Y Y C A R D L E M A T I M G G Y W G Q G T L V T V S S
139115- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-1	78	Q S A L T Q P A S V S G S P G Q S I T I S C T G T S S D V G G Y N Y V S W Y Q Q H P G K A P K L M I Y D V S N R P S G V S N R F S G S K S G N T A S L T I S G L Q A E D E A D Y C S S Y T S S S T L D V V F G G G T K L T V L
139116		
139116- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-2	40	E V Q L V E S G G G V V Q P G G S L R L S C A A S G F T F D D Y A M H W V R Q A P G K G L E W V S L I S G D G G S T Y Y A D S V K G R F T I S R D N S K N T L Y L Q M N S L R V E D T A V Y Y C A R V F D S Y Y M D V W G K G T T V T V S S G G G G S G G G S G S G G S E I V L T Q S P L S L P V T P G Q P A S I S C R S S Q S L V Y T D G N T Y L N W F Q Q R P G Q S P R R L I Y K V S N R D S G V P D R F S G S G S D T D F T L K I S R V E A E D V G I Y Y C M Q G T H W S F T F G Q G T R L E I K
139116- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-2	53	G A A G T G C A A T T G G T G G A A A G C G G A G G A G G A G T G G T G C A A C C T G G A G G A A G C C T G A G A C T G T C A T G T G C C G C C T C G G G A T T C A C T T T C G A T G A C T A C G C A A T G C A C T G G G T C C G C C A G G C C C C G G A A A G G G T C T G G A A T G G G T G T C C C T C A T C T C C G G C G A T G G G G G T T C C A C T T A C T A T G C G G A T T C T G T G A A G G C C G C T T C A C A A T C T C C C G G G A C A A T T C C A A G A C A C T C T G T A C C T T C A A A T G A A C T C C C T G A G G G T G G A G G A C A C C G C T G T G T A C T A C T G C G C G A G A G T G T T T G A C T C G T A C T A T A T G G A C G T C T G G G G A A A G G G C A C C A C C G T G A C C G T G T C C A G C G G T G G C G G T G G A T C G G G G G C G G C G G C T C C G G G A G C G G A G G T T C C G A G A T T G T G C T G A C T C A G T C G C C G T T G T C A C T G C C T G T C A C C C C G G G C A G C C G G C C T C C A T T T C A T G C C G G T C C A G C C A G T C C C T G G T C T A C A C C G A T G G G A A C A C T T A C C T C A A C T G G T T C C A G C A G C G C C A G G A C A G T C C C C G C G G A G G C T G A T C T A C A A A G T G T C A A A C C G G G A C T C C G G C G T C C C C G A T C G G T T C T C G G G A A G C G G C A G C G A C A C C G A C T T C A C G C T G A A G A T T T C C C G C G T G G A A G C C G A G G A C G T G G G C A T C T A C T A C T G T A T G C A G G G C A C C C A C T G G T C G T T T A C C T T C G G A C A A G G A A C T A G G C T C G A G A T C A A G
139116- aa VH of ScFv CLL-1-2	66	E V Q L V E S G G G V V Q P G G S L R L S C A A S G F T F D D Y A M H W V R Q A P G K G L E W V S L I S G D G G S T Y Y A D S V K G R F T I S R D N S K N T L Y L Q M N S L R V E D T A V Y Y C A R V F D S Y Y M D V W G K G T T V T V S S
139116- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-2	79	E I V L T Q S P L S L P V T P G Q P A S I S C R S S Q S L V Y T D G N T Y L N W F Q Q R P G Q S P R R L I Y K V S N R D S G V P D R F S G S G S D T D F T L K I S R V E A E D V G I Y Y C M Q G T H W S F T F G Q G T R L E I K
139118		
139118- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-3	41	Q V Q L Q E S G P G L V K P S E T L S L T C T V S G G S I S S S S Y Y W G W I R Q P P G K G L E W I G S I Y Y S G S T Y Y N P S L K S R V S I S V D T S K N Q F S L K L K Y V T A A D T A V Y Y C A T P G T Y Y D F L S G Y P F Y W G Q G T L V T V S S G G G G S G G G S G G G S D I V M T Q S P S S L S A S V G D R V T I T C R A S Q G I S S Y L A W Y Q Q K P G K A P K L L I Y A A S T L Q S G V P S R F S G S G S G T D F T L T I S S L Q P E D F A T Y Y C Q Q L N S Y P Y T F G Q G T K L E I K
139118- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-3	54	C A A G T G C A G C T T C A A G A A A G C G G T C C A G G A C T C G T C A A G C C A T C A G A A A C T C T T T C C C T C A C T T G T A C C G T G T C G G G A G G C A G C A T C T C C T C G A G C T C C T A C T A C T G G G G T T G G A T T A G A C A G C C C C C G G G A A A G G G G T T G G A G T G G A T C G G T T C C A T C T A C T A C T C C G G G T C G A C C T A C T A C A A C C C T T C C C T G A A A T C T C G G G T G T C C A T C T C C G T C G A C A C C T C C A A G A A C C A G T T C A G C C T G A A G C T G A A A T A T G T G A C C G C G G C C G A T A C T G C C G T G T A C T A T T G C G C C A C C C C G G G A A C C T A C T A C G A C T T C C T C T C G G G G T A C T A C C C G T T T T A C T G G G G A C A G G G G A C T C T C G T G A C C G T G T C C T C G G G C G G C G G A G G T T C A G G C G G T G G C G G A T C G G G G G A G G A G G C T C A G A C A T T G T G A T G A C C C A G A G C C C G T C C A G C C T G A G C G C C T C C G T G G G C G A T A G G G T C A C G A T T A C T T G C C G G C G T C C C A G G G A A T C T C A A G T A C T G G C C T G G T A C C A A C A G A A G C C C G G A A A G G C A C C C A A G T T G C T G A T C T A T G C C G C T A G C A C T C T G C A G T C C G G G G T G C C T T C C C G C T T C T C C G G C T C C G G C T C G G G C A C C G A C T T C A C C C T G A C C A T T T C C T C A C T G C A A C C C G A G G A C T T C G C C A C T T A C T A C T G C C A G C A G C T G A A C T C C T A C C C T T A C A C A T T C G G A C A G G G A A C C A A G C T G G A A A T C A A G
139118- aa	67	Q V Q L Q E S G P G L V K P S E T L S L T C T V S G G S I S S S S Y Y W G W I R Q P P G K G L E W I

VH of ScFv CLL-1-3		GSIIYSGSTYYNPSLKSRSVISVDTSKNQFSLKLKYVTAADTAVYYCATP GTYYDFLSGYYPFYWGQGLVTVSS
139118- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-3	80	DIVMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQGISSYLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYA ASTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQLNSYPYTFGQ GTKLEIK
139122		
139122- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-4	42	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVAN INEDGSAKFYVDSVKGRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYFCARDL RSGRYWGQGLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSEIVLTQSPGTLSSLSPGGRA TLSCRASQSIISGSFLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSG TDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGSSPPTFGLGTKLEIK
139122- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-4	55	CAAGTGCAACTCGTGGAATCTGGTGGAGGACTCGTGCAACCCGGAGGATC ATTGCGACTCTCGTGTGCGGCATCCGGCTTTACCTTTTCATCTACTGGA TGTCCTGGGTGAGACAGGCCCCCGGGAAGGGACTGGAATGGGTGCGGAAC ATCAACGAGGACGGCTCGGCCAAGTTCTACGTGGACTCCGTGAAGGGCCG CTTCACGATCTCACGGGATAACGCCAAGAATTCCCTGTATCTGCAAATGA ACAGCCTGAGGGCCGAGGACACTGCGGTGTACTTCTGCGCACGCGACCTG AGGTCCGGGAGATACTGGGGACAGGGCACCCCTCGTGACCGTGTGAGCGG AGGAGGGGGGTGCGGCGGCGGCGGTTCCGGTGGCGGCGGTAGCGAAATTG TGTTGACCCAGTCCCCTGGAACCTGAGCCTGTACCTGGAGGACGCGCC ACCCTGTCTGCGGGGCCAGCCAGAGCATCTCAGGGTCTTCTGGCTTG GTACCAGCAGAAGCCGGGACAGGCTCCGAGACTTCTGATCTACGGCGCCT CCTCGCGGGCGACCGGAATCCCGGATCGGTTCTCCGGCTCGGGAAGCGGA ACTGACTTCACTCTTACCATTTCCTGCTGGAGCCGGAAGATTTCGCCGT GTACTACTGCCAGCAGTACGGGTATCCCTCCAACCTTCGGCCTGGGAA CTAAGCTGGAAATCAAA
139122- aa VH of ScFv CLL-1-4	68	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVAN INEDGSAKFYVDSVKGRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYFCARDL RSGRYWGQGLTVTVSS
139122- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-4	81	EIVLTQSPGTLSSLSPGGRATLSCRASQSIISGSFLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIY GASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGSSPPTFG LGTKLEIK
139117		
139117- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-5	43	EVQLQQSGPGLVRPSETLSLTCTVSGGPVRSRSHYWNWIRQPPGRGLEWI GYIIYSGSTNYNPSLENRVTISIDTSNNHFSCLKSSVTAADTALYFCARG TATFDWNFPFDSWGQGLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGSDIQMTQSPSSLS ASIGDRVITITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRF SGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPWTFGQGTKLEIK
139117- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-5	56	GAAGTGCAACTCCAACAATCCGGTCCAGGACTCGTCAGACCCCTCCGAAAC TCTCTCGCTTACATGCACTGTGTCCGGCGGCCCTGTGCGGTCCGGCTCTC ATTACTGGAAGTGGATTCGCCAGCCCCCGGGACGCGGACTGGAGTGGATC GGCTACATCTATTACTCGGGGTGACTAACTACAACCCGAGCCTGGAAAA TAGAGTGACCATCTCAATCGACACGTCCAACAACCACTTCTCGCTGAAGT TGTCCTCCGTGACTGCCGCCGATACTGCCCTGTACTTCTGTGCTCGCGGA ACCGCCACCTTCGACTGGAAGTTCCTTTTACTCATGGGGCCAGGGGAC CCTTGTTGACCGTGTCCAGCGGAGGAGGAGGCTCCGGTGGTGGCGGGAGCG GTAGCGGCGGAAGCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCACCGTCTCTCGCTGTCC GCATCCATTGGGGATCGGGTCACTATTACTTGCCGGGCTCCAGTCCAT CTCGTCCTACCTGAAGTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCAGGGAAAGCCCCCAAGC TGCTGATCTACGCGGCCAGCAGCCTGCAGTCAGGAGTGCCTTCAAGTTT AGCGGCAGCGGATCGGGAACCGACTTCACCTGACCATTTCTCCCTCCA ACCCGAGGATTTGCCACCTACTACTGCCAGCAGTCTACTCCACCCCGT GGACCTTCGGACAGGGAACCAAGCTGGAGATCAAG
139117- aa	69	EVQLQQSGPGLVRPSETLSLTCTVSGGPVRSRSHYWNWIRQPPGRGLEWI

VH of ScFv CLL-1-5		GYIYYSGSTNYPNPSLENRVTISIDTSNNHFSCLKLSSVTAADTALYFCARG TATFDWNFPFDSWGQGLVTVSS
139117- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-5	82	DIQMTQSPSSLSASIGDRVITITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYA ASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPWTFGQ GTKLEIK
139119		
139119- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-6	44	QVQLQESGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVYGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWVGE INHSGSTNYPNPSLKSRTVISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARGSG LVVYAIRVGSWFYDYGQGLVTVSSGGGGSGGGSDIQMTQSPS SLSASVGDRTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLMYAASSLQSGVP SRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPWTFGQGTKVDIK
139119- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-6	57	CAAGTGCAACTTCAAGAATCAGGCGCAGGACTTCTCAAGCCATCCGAAAC ACTCTCCCTCACTTGC CGGTGTACGGGGGAAGCTTCTCGGGATACTACT GGTCCTGGATTAGGCAGCCTCCCGGCAAAGGCCTGGAATGGGTCGGGGAG ATCAACCACTCCGGTTCACCAACTACAACCCGTCGCTGAAGTCCCGCGT GACCATTTCCGTGGACACCTCTAAGAATCAGTTCAGCCTGAAGCTCTCGT CCGTGACCGCGGCGGACACCGCCGTCTACTACTGCGCTCGGGGATCAGGA CTGGTGGTGTACGCCATCCGCGTGGGCTCGGGCTGGTTCGATTACTGGGG CCAGGGAACCTGGTCACTGTGTCTCGGCGGAGGAGGTTCCGGGGGCG GAGACAGCGGTGGAGGGGTAGCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCCCCGTCC TCGCTGTCCGCCTCCGTGGGAGATAGAGTGACCATCACCTGTCCGGCATC CCAGAGCATTTCAGCTACCTGAAGTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCGGAAAGG CCCCTAAGCTGTTGATGTACGCCGCCAGCAGCTTGCAGTCGGGCGTGCCG AGCCGGTTTTCCGGTTCGGGCTCCGGGACTGACTTCACCCTGACTATCTC ATCCCTGCAACCCGAGGACTTCGCCACTTATTACTGCCAGCAGTCCTACT CAACCCCTCCCTGGACGTTCCGGACAGGGCACCAAGGTCGATATCAAG
139119- aa VH of ScFv CLL-1-6	70	QVQLQESGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVYGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWVGE INHSGSTNYPNPSLKSRTVISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARGSG LVVYAIRVGSWFYDYGQGLVTVSS
139119- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-6	83	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLMYA ASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPPWTFG QGTKVDIK
139120		
139120- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-7	45	EVQLVESGGGLVLPKPGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYSMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVSS ISSSSSYIYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDP SSSGSYMEDSYYGMDVWGQGTITVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGGSNFMILTQ PHSVSESPGKVTITISCTGSSGSIASNYVQWYQQRPGSAPTTVIYEDNQRP SGVPDRFSGSIDSSSNSASLTISGLKTEDEADYYCQSYDSSNQVVFGGGT KLTVL
139120- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-7	58	GAAGTGCAATTGGTGGAATCTGGAGGAGGACTTGTGAAACCTGGTGGAAG CCTGAGACTTTCTGTGCGGCCTCGGGATCACTTTCTCCTCCTACTCCA TGAAGTGGGTGAGACAGGCCCTGGGAAGGGACTGGAATGGGTGTCATCC ATCTCCTCCTCATCGTGTACATCTACTACGCCGATAGCGTGAAGGGGCG GTTACCATTTCCCGGACAAACGCTAAGAACAGCCTCTATCTGCAAAATGA ATTCCCTCCGCGCCGAGGACACTGCCGTGTACTACTGCGCGAGGGACCCC TCATCAAGCGGCAGCTACTACATGGAGGACTCGTATTACTACGGAATGGA CGTCTGGGGCCAGGAACCACTGTGACGGTGTCTCCGGTGGAGGGGGCT CCGGGGCGGGGGATCTGGCGGAGGAGGCTCCAACCTCATGCTGACCCAG CCGCACTCCGTGTCCGAAAGCCCCGAAAGACCGTGACAAATTTCTGAC CGGGTCTCCGGCTCGATCGCATCAAACCTACGTGCAGTGGTACCAGCAGC GCCCCGGCAGCGCCCCCACCCTGTGATCTACGAGGATAACCAGCGGCCG TCGGGTGTCCAGACCGGTTTTCCGGTTCGATCGATAGCAGCAGCAACAG CGCCTCCCTGACCATTTCCGGCCTCAAGACCGAGGATGAGGCTGACTACT ACTGCCAGTCGTATGACTCCTCGAACCAAGTGGTGTTCGGTGGCGGCACC

		AAGCTGACTGTGCTG
139120- aa VH of ScFv CLL-1-7	71	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYSMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVSS ISSSSSYIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDP SSSGSYMEDSYYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSS
139120- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-7	84	NFMLTQPHSVSESPGKTVTISCTGSSGSIASNYVQWYQQRPGSAPTTVIY EDNQRPSGVPDFRSGSIDSSSNSASLTISGLKTEDEADYYCQSYDSSNQV VFGGGTKLTVL
139121		
139121- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-8	46	QVNLRESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYEMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVSY ISSSGSTIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCAREA LGSSWEWGQGTTVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGGSDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDR VTITCQASQDISNYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYDASNLETGVPSRFSGSGSG TDFTFITISSLPEDIATYYCQQYDNLPLTFGGGKLEIK
139121- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-8	59	CAAGTGAACCTGAGAGAAAGCGGCGGAGGACTTGTGCAACCTGGAGGAAG CCTGAGACTGTCTGTGCCGCGTCCGGCTTACCTTCTCGTCTCTACGAGA TGAAGTGGGTCCGCCAGGCACCGGGCAAAGGACTGGAATGGGTGTCTTAC ATTTCTCTCGTCCGGTCCACCCTCTATTACGCCGACTCCGTGAAGGGACG GTTTACCCTCTCCCGGACAACGCCAAGAACTCCCTCTACCTCCAAATGA ACTCACTGAGGGCAGAGGACACTGCGGTCTACTACTGCGCCCGCGAAGCT TTGGGTAGCTCCTGGGAGTGGGGCCAGGGAACCACTGTGACCGTGTCTCT GGGTGGAGGGGGCTCCGGTGGCGGGGGTTCAGGGGGTGGCGGAAGCGATA TCCAGATGACTCAGTCACCAAGCTCCCTGAGCGCTCAGTGGGAGATCGG GTCACAATCACGTGCCAGGCGTCCCAGGACATTTCTAACTACCTCAATTG GTACCAGCAGAAGCCGGGGAAGGCCCCCAAGCTTCTGATCTACGATGCCT CCAACCTGGAAACCGGCGTGCCTCCCGCTTCTCGGGATCGGGCAGCGGC ACTGACTTACCTTTACCATCTCGTCCCTGCAACCTGAGGACATCGCCAC CTATTACTGCCAGCAGTACGATAACCTCCCGCTGACTTTCGGAGGCGGAA CTAAGCTGGAGATTAAG
139121- aa VH of ScFv CLL-1-8	72	QVNLRESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYEMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVSY ISSSGSTIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCAREA LGSSWEWGQGTTVTVSS
139121- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-8	85	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCQASQDISNYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYD ASNLETGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTFITISSLPEDIATYYCQQYDNLPLTFGG GTKLEIK
146259		
146259- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-9	47	QVQLVQSGAEVKEPGASVKVSCKAPANTFSDHVMHWVRQAPGQRFWMGY IHAANGGTHYSQKFQDRVTITRDT SANTVYMDLSSLRSED TAVYYCARGG YNSDAFDIWGQGTMTVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSDIVMTQSPSSV SASVGDRVTITCRASQDISSWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPSR FNGSGSGTDFTLTITSSLPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGTRKVEIK
146259- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-9	60	CAAGTGCAACTCGTCCAGTCCGGTGCAGAAAGTCAAGGAACCCGGAGCCTC CGTGAAAGTGTCTGCAAAGCTCCTGCCAACACTTTCTCGGACCACGTGA TGCACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCGCCGGGCCAGCGCTTCAATGGATGGGATAC ATTTCATGCCGCAATGGCGGTACCCACTACTCCCAAAAGTTCAGGATAG AGTCACCATCACCCGGGACACCAGCGCCAACACCGTGTATATGGATCTGT CCAGCCTGAGGTCCGAGGATACCGCCGTGTACTACTGCGCCCGGGCGGA TACAACTCAGACGCGTTCGACATTTGGGGACAGGGTACTATGGTCACCGT GTCATCCGGGGGCGGTGGCAGCGGGGCGGAGGCTCTGGCGGAGGCGGAT CAGGGGGAGGAGGTCGACATCGTGATGACCCAGTCCCCGTATCGGTG TCCGCGTCCGTGGGAGACAGAGTGACCATCACGTGTGCGCCAGCCAGGA CATCTCCTCGTGGTTGGCATGGTACCAGCAGAAGCCTGGAAAGGCCCGGA AGCTGCTCATCTACGCCGCTCCTCCCTTCAATCGGGAGTGCCCTCGCGG TTCAACGGAAGCGGAAGCGGGACAGATTTTACCCTGACTATTAGCTCGCT GCAGCCCAGGACTTCGCTACTTACTACTGCCAACAGAGCTACTCCACCC

		CACTGACTTTTCGGCGGGGGTACCAAGGTGAGATCAAG
146259- aa VH of ScFv CLL-1-9	73	QVQLVQSGAEVKEPGASVKVSCKAPANTFSDHVMHWVRQAPGQRFQEWMGY IHAANGGTHYSQKFQDRVTITRDTSANTVYMDLSSLRSEDVAVYYCARGG YNSDAFDIWGQGTMTVSS
146259- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-9	86	DIVMTQSPSSVSASVGDRTITCRASQDISSWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYA ASSLQSGVPSRFNGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGG GTKVEIK
146261		
146261- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-10	48	QVQLVQSGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYSMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVS YISSSSTIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDL SVRAIDAFDIWGQGTMTVSSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSDIVLTQSPS SLASVGDRTITCQASQDISNYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYDASNLETGVP SRFSGSGSGTDFTFTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQAYSTPFTFGPGTKVEIK
146261- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-10	61	CAAGTGCAACTTGTTCAATCCGGTGGAGGTCTTGTGCAGCCCGGAGGATC ACTCAGACTGTGTCGCGCCGCTCTGGGTTCACCTTCTCCTCATACTCGA TGAAGTGGGTGCGCCAGCGCCGGGAAAGGGCCTGGAATGGGTGTCTATC ATCTCCTCCTCATCTCCACCATCTACTACGCCGATTCGGTGAAGGGCCG CTTCACTATTTCCCGGGACACCGCGAAAACTCGCTCTATCTGCAATGA ACTCCCTGCGCGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTGTACTACTGCGCCCGGGACCTG AGCGTGCGGGCTATTGATGCGTTCGACATCTGGGGACAGGGCACCATGGT CACAGTGTCCAGCGGAGGCGGCGGCGGAGGAGGATCAGGGGGAG GAGGTTCGGGGGGCGGTGGCTCCGATATCGTGCTGACCCAGAGCCCGTCTG AGCCTCTCCGCTCCGTGCGGACAGAGTGACCATCACGTGTGAGGCATC CCAGGACATTAGCAACTACCTGAATTGGTACCAGCAGAAGCCTGGAAAGG CACCCAAGTTGCTGATCTACGACGCTCCAACCTGGAAACCGGAGTGCCA TCCAGGTTCTCGGGCAGCGGCTCGGGAACCGACTTCACCTTTACTATCTC CTCCCTGCAACCCGAGGATTTGCGGACCTACTACTGCCAGCAGGCCTACA GCACCCCTTTTCACTTCGGGCGGGAACTAAGGTGCAATCAAG
146261- aa VH of ScFv CLL-1-10	74	QVQLVQSGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYSMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVS YISSSSTIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDL SVRAIDAFDIWGQGTMTVSS
146261- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-10	87	DIVLTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCQASQDISNYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYD ASNLETGVPSPSRFSGSGSGTDFTFTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQAYSTPFTFGP GTKVEIK
146262		
146262- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-11	49	EVQLVQSGGGVVRSGRSLRLSCAASGFTFNSYGLHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAL IEYDGSNKYYGDSVKGRFTISRDKSKSTLYLQMDNLRAEDTAVYYCAREG NEDLAFDIWGQGLTVTVSSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSEIVLTQSPSSL SASVGDRTITCQASQFIKKNLNWYQHKPGKAPKLLIYDASSLQTVPSR FSGNRS GTTFSFTISSLQPEDVATYYCQQHDNLPLTFGGGTGKVEIK
146262- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-11	62	GAAGTGCAATTGGTGCAATCAGGAGGAGGAGTGGTCAGATCTGGAAGAAG CCTGAGACTGTGTCGCGGCTTCGGGCTTTACCTTCAACTCCTACGGCC TCCACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCCGGAAAGGCCTCGAATGGGTGCGACTG ATTGAGTACGACGGGTCCAACAAGTACTACGGAGATAGCGTGAAGGGCCG CTTCACTATCTCACGGGACAAGTCCAAGTCCACCCTGTATCTGCAAAATGG ACAACCTGAGGGCCGAGGATACTGCCGTGTACTACTGCGCCCGCGAAGGA AACGAAGATCTGGCCTTCGATATTTGGGGCCAGGGTACTCTGTGACCGT GTCGAGCGGAGGCGGAGGCTCCGGTGGAGGAGGATCGGGGGGTGGTGGT CCGGCGGGGGGGGAGCAAAATCGTGCTGACCCAGTCCCTTCCCTCCCTC TCCGCTTCCGTGGGGGACCGGGTCACTATTACGTGTGAGGCGTCCCAATT CATCAAGAAGAATCTGAACTGGTACCAGCACAAGCCGGGAAAGGCCCCCA AACTGCTCATCTACGACGCCAGCTCGCTGCAGACTGGCGTGCCTTCCCGG TTTTCCGGGAACCGGTGCGGAACCACTTCTCATTCACCATCAGCAGCCT CCAGCCGGAGGACGTGGCGACCTACTACTGCCAGCAGCATGACAACCTTC

		CACTGACTTTTCGGCGGGGGCACCAAGGTCGAGATTAAG
146262- aa VH of ScFv CLL-1-11	75	EVQLVQSGGGVVRSGRSLRLSCAASGFTFNSYGLHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAL IEYDGSNKYYGDSVKGRFTISRDKSKSTLYLQMDNLR AEDTAVYYCAREG NEDLAFDIWGQGLVTVSS
146262- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-11	88	EIVLTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCQASQFIKKNLNWYQHKPGKAPKLLIYD ASSLQGTGVPSRFSGNRS GTTFSFTISSLQPEDVATYYCQQHDNLP LTFGG GTKVEIK
146263		
146263- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-12	50	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFNVSSNYMTWVRQAPGKGLEWVSV IYSGGATYYGDSVKGRFTVSRDNSKNTVYLQMNRLTAEDTAVYYCARDRL YCGNNCYLYYYYGMDVWGQGLVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSDIQ VTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASS LQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTITSSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPPLTFGQGT KVEIK
146263- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-12	63	CAAGTGCAACTCGTGGAATCAGGCGGAGGACTCGTGCAACCCGGAGGTTTC CCTTAGACTGTGTCATGTGCCGCTTCCGGGTTCAATGTGTCCAGCAACTACA TGACCTGGGTGAGACAGGCGCCGGGAAAGGGACTTGAATGGGTGTCCGTG ATCTACTCCGGTGAGCAACATACTACGGAGACTCCGTGAAAGGCCGCTT TACCGTGTCCCGCGATAACTCGAAGAACACCGTGTACTTGCAGATGAACA GGCTGACTGCCGAGGACACCGCGTGTATTATTGCGCCCGGGACAGGCTG TACTGTGGAACAACCTGCTACCTGTACTACTACTACGGGATGGACGTGTG GGGACAGGGCACTCTCGTCACTGTGTATCCGGGGGGGGCGGTAGCGGTG GCGGAGGGTCCGGCGGAGGAGGCTCAGGGGGAGGCGGAAGCGATATCCAG GTCACCCAGTCTCCCTCCTCGCTGTCCGCCTCCGTGGGCGACCGCGTCAC CATTACTTGCCGGGCGTCGAGTCGATCAGCTCCTACCTGAACTGGTACC AGCAGAAGCCTGGAAGGCCCGAAGCTGCTGATCTACGCGGCTCGTCC CTGCAAAGCGGCGTCCCGTCGCGGTTTCCGCGGTTCCGGTTCGGGAACCGA CTTACCCCTGACTATTTCTCCCTGCAACCCGAGGATTTCCGCACTTACT ACTGCCAGCAGTCTACTCCACCCACCTCTGACCTTCGGCCAAGGAACC AAGGTCGAAATCAAG
146263- aa VH of ScFv CLL-1-12	76	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFNVSSNYMTWVRQAPGKGLEWVSV IYSGGATYYGDSVKGRFTVSRDNSKNTVYLQMNRLTAEDTAVYYCARDRL YCGNNCYLYYYYGMDVWGQGLVTVSS
146263- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-12	89	DIQVTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYA ASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTITSSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPPLTFG QGTKVEIK
146264		
146264- aa ScFv domain CLL-1-13	51	QVQLVQSGAEVKKSGASVKVSCKASGYPTGYIYQWVRQAPGQGLEWMGW IDPNSGNTGYAQKFQGRVTMTRNTSISTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCASDS YGYYYGMDVWGQGLVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSDIQMTQSPSS LSASVGDRVTFTRASQGISSALAWYQQKPGKPPKLLIYDASSLESVPS RFSGSGSGTDFTLTITSSLQPEDFATYYCQQFNNTPLTFGGGTGKVEIK
146264- nt ScFv domain CLL-1-13	64	CAAGTGCAACTCGTCCAGTCCGGTGCGAAGTGAAAAAGAGCGGAGCCTC AGTGAAAGTGTCTGCAAGGCCTCCGGTTACCCCTTCACTGGATACTACA TTCAGTGGGTCCGCCAAGCCCCGGGACAGGGTCTGGAGTGGATGGGGTGG ATTGACCCTAACTCGGGAATACGGGATACGCGCAGAAAGTCCAGGGCCG CGTGACCATGACCAGGAACACCTCGATCAGCACC GCCTACATGGAAGTGT CCTCCCTGCGGTCCGAGGATACTGCCGTGTACTACTGCGCCTCCGATTC TATGGGTACTACTACGGAATGGACGTCTGGGGACAGGGCACCCCTCGTGAC CGTGTCTCGGGAGGCGGAGGGAGCGGCGGGGGTGGATCGGGAGGAGGCG GCTCCGGCGGCGGCGGTAGCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCACCATCAAGC CTTAGCGCCTCCGTGGGCGACAGAGTGACATTCACTTGTGCGGGCGTCCCA GGGAATCTCCTCCGCTCTGGCTTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCTGGGAAGCCTC CGAAGCTGTTGATCTACGACGCGAGCAGCCTGGAATCAGGGGTGCCCTCC

		CGGTTTTCCGGGTCCGGTTCTGGCACCGATTTACCCCTGACCATTTTCGTC CCTCCAACCCGAGGACTTCGCCACTTACTACTGCCAGCAGTTCAACAAC ACCCGCTGACCTTCGGAGGAGGCACTAAGGTCGAGATCAAG
146264- aa VH of ScFv CLL-1-13	77	QVQLVQSGAEVVKSGASVKVSKASGYPTGYIYQWVRQAPGQGLEWMGW IDPNSGNTGYAQKFQGRVTMTNRTSISTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCASDS YGYYYGMDVWGQGTLLTVSS
146264- aa VL of ScFv CLL-1-13	90	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTFTCRASQGISSALAWYQQKPGKPPKLLIYD ASSLESGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQFNYYPLTFGG GTKVEIK
181268		
181268- aa VH of ScFv	195	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYEMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVSY ISSSGSTIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNSLYLQMNSLRSEDVAVYYCARDP YSSSWHDAFDIWGQGTMTVSS
181268- aa VL of ScFv	196	EIVLTQSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLIY GASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGSSPLTFG GGTKVDIK

In embodiments, additional exemplary CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, constructs comprise an antigen binding domain comprising one or more, e.g., one, two, or three, CDRs of the heavy chain variable domain and/or one or more, e.g., one, two, or three, CDRs of the light chain variable domain, or the VH and/or VL, or the scFv sequence, of the scFv sequence the anti-CLL-1 (CLEC12A) antibody disclosed in PCT Publication WO2014/051433, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

In embodiments, the VL of the CLL-1 binding domain precedes the VH ("L2H"). In other embodiments, the VH of the CLL-1 binding domain precedes the VL ("H2L").

The antigen binding domain of the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, construct can include a Gly/Ser linker having one or more of the following sequences: GGGGS (SEQ ID NO:25); encompassing 1-6 "Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser" repeating units, e.g., GGGGSGGGGS GGGGSGGGGS GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:26); GGGGSGGGGS GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:27); GGGGSGGGGS GGGGS (SEQ ID NO:28); GGGS (SEQ ID NO:29); or encompassing 1-10 "Gly Gly Gly Ser" repeating units, e.g., GGGSGGGSGG GSGGGSGGGGS GGGSGGGSGG GSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:38). Alternatively, the antigen binding domain of the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, construct can include, for example, a linker including the sequence GSTSGSGKPGSGEGSTKG (SEQ ID NO: 1108)

In embodiments, the nucleic acid construct encoding a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, includes a poly A sequence, e.g., a sequence encompassing 50-5000 or 100-5000 adenines (e.g., SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:34 or SEQ ID NO:35), or a sequence encompassing 50-5000 thymines (e.g., SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:32).

The human CDR sequences of the scFv domains are shown in Tables 3, 5, and 7 for the heavy chain variable domains and in Tables 4, 6, and 8 for the light chain variable domains. "ID" stands for the respective SEQ ID NO for each CDR.

Table 3. Heavy Chain Variable Domain CDRs according to a combination of the Kabat and Chothia numbering scheme.

Candidate	HCDR1	ID	HCDR2	ID	HCDR3	ID
CLL-1-9	ANTFSDHVMH	125	YIHAANGGTHYSQK FQD	138	GGYNSDAFDI	151
CLL-1-6	GGSFSGYYWS	122	EINHSGSTNYPNPSLK S	135	GSGLVVYAIRVGSWFYDY	148
CLL-1-10	GFTFSSYSMN	126	YISSSSTIYYADSVK G	139	DLSVRAIDAFDI	152
CLL-1-11	GFTFNSYGLH	127	LIEYDGSNKYYGDSV KG	140	EGNEDLAFDI	153
CLL-1-12	GFNVSSNYMT	128	VIYSGGATYYGDSV KG	141	DRLYCGNNCYLYYYYGM DV	154
CLL-1-1	GGTFSSYAIS	117	GIIPFGTANYAQKFQ	130	DLEMATIMGGY	143
CLL-1-2	GFTFDDYAMH	118	LISGDGGSTYYADSV KG	131	VFDSYYMDV	144
CLL-1-3	GGSISSSSYYWG	119	SIYYSGSTYYNPSLKS	132	PGTYYDFLSGYYPFY	145
CLL-1-4	GFTFSSYWMS	120	NINEDGSAKFYVDSV KG	133	DLRSGRY	146
CLL-1-5	GGPVRSGSHYW N	121	YIYYSGSTNYPNPSLE N	134	GTATFDWNFPFDS	147
CLL-1-7	GFTFSSYSMN	123	SISSSSYIYYADSVK G	136	DPSSSGSYYMEDSYYYGM DV	149
CLL-1-8	GFTFSSYEMN	124	YISSSGSTIYYADSVK G	137	EALGSSWE	150
CLL-1-13	GYPFTGYYIQ	129	WIDPNSGNTGYAQK FQG	142	DSYGYYYGMDV	155
181268	GFTFSSYEMN	199	YISSSGSTIYYADSVK G	200	DPYSSSWHDAFDI	201

Table 4. Light Chain Variable Domain CDRs according to a combination of the Kabat and Chothia numbering scheme.

Candidate	LCDR1	ID	LCDR2	ID	LCDR3	ID
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CLL-1-9	RASQDISSWLA	164	AASSLQS	177	QQSYSTPLT	190
CLL-1-6	RASQSISSYLN	161	AASSLQS	174	QQSYSTPPWT	187
CLL-1-10	QASQDISNYLN	165	DASNLET	178	QQAYSTPFT	191
CLL-1-11	QASQFIKKNLN	166	DASSLQT	179	QQHDNLPLT	192
CLL-1-12	RASQSISSYLN	167	AASSLQS	180	QQSYSTPPLT	193
CLL-1-1	TGTSSDVGGYNYVS	156	DVSNRPS	169	SSYTSSSTLDVV	182
CLL-1-2	RSSQSLVYTDGNTYLN	157	KVSNRDS	170	MQGTHWSFT	183
CLL-1-3	RASQGISSYLA	158	AASTLQS	171	QQLNSYPYT	184
CLL-1-4	RASQSIGSFLA	159	GASSRAT	172	QQYGSSPPT	185
CLL-1-5	RASQSISSYLN	160	AASSLQS	173	QQSYSTPWT	186
CLL-1-7	TGSSGSIASNYVQ	162	EDNQRP	175	QSYDSSNQVV	188
CLL-1-8	QASQDISNYLN	163	DASNLET	176	QQYDNLPLT	189
CLL-1-13	RASQGISSALA	168	DASSLES	181	QQFNNYPLT	194
181268	RASQSVSSSYLA	202	GASSRAT	203	QQYGSSPLT	204

Table 5. Heavy Chain Variable Domain CDRs according to the Kabat numbering scheme (Kabat et al. (1991), "Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest," 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD)

Candidate	HCDR1	ID	HCDR2	ID	HCDR3	ID
146259-CLL-1-9	DHVMH	322	YIHAANGGTHYSQKFQD	336	GGYNDAFDI	350
139119-CLL-1-6	GYYSWS	319	EINHSGSTNYPNPSLKS	333	GSGLVYAIRVGSGWFDY	347
146261-CLL-1-10	SYSMN	323	YISSSSSTIYYADSVKG	337	DLSVRAIDAFDI	351
146262-CLL-1-11	SYGLH	324	LIEYDGSNKYYGDSVKG	338	EGNEDLAFDI	352
146263-CLL-1-12	SNYMT	325	VIYSGGATYYGDSVKG	339	DRLYCGNNCYLYYYGMDV	353
139115-CLL-1-1	SYAIS	314	GIPIFGTANYAQKFQG	328	DLEMATIMGGY	342
139116-CLL-1-2	DYAMH	315	LISGDGGSTYYADSVKG	329	VFDSYYMDV	343
139118-CLL-1-3	SSSYWYG	316	SIYYSGSTYYNPSLKS	330	PGTYYDFLSGYYPFY	344
139122-CLL-1-4	SYWMS	317	NINEDGSAKFYVDSVKG	331	DLRSGRY	345
139117-CLL-1-5	SGSHYWN	318	YIYYSGSTNYPNPSLEN	332	GTATFDWNFPFDS	346

139120-CLL-1-7	SYSMN	320	SISSSSYIYYADSVK G	334	DPSSSGSYYMEDSY YYGMDV	348
139121-CLL-1-8	SYEMN	321	YISSSGSTIYYADSVK G	335	EALGSSWE	349
146264-CLL-1-13	GYIIQ	326	WIDPNSGNTGYAQKF QG	340	DSYGYYYGMDV	354
181268	SYEMN	327	YISSSGSTIYYADSVK G	341	DPYSSSWHDAFDI	355

Table 6. Light Chain Variable Domain CDRs according to the Kabat numbering scheme (Kabat et al. (1991), "Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest," 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD)

Candidate	LCDR1	ID	LCDR2	ID	LCDR3	ID
146259-CLL-1-9	RASQDISSWLA	364	AASSLQS	378	QQSYSTPLT	392
139119-CLL-1-6	RASQSISSYLN	361	AASSLQS	375	QQSYSTPPWT	389
146261-CLL-1-10	QASQDISNYLN	365	DASNLET	379	QQAYSTPFT	393
146262-CLL-1-11	QASQFIKKNLN	366	DASSLQT	380	QQHDNLPLT	394
146263-CLL-1-12	RASQSISSYLN	367	AASSLQS	381	QQSYSTPPLT	395
139115-CLL-1-1	TGTSSDVGGYNYVS	356	DVSNRPS	370	SSYTSSSTLDVV	384
139116-CLL-1-2	RSSQSLVYTDGNTYLN	357	KVSNRDS	371	MQGTHWSFT	385
139118-CLL-1-3	RASQGISSYLA	358	AASTLQS	372	QQLNSYPYT	386
139122-CLL-1-4	RASQSISGSFLA	359	GASSRAT	373	QQYGSSPPT	387
139117-CLL-1-5	RASQSISSYLN	360	AASSLQS	374	QQSYSTPWT	388
139120-CLL-1-7	TGSSGSIASNYVQ	362	EDNQRPS	376	QSYDSSNQVV	390
139121-CLL-1-8	QASQDISNYLN	363	DASNLET	377	QQYDNLPLT	391
146264-CLL-1-13	RASQGISSALA	368	DASSLES	382	QQFNNYPLT	396
181268	RASQSVSSSYLA	369	GASSRAT	383	QQYGSSPLT	397

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Table 7. Heavy Chain Variable Domain CDRs according to the Chothia numbering scheme (Al-Lazikani et al., (1997) JMB 273,927-948)

Candidate	HCDR1	ID	HCDR2	ID	HCDR3	ID
146259-CLL-1-9	ANTFSDH	406	HAANGG	420	GGYNSDAFDI	434
139119-CLL-1-6	GGSFSGY	403	NHSGS	417	GSGLVVYAIRVGSGWFDY	431
146261-CLL-1-10	GFTFSSY	407	SSSSST	421	DLSVRAIDAFDI	435

146262-CLL-1-11	GFTFNSY	408	EYDGSN	422	EGNEDLAFDI	436
146263-CLL-1-12	GFNVSSN	409	YSGGA	423	DRLYCGNNCYLYYYYGMDV	437
139115-CLL-1-1	GGTFSSY	398	IPIFGT	412	DLEMATIMGGY	426
139116-CLL-1-2	GFTFDDY	399	SGDGGG	413	VFDSYYMDV	427
139118-CLL-1-3	GGSISSSY	400	YYS GS	414	PGTYDFLSGYYPFY	428
139122-CLL-1-4	GFTFSSY	401	NEDGSA	415	DLRSGRY	429
139117-CLL-1-5	GGPVRSGSH	402	YYS GS	416	GTATFDWNFPFDS	430
139120-CLL-1-7	GFTFSSY	404	SSSSSY	418	DPSSSGSYMEDSYYYGMDV	432
139121-CLL-1-8	GFTFSSY	405	SSSGST	419	EALGSSWE	433
146264-CLL-1-13	GYPFTGY	410	DPNSGN	424	DSYGYYYGMDV	438
181268	GFTFSSY	411	SSSGST	425	DPYSSSWHDAFDI	439

Table 8. Light Chain Variable Domain CDRs according to the Chothia numbering scheme (Al-Lazikani et al., (1997) JMB 273,927-948)

Candidate	LCDR1	ID	LCDR2	ID	LCDR3	ID
146259-CLL-1-9	SQDISSW	448	AAS	462	SYSTPL	476
139119-CLL-1-6	SQSISSY	445	AAS	459	SYSTPPW	473
146261-CLL-1-10	SQDISNY	449	DAS	463	AYSTPF	477
146262-CLL-1-11	SQFIKKN	450	DAS	464	HDNLPL	478
146263-CLL-1-12	SQSISSY	451	AAS	465	SYSTPPL	479
139115-CLL-1-1	TSSDVGGYNY	440	DVS	454	YTSSSTLDV	468
139116-CLL-1-2	SQSLVYTDGNTY	441	KVS	455	GTHWSF	469
139118-CLL-1-3	SQGISSY	442	AAS	456	LNSYPY	470
139122-CLL-1-4	SQSISGSF	443	GAS	457	YGSSPP	471
139117-CLL-1-5	SQSISSY	444	AAS	458	SYSTPW	472
139120-CLL-1-7	SSGSIASNY	446	EDN	460	YDSSNQV	474
139121-CLL-1-8	SQDISNY	447	DAS	461	YDNLPL	475
146264-CLL-1-13	SQGISSA	452	DAS	466	FNNYPL	480
181268	SQSVSSSY	453	GAS	467	YGSSPL	481

In certain embodiments, the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, nucleic acid or a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, polypeptide) or a CLL-1 binding domain includes a CLL-1 binding domain that includes:

(1) one, two, or three light chain (LC) CDRs chosen from one of the following:

(i) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 156, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 169 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 182 of CLL-1-1;

10 (ii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 157, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 170 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 183 of CLL-1-2;

(iii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 158, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 171 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 184 of CLL-1-3;

15 (iv) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 159, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 172 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 185 of CLL-1-4;

(v) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 160, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 173 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 186 of CLL-1-5;

(vi) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 161, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 174 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 187 of CLL-1-6;

20 (vii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 162, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 175 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 188 of CLL-1-7;

(viii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 163, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 176 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 189 of CLL-1-8; or

25 (ix) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 164, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 177 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 190 of CLL-1-9;

(x) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 165, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 178 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 191 of CLL-1-10;

(xi) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 166, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 179 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 192 of CLL-1-11;

30 (xii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 167, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 180 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 193 of CLL-1-12;

(xiii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 168, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 181 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 194 of CLL-1-13;

(xiv) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 202, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 203 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 204 of 181286; and/or

(2) one, two, or three heavy chain (HC) CDRs from one of the following:

- 5 (i) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 117, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 130 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 143 of CLL-1-1;
- (ii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 118, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 131 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 144 of CLL-1-2;
- (iii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 119, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 132 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 145 of CLL-1-3;
- 10 (iv) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 120, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 133 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 146 of CLL-1-4;
- (v) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 121, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 134 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 147 of CLL-1-5;
- (vi) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 122, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 135 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 148 of CLL-1-6;
- 15 (vii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 123, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 136 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 149 of CLL-1-7;
- (viii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 124, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 137 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 150 of CLL-1-8; or
- 20 (ix) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 125, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 138 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 151 of CLL-1-9;
- (x) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 126, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 139 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 152 of CLL-1-10;
- (xi) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 127, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 140 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 153 of CLL-1-11;
- 25 (xii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 128, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 141 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 154 of CLL-1-12;
- (xiii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 129, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 142 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 155 of CLL-1-13;
- 30 (xiv) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 199, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 200 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 201 of 181286.

In certain embodiments, the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, described herein (e.g., the

multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, nucleic acid or a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, polypeptide) or a CLL-1 binding domain includes a CLL-1 binding domain that includes:

5 (1) one, two, or three light chain (LC) CDRs chosen from one of the following:

(i) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 356, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 370 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 384 of CLL-1-1;

(ii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 357, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 371 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 385 of CLL-1-2;

10 (iii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 358, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 372 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 386 of CLL-1-3;

(iv) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 359, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 373 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 387 of CLL-1-4;

(v) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 360, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 374 and LC CDR3 of
15 SEQ ID NO: 388 of CLL-1-5;

(vi) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 361, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 375 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 389 of CLL-1-6;

(vii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 362, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 376 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 390 of CLL-1-7;

20 (viii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 363, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 377 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 391 of CLL-1-8; or

(ix) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 364, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 378 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 392 of CLL-1-9;

(x) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 365, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 379 and LC CDR3 of
25 SEQ ID NO: 393 of CLL-1-10;

(xi) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 366, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 380 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 394 of CLL-1-11;

(xii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 367, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 381 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 395 of CLL-1-12;

30 (xiii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 368, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 382 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 396 of CLL-1-13;

(xiv) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 369, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 383 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 397 of 181286; and/or

(2) one, two, or three heavy chain (HC) CDRs from one of the following:

(i) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 314, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 328 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 342 of CLL-1-1;

(ii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 315, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 329 and HC CDR3
5 of SEQ ID NO: 343 of CLL-1-2;

(iii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 316, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 330 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 344 of CLL-1-3;

(iv) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 317, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 331 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 345 of CLL-1-4;

(v) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 318, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 332 and HC CDR3
10 of SEQ ID NO: 346 of CLL-1-5;

(vi) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 319, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 333 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 347 of CLL-1-6;

(vii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 320, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 334 and HC CDR3
15 of SEQ ID NO: 348 of CLL-1-7;

(viii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 321, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 335 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 349 of CLL-1-8; or

(ix) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 322, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 336 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 350 of CLL-1-9;

(x) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 323, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 337 and HC CDR3
20 of SEQ ID NO: 351 of CLL-1-10;

(xi) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 324, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 338 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 352 of CLL-1-11;

(xii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 325, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 339 and HC CDR3
25 of SEQ ID NO: 353 of CLL-1-12;

(xiii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 326, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 340 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 354 of CLL-1-13;

(xiv) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 327, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 341 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 355 of 181286.

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In certain embodiments, the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, nucleic acid or a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule,

e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, polypeptide) or a CLL-1 binding domain includes a CLL-1 binding domain that includes:

(1) one, two, or three light chain (LC) CDRs chosen from one of the following:

- 5 (i) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 440, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 454 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 468 of CLL-1-1;
- (ii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 441, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 455 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 469 of CLL-1-2;
- (iii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 442, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 456 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 470 of CLL-1-3;
- 10 (iv) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 443, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 457 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 471 of CLL-1-4;
- (v) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 444, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 458 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 472 of CLL-1-5;
- (vi) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 445, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 459 and LC CDR3
15 of SEQ ID NO: 473 of CLL-1-6;
- (vii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 446, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 460 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 474 of CLL-1-7;
- (viii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 447, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 461 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 475 of CLL-1-8; or
- 20 (ix) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 448, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 462 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 476 of CLL-1-9;
- (x) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 449, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 463 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 477 of CLL-1-10;
- (xi) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 450, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 464 and LC CDR3
25 of SEQ ID NO: 478 of CLL-1-11;
- (xii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 451, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 465 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 479 of CLL-1-12;
- (xiii) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 452, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 466 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 480 of CLL-1-13;
- 30 (xiv) a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 453, LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 467 and LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 481 of 181286; and/or

(2) one, two, or three heavy chain (HC) CDRs from one of the following:

(i) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 398, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 412 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 426 of CLL-1-1;

(ii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 399, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 413 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 427 of CLL-1-2;

5 (iii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 400, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 414 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 428 of CLL-1-3;

(iv) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 401, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 415 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 429 of CLL-1-4;

10 (v) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 402, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 416 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 430 of CLL-1-5;

(vi) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 403, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 417 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 431 of CLL-1-6;

(vii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 404, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 418 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 432 of CLL-1-7;

15 (viii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 405, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 419 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 433 of CLL-1-8; or

(ix) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 406, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 420 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 434 of CLL-1-9;

20 (x) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 407, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 421 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 435 of CLL-1-10;

(xi) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 408, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 422 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 436 of CLL-1-11;

(xii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 409, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 423 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 437 of CLL-1-12;

25 (xiii) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 410, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 424 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 438 of CLL-1-13;

(xiv) a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 411, HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 425 and HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 439 of 181286.

30 Exemplary anti-CLL-1 scFvs include but are not limited to CLL-1-1, CLL-1-2, CLL-1-3, CLL-1-4, CLL-1-5, CLL-1-6, CLL-1-7, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, CLL-1-11, CLL-1-12 and CLL-1-13. The sequences of human anti-CLL-1 scFv fragments (SEQ ID NOS: 39-51), are provided in Table 2 (and the name designations are provided in Table 1).

In embodiments multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, constructs are generated using scFv fragments, e.g., the human scFv fragments (e.g., SEQ ID NOs: 39-51), in combination with additional sequences, such as those shown below.

5 It is noted that the scFv, VH and VL fragments described herein, e.g., in Table 2 or in SEQ ID NOS: 39-51, 65-77 or 78-90, without a leader sequence (e.g., without the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:12), are encompassed by the present invention. In other embodiments, scFv, VH and VL fragments described
 10 herein, e.g., in Table 2 or in SEQ ID NOS: 39-51, 65-77 or 78-90, with an optional leader sequence (e.g., without the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:12), are also encompassed by the present invention.

Exemplary leader (amino acid sequence) (SEQ ID NO: 1)

MALPVTALLLPLALLLHAARP

Exemplary leader (nucleic acid sequence) (SEQ ID NO: 12)

15 ATGGCCCTGCCTGTGACAGCCCTGCTGCTGCCTCTGGCTCTGCTGCTGCATGCCG
 CTAGACCC

Gly/Ser (SEQ ID NO:25)

GGGGS

Gly/Ser (SEQ ID NO:26): This sequence may encompass 1-6 "Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser"
 20 **repeating units**

GGGGS GGGGS GGGGS GGGGS GGGGS GGGGS

Gly/Ser (SEQ ID NO:27)

GGGGS GGGGS GGGGS GGGGS GGGGS

Gly/Ser (SEQ ID NO:28)

25 GGGGS GGGGS GGGGS

Gly/Ser (SEQ ID NO:29)

GGGS

Gly/Ser (SEQ ID NO:38): This sequence may encompass 1-10 "Gly Gly Gly Ser"
repeating units

30 GGGSGGGSGG GSGGGSGGGG GGGSGGGSGG GSGGGSGGGG

II. Additional Antigen Binding Domains

In one aspect, the invention provides multispecific molecules comprising an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein, and a domain that binds one or more, e.g., a second, additional antigen(s) or epitope(s). Various additional antigens or epitopes are contemplated by the present disclosure, and are described more fully below. In one aspect, the additional antigen or epitope is a unique (e.g., not recognized by the first anti-CLL-1 binding domain) epitope on CLL-1. In one aspect, the additional antigen or epitope is an antigen of a target (e.g., a protein) other than CLL-1. In one aspect, the additional antigen or epitope is a cancer antigen or tumor antigen. In one aspect, the additional antigen or epitope is an antigen or epitope of an immune effector cell, e.g., a T cell or NK cell.

a. Immune Effector Antigen Binding Domains

In one aspect, the present invention provides multispecific molecules comprising an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein, and an antigen binding domain that binds an antigen or epitope of an immune effector cell, e.g., a T cell or NK cell. As the term is used herein, an “immune effector cell” refers to a cell that is involved in an immune response, e.g., in the promotion of an immune effector response.

In one aspect the antigen or epitope of an immune effector cell is an epitope of a T cell. In one aspect the antigen is CD3.

Various anti-CD3 binding domains known in the art are suitable for use in a multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule, comprising an anti-CLL-1 binding domain described herein. Anti-CD3 binding domains that may be incorporated into the multispecific constructs of the present invention include those described in, for example, US2015/011825, WO2010/037835, WO2015/026894, WO2015/026892, US2014/0302064, US9029508, US2015/0118252, WO2014/051433 and WO2010/037835, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. Exemplary anti-CD3 binding domains are provided in Table 26.

Table 26. Sequences of VL and VH domains of anti-CD3 binding domains.

Binding Domain	Chain	Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
CD3-1	VH	QVQLQQSGAELARPGASVKMSCKASGYTFTRYTMHWVKQRPQGQGLEWIGYINPSRGYTNYNQKFKD KATLTDDKSSSTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYYCARYYDDHYCLDYWGQGTTLTVSS	1200
	VL	QIVLTQSPAISASPGEKVTMTCSASSSVSYMNWYQQKSGTSPKRWIYDTSKLSAGVPAHFRGSGSGTSYSLTISGMEAEADAATYYCQWSSNPFTFGSGTKLEIN	1201

CD3-2	VH	EVQLVESGGGLVQPKGSLKLSAASGFTFNTYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVARIRSKYNN YATYYADSVKDRFTISRDDSQSILYLQMNNLKTEDTAMYYCVRHGNFGNSYVSWFAY WGQGTLLTVSA	1202
	VL	QAVVTQESALTTSPGETVTLTCSRSTGAVTTSNYANWVQEKPDHLFTGLIGGTNKRAP GVPARFSGSLIGDKAALTITGAQTEDEAIYFCALWYSNLWVFGGGTKLTVL	1203
CD3-3	VH	QVQLQQSGAELARPGASVKMSCKASGYFTSYTMHWVKQRPGQGLEWIGYINPSSG YTKYNQKFKDKATLTADKSSSTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYYCARWQDYDYVFDYWGQGT TLTVSS	1204
	VL	QIVLSQSPAILSASPGEKVTMTCRASSSVSYMHWYQQKPGSSPKPWIYATSNLASGVP ARFSGSGSGTSYSLTISRVEADAATYYCQQWSSNPPTFGGGTKLETK	1205
CD3-5	VH	QVQLQQSGAELARPGASVKMSCKASGYFTTRYTMHWVKQRPGQGLEWIGYINPSRG YTNYNQKFKDKATLTDDKSSSTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYYCARYYDDHYCLDYWGQGT TLTVSS	1206
	VL	QIVLTQSPAIMSASPGEKVTMTCRASSSVSYMNWYQQKSGTSPKRWIYDTSKVASGVP YRFSGSGSGTSYSLTISSMEAEDAATYYCQQWSSNPLTFGSGTKLEIN	1207
CD3-6	VH	QVQLVQSGGGVVPGRSLRLSCKASGYFTTRYTMHWVRQAPGKGLEWIGYINPSRGY TNYNQKVKDRFTISRDNKNTAFLQMDSLRLPEDTGVYFCARYYDDHYCLDYWGQGTP VTVSS	1208
	VL	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCSASSSVSYMNWYQQTPGKAPKRWIYDTSKLASGVP SRFSGSGSGTDYFTFTISSLPEDIATYYCQQWSSNPFTFGQGTQLQIT	1209
CD3-7	VH	QVQLVESGGGVVPGRSLRLSCLASGFKFSGYGMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIWDYD SKKYYVDSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARQMGYWHFDLWGRGT LTVSS	1210
	VL	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLIYDASNRATGIPA RFGSGSGSGTDFTLTISLEPEDFAVYYCQQRSNWPLTFGGGTKEIK	1211
CD3-8	VH	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCLASGFTFSTYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIRSKYNN YATYYADSVKDRFISRDDSKNSLYLQMNLSLKTEDTAVYYCVRHGNFGNSYVSWFAYW GQGTLLTVSS	1212
	VL	QAVVTQEPSLTVSPGGTVTLTCSRSTGAVTTSNYANWVQKPGQAPRGLIGGTNKR PWTARFSGSLLGGKAALIGAQAEDADYYCALWYSNLWVFGGGTKLTVL	1213
CD3-9	VH	DIKLQQSGAELARPGASVKMSCKTSGYFTTRYTMHWVKQRPGQGLEWIGYINPSRGY TNYNQKFKDKATLTDDKSSSTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYYCARYYDDHYCLDYWGQGT TLTVSS	1214
	VL	DIQLTQSPAIMSASPGEKVTMTCRASSSVSYMNWYQQKSGTSPKRWIYDTSKVASGV PYRFSGSGSGTSYSLISSMEAEDAATYYCQQWSSNPLTFGAGTKLELK	1215
CD3-10	VH	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCLASGFTFNTYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVARIRSKYN NYATYYADSVKDRFISRDDSKNSLYLQMNLSLKTEDTAVYYCVRHGNFGNSYVSWFAY WGQGTLLTVSS	1216
	VL	QAVVTQEPSLTVSPGGTVTLTCSRSTGAVTTSNYANWVQKPGQAPRGLIGGTNKR PWTARFSGSLLGGKAALIGAQAEDADYYCALWYSNLWVFGGGTKLTVL	1217
CD3-11	VH	EVKLLESGGGLVQPKGSLKLSAASGFTFNTYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVARIRSKYNN YATYYADSVKDRFTISRDDSQSILYLQMNNLKTEDTAMYYCVRHGNFGNSYVSWFAY WGQGTLLTVSA	1218
	VL	QAVVTQESALTTSPGETVTLTCSRSTGAVTTSNYANWVQEKPDHLFTGLIGGTNKR GVPARFSGSLIGDKAALTITGAQTEDEAIYFCALWYSNLWVFGGGTKLTVL	1219
CD3-12	VH	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLKLSAASGFTFNSYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVARIRSKYNN YATYYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTAYLQMNLSLKTEDTAVYYCVRHGNFGNSYVSWWAY WGQGTLLTVSS	1220
	VL	QTVVTQEPSLTVSPGGTVTLTCSSTGAVTSGNYPNWVQKPGQAPRGLIGGTFLAP GTPQRFSGSLLGGKAALTLSGVQPEDEAEYCVLWYSNRWVFGGGTKLTVL	1221
CD3-13	VH	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLKLSAASGFTFNKYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVARIRSKYN	1222

		NYATYYADSVKDRFTISRDDSKNTAYLQMNNLKTEDTAVYYCVRHGNFGNSYISYWAYWGQGTSLTVSS	
	VL	QTVVTQEPSLTVSPGGTVTLTCGSSTGAVTSGNYPNWVQKPGQAPRGLIGGTKFLAPGTPARFSGSLLGGKAALTLSGVQPEDEAEYYCVLWYSNRWVFGGGTKLTVL	1223
CD3-14	VH	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTRYTMHWVRQAPGQGLEWMGYINPSRGYTNYNQKFKDRVTMTTDTISSTAYMELSLRSDDTAVYYCARYDDHYCLDYWGQGTSLTVSS	1224
	VL	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCSASSSVSYMNWYQKPGQAPRLIYDTSKLASGVPAHFRSGSGTDFTLTISLLEPEDFAVYYCQWSSNPFTFGQGTKEIK	1225
CD3-15	VH	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSTYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVSRIRSKYNNYATYYADSVKDRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARHGNFGNSYVSWFAYWGQGTMTVTVSS	1226
	VL	QAVVTQEPSLTVSPGGTVTLTCRSSTGAVTTSNYANWVQKPGQAPRGLIGGTNKRAPGTPARFSGSLLGGKAALTLSGVQPEDEAEYYCALWYSNLWVFGGGTKLTVL	1227
CD3-19	VH	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFNTYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIRSKYNNYATYYADSVKDRFTISRDDSKNSLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCVRHGNFGNSYVSWFAYWGQGTSLTVSS	1228
	VL	QAVVTQEPSLTVSPGGTVTLTCRSSTGAVTTSNYANWVQKPGQAPRGLIGGTNKRAPWTPARFSGSLLGGKAALTITGAQAEDEADYYCALWYSNLWVFGGGTKLTVL	1229
CD3-21	VH	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFNTYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIRSKYNNYATYYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCVRHGNFGNSYVSWFAYWGQGTSLTVSS	1230
	VL	QAVVTQEPSLTVSPGGTVTLTCGSSTGAVTTSNYANWVQKPGQAPRGLIGGTNKRAPGVPARFSGSLLGGKAALTLSGAQPEDEAEYYCALWYSNLWVFGGGTKLTVL	1231
CD3-22	VH	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSTYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIRSKYNNYATYYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCVRHGNFGDSYVSWFAYWGQGTSLTVSS	1232
	VL	QAVVTQEPSLTVSPGGTVTLTCGSSTGAVTTSNYANWVQKPGKSPRGLIGGTNKRAPGVPARFSGSLLGGKAALTISGAQPEDEADYYCALWYSNHVWVFGGGTKLTVL	1233
CD3-23	VH	QVQLVQSGGGGVVQPGSRSLRLSCKASGYTFTRYTMHWVRQAPGKGLEWIGYINPSRGYTNYNQKVKDRFTISRDN SKNTAFLQMDSL RPEDTG VYFCARYDDHYCLDYWGQGTPTVTVSS	1234
	VL	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCSASSSVSYMNWYQQTPGKAPKRWIYDTSKLASGVPSRFSGSGSGTDYFTFTISLQPEDATYYCQWSSNPFTFGQGT	1235
CD3-24	VH	QVQLVQSGGGGVVQPGSRSLRLSCKASGYTFTRYTMHWVRQAPGKGLEWIGYINPSRGYTNYNQKVKDRFTISRDN SKNTAFLQMDSL RPEDTG VYFCARYDDHYSLDYWGQGTPTVTVSS	1236
	VL	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCSASSSVSYMNWYQQTPGKAPKRWIYDTSKLASGVPSRFSGSGSGTDYFTFTISLQPEDATYYCQWSSNPFTFGQGT	1237
CD3-25	VH	QVQLVQSGGGGVVQPGSRSLRLSCKASGYTFTRYTMHWVRQAPGKGLEWIGYINPSRGYTNYNQKVKDRFTISRDN SKNTAFLQMDSL RPEDTG VYFCARYDDHYSLDYWGQGTPTVTVSS	1236
	VL	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCSASSSVSYMNWYQQTPGKAPKRWIYDTSKLASGVPSRFSGSGSGTDYFTFTISLQPEDATYYCQWSSNPFTFGQGTKLQIT	1209

Table 27. HCDR and LCDR sequences of anti-CD3 binding domains (CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 associated with a VH chain refer to HCDR1, HCDR2 and HCDR3, respectively (also referred to herein as HC CDR1, HC CDR2 and HC CDR3, respectively); CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 associated with a VL chain refer to LCDR1, LCDR2 and LCDR3, respectively (also

referred to herein as LC CDR1, LC CDR2 and LC CDR3, respectively)), according to the Kabat numbering scheme (Kabat et al. (1991), “Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest,” 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD).

Binding Domain	Chain	CDR1	SEQ ID NO:	CDR2	SEQ ID NO:	CDR3	SEQ ID NO:
CD3-1	VH	RYTMH	1700	YINPSRGYTNYNQKFKD	1738	YYDDHYCLDY	1776
	VL	SASSSVSYMNI	1701	DTSKLAS	1739	QQWSSNPFT	1777
CD3-2	VH	TYAMN	1702	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSVK D	1740	HGNFGNSYVSWFAY	1778
	VL	RSSTGAVTTSN YAN	1703	GTNKRAP	1741	ALWYSNLWV	1779
CD3-3	VH	SYTMH	1704	YINPSSGYTKYNQKFKD	1742	WQDYDVYFDY	1780
	VL	RASSSVSYMNI	1705	ATSNLAS	1743	QQWSSNPPT	1781
CD3-5	VH	RYTMH	1706	YINPSRGYTNYNQKFKD	1744	YYDDHYCLDY	1782
	VL	RASSSVSYMNI	1707	DTSKVAS	1745	QQWSSNPPT	1783
CD3-6	VH	RYTMH	1708	YINPSRGYTNYNQKVKD	1746	YYDDHYCLDY	1784
	VL	SASSSVSYMNI	1709	DTSKLAS	1747	QQWSSNPFT	1785
CD3-7	VH	GYGMH	1710	VIWYDGSKKYVDSVKG	1748	QMGYWHFDL	1786
	VL	RASQSVSSYLA	1711	DASNRAT	1749	QQRSNWPPT	1787
CD3-8	VH	TYAMN	1712	RIRSKYNNYATYYAD	1750	VRHGNFGNSYVSWF AY	1788
	VL	RSSTGAVTTSN YAN	1713	GTNKRAP	1751	ALWYSNLWV	1789
CD3-9	VH	RYTMH	1714	YINPSRGYTNYNQKFKD	1752	YYDDHYCLDY	1790
	VL	RASSSVSYMNI	1715	DTSKVAS	1753	QQWSSNPPT	1791
CD3-10	VH	TYAMN	1716	RIRSKYNNYATYYAD	1754	VRHGNFGNSYVSWF AY	1792
	VL	RSSTGAVTTSN YAN	1717	GTNKRAP	1755	ALWYSNLWV	1793
CD3-11	VH	TYAMN	1718	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSVK D	1756	HGNFGNSYVSWFAY	1794
	VL	RSSTGAVTTSN YAN	1719	GTNKRAP	1757	ALWYSNLWV	1795
CD3-12	VH	SYAMN	1720	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSVK G	1758	HGNFGNSYVSWWA Y	1796
	VL	GSSTGAVTSGN YPN	1721	GTKFLAP	1759	VLWYSNRWV	1797
CD3-13	VH	KYAMN	1722	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSVK D	1760	HGNFGNSYISYWAY	1798
	VL	GSSTGAVTSGN YPN	1723	GTKFLAP	1761	VLWYSNRWV	1799
CD3-14	VH	RYTMH	1724	YINPSRGYTNYNQKFKD	1762	YYDDHYCLDY	1800
	VL	SASSSVSYMNI	1725	DTSKLAS	1763	QQWSSNPFT	1801
CD3-15	VH	TYAMN	1726	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSVK D	1764	HGNFGNSYVSWFAY	1802
	VL	RSSTGAVTTSN YAN	1727	GTNKRAP	1765	ALWYSNLWV	1803

CD3-19	VH	TYAMN	1728	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSVK D	1766	HGNFGNSYVSWFAY	1804
	VL	RSSTGAVTTSN YAN	1729	GTNKRAP	1767	ALWYSNLWV	1805
CD3-21	VH	TYAMN	1730	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSVK G	1768	HGNFGNSYVSWFAY	1806
	VL	GSSTGAVTTSN YAN	1731	GTNKRAP	1769	ALWYSNLWV	1807
CD3-22	VH	TYAMN	1732	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSVK G	1770	HGNFGDSYVSWFAY	1808
	VL	GSSTGAVTTSN YAN	1733	GTNKRAP	1771	ALWYSNHVW	1809
CD3-23	VH	RYTMH	1734	YINPSRGYTNYNQKVKD	1772	YYDDHYCLDY	1810
	VL	SASSSVSYMN	1735	DTSKLAS	1773	QQWSSNPFT	1811
CD3-24	VH	RYTMH	1736	YINPSRGYTNYNQKVKD	1774	YYDDHYSLDY	1812
	VL	SASSSVSYMN	1737	DTSKLAS	1775	QQWSSNPFT	1813

Table 28. HCDR and LCDR sequences of anti-CD3 binding domains (CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 associated with a VH chain refer to HCDR1, HCDR2 and HCDR3, respectively (also referred to herein as HC CDR1, HC CDR2 and HC CDR3, respectively); CDR1, CDR2 and
5 CDR3 associated with a VL chain refer to LCDR1, LCDR2 and LCDR3, respectively (also referred to herein as LC CDR1, LC CDR2 and LC CDR3, respectively)), according to the Chothia numbering scheme (Al-Lazikani et al., (1997) JMB 273,927-948).

Binding Domain	Chain	CDR1	SEQ ID NO:	CDR2	SEQ ID NO:	CDR3	SEQ ID NO:
CD3-1	VH	GYTFTRY	1500	NPSRGY	1538	YYDDHYCLDY	1576
	VL	SSSVSY	1501	DTS	1539	WSSNPF	1577
CD3-2	VH	GFTFNTY	1502	RSKYNNYA	1540	HGNFGNSYVSWFAY	1578
	VL	STGAVTTSNY	1503	GTN	1541	WYSNLW	1579
CD3-3	VH	GYFTSY	1504	NPSSGY	1542	WQDYDVYFDY	1580
	VL	SSSVSY	1505	ATS	1543	WSSNPP	1581
CD3-5	VH	GYTFTRY	1506	NPSRGY	1544	YYDDHYCLDY	1582
	VL	SSSVSY	1507	DTS	1545	WSSNPL	1583
CD3-6	VH	GYTFTRY	1508	NPSRGY	1546	YYDDHYCLDY	1584
	VL	SSSVSY	1509	DTS	1547	WSSNPF	1585
CD3-7	VH	GFKFSGY	1510	WYDGSK	1548	QMGYW HFDL	1586
	VL	SQSVSSY	1511	DAS	1549	RSNW PPL	1587
CD3-8	VH	GFTFSTY	1512	RSKYNNYAT	1550	HGNFGNSYVSWFA	1588
	VL	STGAVTTSNY	1513	GTN	1551	WYSNLW	1589
CD3-9	VH	GYTFTRY	1514	NPSRGY	1552	YYDDHYCLDY	1590
	VL	SSSVSY	1515	DTS	1553	WSSNPL	1591
CD3-10	VH	GFTFNTY	1516	RSKYNNYAT	1554	HGNFGNSYVSWFA	1592
	VL	STGAVTTSNY	1517	GTN	1555	WYSNLW	1593

CD3-11	VH	GFTFNTY	1518	RSKYNNYA	1556	HGNFGNSYVSWFAY	1594
	VL	STGAVTTSNY	1519	GTN	1557	WYSNLW	1595
CD3-12	VH	GFTFNSY	1520	RSKYNNYA	1558	HGNFGNSYVSWWAY	1596
	VL	STGAVTSGNY	1521	GTK	1559	WYSNRW	1597
CD3-13	VH	GFTFNKY	1522	RSKYNNYA	1560	HGNFGNSYISYWAY	1598
	VL	STGAVTSGNY	1523	GTK	1561	WYSNRW	1599
CD3-14	VH	GYTFTRY	1524	NPSRGY	1562	YYDDHYCLDY	1600
	VL	SSSVSY	1525	DTS	1563	WSSNPF	1601
CD3-15	VH	GFTFSTY	1526	RSKYNNYA	1564	HGNFGNSYVSWFAY	1602
	VL	STGAVTTSNY	1527	GTN	1565	WYSNLW	1603
CD3-19	VH	GFTFNTY	1528	RSKYNNYA	1566	HGNFGNSYVSWFAY	1604
	VL	STGAVTTSNY	1529	GTN	1567	WYSNLW	1605
CD3-21	VH	GFTFNTY	1530	RSKYNNYA	1568	HGNFGNSYVSWFAY	1606
	VL	STGAVTTSNY	1531	GTN	1569	WYSNLW	1607
CD3-22	VH	GFTFSTY	1532	RSKYNNYA	1570	HGNFGDSYVSWFAY	1608
	VL	STGAVTTSNY	1533	GTN	1571	WYSNHW	1609
CD3-23	VH	GYTFTRY	1534	NPSRGY	1572	YYDDHYCLDY	1610
	VL	SSSVSY	1535	DTS	1573	WSSNPF	1611
CD3-24	VH	GYTFTRY	1536	NPSRGY	1574	YYDDHYSLDY	1612
	VL	SSSVSY	1537	DTS	1575	WSSNPF	1613

Table 29. HCDR and LCDR sequences of anti-CD3 binding domains (CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 associated with a VH chain refer to HCDR1, HCDR2 and HCDR3, respectively (also referred to herein as HC CDR1, HC CDR2 and HC CDR3, respectively); CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 associated with a VL chain refer to LCDR1, LCDR2 and LCDR3, respectively (also referred to herein as LC CDR1, LC CDR2 and LC CDR3, respectively)), according to a combination of the Kabat numbering scheme (Kabat et al. (1991), "Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest," 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD) and the Chothia numbering scheme (Al-Lazikani et al., (1997) JMB 273,927-948).

Binding Domain	Chain	CDR1	SEQ ID NO:	CDR2	SEQ ID NO:	CDR3	SEQ ID NO:
CD3-1	VH	GYTFTRYTMH	1300	YINPSRGYTNYNQKFKD	1338	YYDDHYCLDY	1376
	VL	SASSSVSYMN	1301	DTSKLAS	1339	QQWSSNPFT	1377
CD3-2	VH	GFTFNTYAMN	1302	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSVKD	1340	HGNFGNSYVSWFAY	1378
	VL	RSSTGAVTTSNYAN	1303	GTNKRAP	1341	ALWYSNLWV	1379
CD3-3	VH	GYTFTSYTMH	1304	YINPSSGYTKYNQKFKD	1342	WQDYDVYFDY	1380
	VL	RASSSVSYMH	1305	ATSNLAS	1343	QQWSSNPPT	1381
CD3-5	VH	GYTFTRYTMH	1306	YINPSRGYTNYNQKFKD	1344	YYDDHYCLDY	1382

	VL	RASSSVSYMN	1307	DTSKVAS	1345	QQWSSNPLT	1383
CD3-6	VH	GYTFTRYTMH	1308	YINPSRGYTNYNQKVKD	1346	YYDDHYCLDY	1384
	VL	SASSSVSYMN	1309	DTSKLAS	1347	QQWSSNPFT	1385
CD3-7	VH	GFKFSGYGMH	1310	VIWYDGSKKYYVDSVKG	1348	QMGYWHFDL	1386
	VL	RASQSVSSYLA	1311	DASNRAT	1349	QQRSNWPPLT	1387
CD3-8	VH	GFTFSTYAMN	1312	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSV K	1350	HGNFGNSYVSWFA Y	1388
	VL	RSSTGAVTTSNY AN	1313	GTNKRAP	1351	ALWYSNLWV	1389
CD3-9	VH	GYTFTRYTMH	1314	YINPSRGYTNYNQKFKD	1352	YYDDHYCLDY	1390
	VL	RASSSVSYMN	1315	DTSKVAS	1353	QQWSSNPLT	1391
CD3-10	VH	GFTFNTYAMN	1316	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSV K	1354	HGNFGNSYVSWFA Y	1392
	VL	RSSTGAVTTSNY AN	1317	GTNKRAP	1355	ALWYSNLWV	1393
CD3-11	VH	GFTFNTYAMN	1318	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSV KD	1356	HGNFGNSYVSWFA Y	1394
	VL	RSSTGAVTTSNY AN	1319	GTNKRAP	1357	ALWYSNLWV	1395
CD3-12	VH	GFTFNSYAMN	1320	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSV KG	1358	HGNFGNSYVSWW AY	1396
	VL	GSSTGAVTSGNY PN	1321	GTKFLAP	1359	VLWYSNRWV	1397
CD3-13	VH	GFTFNKYAMN	1322	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSV KD	1360	HGNFGNSYISYWA Y	1398
	VL	GSSTGAVTSGNY PN	1323	GTKFLAP	1361	VLWYSNRWV	1399
CD3-14	VH	GYTFTRYTMH	1324	YINPSRGYTNYNQKFKD	1362	YYDDHYCLDY	1400
	VL	SASSSVSYMN	1325	DTSKLAS	1363	QQWSSNPFT	1401
CD3-15	VH	GFTFSTYAMN	1326	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSV KD	1364	HGNFGNSYVSWFA Y	1402
	VL	RSSTGAVTTSNY AN	1327	GTNKRAP	1365	ALWYSNLWV	1403
CD3-19	VH	GFTFNTYAMN	1328	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSV KD	1366	HGNFGNSYVSWFA Y	1404
	VL	RSSTGAVTTSNY AN	1329	GTNKRAP	1367	ALWYSNLWV	1405
CD3-21	VH	GFTFNTYAMN	1330	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSV KG	1368	HGNFGNSYVSWFA Y	1406
	VL	GSSTGAVTTSNY AN	1331	GTNKRAP	1369	ALWYSNLWV	1407
CD3-22	VH	GFTFSTYAMN	1332	RIRSKYNNYATYYADSV KG	1370	HGNFGDSYVSWFA Y	1408
	VL	GSSTGAVTTSNY AN	1333	GTNKRAP	1371	ALWYSNHWV	1409
CD3-23	VH	GYTFTRYTMH	1334	YINPSRGYTNYNQKVKD	1372	YYDDHYCLDY	1410
	VL	SASSSVSYMN	1335	DTSKLAS	1373	QQWSSNPFT	1411
CD3-24	VH	GYTFTRYTMH	1336	YINPSRGYTNYNQKVKD	1374	YYDDHYSLDY	1412
	VL	SASSSVSYMN	1337	DTSKLAS	1375	QQWSSNPFT	1413

In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises the VL of SEQ ID NO: [1900] (QVQLQQSGAELARPGASVKMSCKASGYTFTRYTMHWVKQRPGQGLEWIGYINPSR GYTNYNQKFKDKATLTDDKSSSTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYYCARYYDDHYCLDYWG
 5 QGTTTLTVSS) and the VH of SEQ ID NO: [1901] (QIVLTQSPAISASPGEKVTMTCSASSSVSYMNWYQQKSGTSPKRWIYDTSKLASG VPAHFRGSGSGTSYSLTISGMEAEDAATYYCQQWSSNPFTFGSGTKLEIN). In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises a VL having at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99%
 10 sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: [1900] and a VH having at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: [1901]. In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises a VL having at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, but no more than 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 amino acid substitutions relative to the amino acids of SEQ ID NO: [1900], and a
 15 VH having at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, but no more than 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 amino acid substitutions relative to the amino acids of SEQ ID NO: [1901].

In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises the VL of SEQ ID NO: [1902] (DIQLTQSPAISASPGEKVTMTCRASSSVSYMNWYQQKSGTSPKRWIYDTSKVASG VPYRFGSGSGTSYSLISSMEAEDAATYYCQQWSSNPFTFGAGTKLELK) and the VH
 20 of SEQ ID NO: [1903] (DIKLQQSGAELARPGASVKMSCKTSGYTFTRYTMHWVKQRPGQGLEWIGYINPSRG YTNYNQKFKDKATLTDDKSSSTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYYCARYYDDHYCLDYWGQ GTTTLTVSS). In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises a VL having at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: [1902] and a VH having at least 75%,
 25 at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: [1903]. In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises a VL having at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, but no more than 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 amino acid substitutions relative to the amino acids of SEQ ID NO: [1902],
 30 and a VH having at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, but no more than 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 amino acid substitutions relative to the amino acids of SEQ ID NO: [1903].

In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises the VL of SEQ ID NO: [1904] (QAVVTQESALTTSPGETVTLTCRSSTGAVTTSNYANWVQEKPDHLFTGLIGGTNKR APGVPARFSGSLIGDKAALTITGAQTEDEAIYFCALWYSNLWVFGGGTKLTVL) and

the VH of SEQ ID NO: [1905]

(EVQLVESGGGLVQPKGSLKLSKAASGFTFNTYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVARIRSKY
NNYATYYADSVKDRFTISRDDSQSILYLQMNNLKTEDTAMYYCVRHGNFGNSYVS
WFAYWGQGTLVTVSA). In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises a VL
5 having at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at
least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: [1904] and a VH
having at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at
least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: [1905]. In one
aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises a VL having at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or
10 10, but no more than 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 amino acid substitutions relative to the amino
acids of SEQ ID NO: [1904], and a VH having at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, but no
more than 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 amino acid substitutions relative to the amino acids of
SEQ ID NO: [1905].

In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises the VL of SEQ ID NO: [1906]
15 (QAVVTQEPSLTVSPGGTVTLTCRSSTGAVTTSNYANWVQQKPGQAPRGLIGGTNKR
APWTPARFSGSLLGGKAALIGAQAEDADYYCALWYSNLWVFGGGTKLTVL) and
the VH of SEQ ID NO: [1907]

(EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSKAASGFTFSTYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIRSKY
NNYATYYADSVKDRFISRDDSKNSLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCVRHGNFGNSYVSW
20 FAYWGQGTLVTVSS). In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises a VL
having at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at
least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: [1906] and a VH
having at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at
least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: [1907]. In one
25 aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises a VL having at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or
10, but no more than 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 amino acid substitutions relative to the amino
acids of SEQ ID NO: [1906], and a VH having at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, but no
more than 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 amino acid substitutions relative to the amino acids of
SEQ ID NO: [1907].

In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises the VL of SEQ ID NO: [1908]
30 (QAVVTQEPSLTVSPGGTVTLTCRSSTGAVTTSNYANWVQQKPGQAPRGLIGGTNKR
APWTPARFSGSLLGGKAALIGAQAEDADYYCALWYSNLWVFGGGTKLTVL) and
the VH of SEQ ID NO: [1909]

(EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSKAASGFTFNTYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVARIRSKY

NNYATYYADSVKDRFISRDDSKNSLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCVRHGNFGNSYVSW
 FAYWGQGTLVTVSS). In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises a VL
 having at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at
 least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: [1908] and a VH
 5 having at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at
 least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: [1909]. In one
 aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises a VL having at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or
 10, but no more than 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 amino acid substitutions relative to the amino
 acids of SEQ ID NO: [1908], and a VH having at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, but no
 10 more than 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 amino acid substitutions relative to the amino acids of
 SEQ ID NO: [1909].

In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises the VL of SEQ ID NO: [1910]
 (DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGV
 PSR FSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPPTFGQGTKVEIK) and the VH of
 15 SEQ ID NO: [1911]
 (QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAASGFTFRSYGMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAIIWYSG
 SK

KNYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARGTGYNWFDPWGQGT
 LV TVSS). In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding domain comprises a VL having at least 75%,
 20 at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%,
 or at least 99% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: [1910] and a VH having at least 75%, at
 least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, or
 at least 99% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: [1911]. In one aspect, the anti-CD3 binding
 domain comprises a VL having at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, but no more than 50, 60,
 25 70, 80, 90 or 100 amino acid substitutions relative to the amino acids of SEQ ID NO: [1910],
 and a VH having at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, but no more than 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or
 100 amino acid substitutions relative to the amino acids of SEQ ID NO: [1911].

Virtually any other T cell antigen or epitope is useful in the present invention. By
 way of example, the T cell antigen or epitope may be an immune costimulatory molecule (or
 30 epitope thereof). As the terms is used herein, an “immune costimulatory molecule” or
 “costimulatory molecule” (used interchangeably herein) refer to the cognate binding partner
 on a T cell that specifically binds with a costimulatory ligand, thereby mediating a
 costimulatory response by the T cell, such as, but not limited to, proliferation. Costimulatory
 molecules are cell surface molecules other than antigen receptors or their ligands that are

required for an efficient immune response. Costimulatory molecules include, but are not limited to an MHC class I molecule, TNF receptor proteins, Immunoglobulin-like proteins, cytokine receptors, integrins, signalling lymphocytic activation molecules (SLAM proteins), activating NK cell receptors, BTLA, Toll ligand receptor, OX40, CD2, CD7, CD27, CD28, CD30, CD40, CD47, CDS, ICAM-1, LFA-1 (CD11a/CD18), 4-1BB (CD137), B7-H3, CDS, ICAM-1, ICOS (CD278), GITR, BAFFR, LIGHT, HVEM (LIGHTR), KIRDS2, SLAMF7, NKp80 (KLRF1), NKp44, NKp30, NKp46, CD19, CD4, CD8alpha, CD8beta, IL2R beta, IL2R gamma, IL7R alpha, ITGA4, VLA1, CD49a, ITGA4, IA4, CD49D, ITGA6, VLA-6, CD49f, ITGAD, CD11d, ITGAE, CD103, ITGAL, CD11a, LFA-1, ITGAM, CD11b, ITGAX, CD11c, ITGB1, CD29, ITGB2, CD18, LFA-1, ITGB7, NKG2D, NKG2C, TNFR2, TRANCE/RANKL, DNAM1 (CD226), SLAMF4 (CD244, 2B4), CD84, CD96 (Tactile), CEACAM1, CRTAM, Ly9 (CD229), CD160 (BY55), PSGL1, CD100 (SEMA4D), CD69, SLAMF6 (NTB-A, Ly108), SLAM (SLAMF1, CD150, IPO-3), BLAME (SLAMF8), SELPLG (CD162), TLR7, LTBR, LAT, GADS, SLP-76, PAG/Cbp, CD19a, and a ligand that specifically binds with CD83.

By way of example, the T cell antigen or epitope may be an immune inhibitory molecule, e.g., a checkpoint protein. As the term is used herein, an “immune inhibitory molecule” refers to a molecule expressed on the surface of a cell that, when bound by its cognate binding partner, serves causes a reduction in an immune response. Examples of immune inhibitory (e.g., checkpoint) molecules include PD1, PD-L1, PD-L2, CTLA4, TIM3, CEACAM (e.g., CEACAM-1, CEACAM-3 and/or CEACAM-5), LAG3, VISTA, BTLA, TIGIT, LAIR1, CD160, 2B4, CD80, CD86, B7-H3 (CD276), B7-H4 (VTCN1), HVEM (TNFRSF14 or CD270), KIR, A2aR, MHC class I, MHC class II, GAL9, adenosine, and TGFR beta.

In another aspect of the invention, the antigen or epitope of an immune effector cell is an epitope of a NK cell. In one aspect the antigen is CD16 (Fc Receptor gamma III). Any anti-CD16 binding domain, including those known in the art, may be useful in the multispecific molecules of the present invention. In embodiments, the anti-CD16 binding domain comprises an anti-CD16 binding domain described in, for example, WO2005/0089519 or US2015/0218275, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. In one aspect the antigen is CD64 (Fc Receptor gamma I). Any anti-CD64 binding domain, including those known in the art, may be useful in the multispecific molecules of the present invention. In embodiments, the anti-CD64 binding

domain comprises an anti-CD64 binding domain described in, for example, WO2006/002438, the contents of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

b. Cancer Cell Antigen Binding Domains

In one aspect, the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, is characterized by a first anti-CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., comprises a scFv as described herein, e.g., as described in Table 2, or comprises the light chain CDRs and/or heavy chain CDRs from a CLL-1 scFv described herein, and a second antigen binding domain that has binding specificity for a cancer antigen, e.g., a cancer antigen expressed on a cell that also expresses CLL-1. In some aspects the second antigen binding domain has specificity for an antigen expressed on AML cells, e.g., an antigen other than CLL-1. In some aspects the second antigen binding domain has binding specificity for an antigen expressed on multiple myeloma (MM) cells. For example, the second antigen binding domain has binding specificity for CD123. As another example, the second antigen binding domain has binding specificity for CD33. As another example, the second antigen binding domain has binding specificity for CD34. As another example, the second antigen binding domain has binding specificity for FLT3. For example, the second antigen binding domain has binding specificity for folate receptor beta. As another example, the second antigen binding domain has binding specificity for BCMA. In some aspects, the second antigen binding domain has binding specificity for an antigen expressed on B-cells, for example, CD10, CD19, CD20, CD22, CD34, CD123, FLT-3, ROR1, CD79b, CD179b, or CD79a.

III. Formats for Multispecific Molecules

In some aspects a multispecific molecule is a bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule. In some aspects, the bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule may be multivalent, e.g., bivalent, with respect to one antigen and monovalent with respect to the other antigen. An exemplary bispecific antibody molecule or bispecific antibody-like molecule is characterized by a first antigen binding domain (e.g., comprising a first VL disposed on a first polypeptide and a first VH disposed on a second polypeptide) which has binding specificity for a first antigen or epitope (e.g., CLL-1) and a second antigen binding domain (e.g., comprising a second VL disposed on a third polypeptide and a second VH disposed on a fourth polypeptide) that has binding specificity for a second epitope (e.g., an epitope of an immune effector cell or of a tumor or malignant cell, e.g., as described herein).

In embodiments the first and second epitopes are on the same antigen, e.g., the same protein (or subunit of a multimeric protein). In embodiments the first and second epitopes overlap. In embodiments the first and second epitopes do not overlap. In embodiments the first and second epitopes are on different antigens, e.g., different proteins (or different subunits of a multimeric protein). In embodiments a bispecific antibody molecule or bispecific antibody-like molecule comprises a heavy chain variable domain sequence and a light chain variable domain sequence which have binding specificity for a first epitope or antigen, and a heavy chain variable domain sequence and a light chain variable domain sequence which have binding specificity for a second epitope or antigen. In embodiments a bispecific antibody molecule or antibody-like molecule comprises a half antibody having binding specificity for a first epitope or antigen, and a half antibody having binding specificity for a second epitope or antigen. In an embodiment a bispecific antibody molecule or antibody-like molecule comprises a half antibody, or fragment thereof, having binding specificity for a first epitope or antigen, and a half antibody, or fragment thereof, having binding specificity for a second epitope or antigen. In embodiments a bispecific antibody molecule or bispecific antibody-like molecule comprises a scFv, or fragment thereof, having binding specificity for a first epitope or antigen and a scFv, or fragment thereof, have binding specificity for a second epitope or antigen.

In certain embodiments, the antibody or antibody-like molecule is a multispecific (*e.g.*, a bispecific or a trispecific) antibody or antibody-like molecule. Protocols for generating bispecific or heterodimeric antibody or antibody-like molecules are known in the art; including but not limited to, for example, the “knob in a hole” approach described in, *e.g.*, US 5731168; the electrostatic steering Fc pairing as described in, *e.g.*, WO 09/089004, WO 06/106905 and WO 2010/129304; Strand Exchange Engineered Domains (SEED) heterodimer formation as described in, *e.g.*, WO 07/110205; Fab arm exchange as described in, *e.g.*, WO 08/119353, WO 2011/131746, and WO 2013/060867; double antibody conjugate, *e.g.*, by antibody cross-linking to generate a bi-specific structure using a heterobifunctional reagent having an amine-reactive group and a sulfhydryl reactive group as described in, *e.g.*, US 4433059; bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule determinants generated by recombining half antibodies (heavy-light chain pairs or Fabs) from different antibodies or antibody-like molecules through cycle of reduction and oxidation of disulfide bonds between the two heavy chains, as described in, *e.g.*, US 4444878; trifunctional antibodies, *e.g.*, three Fab' fragments cross-linked through sulfhydryl reactive groups, as

described in, *e.g.*, US5273743; biosynthetic binding proteins, *e.g.*, pair of scFvs cross-linked through C-terminal tails preferably through disulfide or amine-reactive chemical cross-linking, as described in, *e.g.*, US5534254; bifunctional antibodies, *e.g.*, Fab fragments with different binding specificities dimerized through leucine zippers (*e.g.*, c-fos and c-jun) that
5 have replaced the constant domain, as described in, *e.g.*, US5582996; bispecific and oligospecific mono-and oligovalent receptors, *e.g.*, VH-CH1 regions of two antibodies (two Fab fragments) linked through a polypeptide spacer between the CH1 region of one antibody and the VH region of the other antibody typically with associated light chains, as described in, *e.g.*, US5591828; bispecific DNA-antibody conjugates, *e.g.*, crosslinking of antibodies or
10 Fab fragments through a double stranded piece of DNA, as described in, *e.g.*, US5635602; bispecific fusion proteins, *e.g.*, an expression construct containing two scFvs with a hydrophilic helical peptide linker between them and a full constant region, as described in, *e.g.*, US5637481; multivalent and multispecific binding proteins, *e.g.*, dimer of polypeptides having first domain with binding region of Ig heavy chain variable region, and second
15 domain with binding region of Ig light chain variable region, generally termed diabodies (higher order structures are also encompassed creating for bispecific, trispecific, or tetraspecific molecules, as described in, *e.g.*, US5837242; minibody constructs with linked VL and VH chains further connected with peptide spacers to an antibody hinge region and CH3 region, which can be dimerized to form bispecific/multivalent molecules, as described
20 in, *e.g.*, US5837821; VH and VL domains linked with a short peptide linker (*e.g.*, 5 or 10 amino acids) or no linker at all in either orientation, which can form dimers to form bispecific diabodies; trimers and tetramers, as described in, *e.g.*, US5844094; String of VH domains (or VL domains in family members) connected by peptide linkages with crosslinkable groups at the C-terminus further associated with VL domains to form a series of FVs (or scFvs), as
25 described in, *e.g.*, US5864019; VL and VH domains, scFvs, or Fabs wherein one of the antigens is bound monovalently and one of the antigens is bound bivalently, optionally comprising heterodimeric Fc regions, as described in, *e.g.*, WO2011/028952; and single chain binding polypeptides with both a VH and a VL domain linked through a peptide linker are combined into multivalent structures through non-covalent or chemical crosslinking to form,
30 *e.g.*, homobivalent, heterobivalent, trivalent, and tetravalent structures using both scFv or diabody type format, as described in, *e.g.*, US5869620. Additional exemplary multispecific and bispecific molecules and methods of making the same are found, for example, in US5910573, US5932448, US5959083, US5989830, US6005079, US6239259, US6294353, US6333396, US6476198, US6511663, US6670453, US6743896, US6809185, US6833441,

US7129330, US7183076, US7521056, US7527787, US7534866, US7612181,
 US2002004587A1, US2002076406A1, US2002103345A1, US2003207346A1,
 US2003211078A1, US2004219643A1, US2004220388A1, US2004242847A1,
 US2005003403A1, US2005004352A1, US2005069552A1, US2005079170A1,
 5 US2005100543A1, US2005136049A1, US2005136051A1, US2005163782A1,
 US2005266425A1, US2006083747A1, US2006120960A1, US2006204493A1,
 US2006263367A1, US2007004909A1, US2007087381A1, US2007128150A1,
 US2007141049A1, US2007154901A1, US2007274985A1, US2008050370A1,
 US2008069820A1, US2008152645A1, US2008171855A1, US2008241884A1,
 10 US2008254512A1, US2008260738A1, US2009130106A1, US2009148905A1,
 US2009155275A1, US2009162359A1, US2009162360A1, US2009175851A1,
 US2009175867A1, US2009232811A1, US2009234105A1, US2009263392A1,
 US2009274649A1, EP346087A2, WO0006605A2, WO02072635A2, WO04081051A1,
 WO06020258A2, WO2007044887A2, WO2007095338A2, WO2007137760A2,
 15 WO2008119353A1, WO2009021754A2, WO2009068630A1, WO9103493A1,
 WO9323537A1, WO9409131A1, WO9412625A2, WO9509917A1, WO9637621A2,
 WO9964460A1. The contents of the above-referenced applications are incorporated herein
 by reference in their entireties. Accordingly, in some embodiments, the anti-CLL-1
 multispecific molecules of the present invention comprises an anti-CLL-1 binding domain in
 20 any one of the multispecific or bispecific formats known in the art and described above.
 Additional formats contemplated herein are described in more detail below.

Within each antibody or antibody fragment (e.g., scFv) of a bispecific antibody or
 antibody-like molecule, the VH can be upstream or downstream of the VL. In some
 embodiments, the upstream antibody or antibody fragment (e.g., scFv) is arranged with its
 25 VH (VH₁) upstream of its VL (VL₁) and the downstream antibody or antibody fragment (e.g.,
 scFv) is arranged with its VL (VL₂) upstream of its VH (VH₂), such that the overall bispecific
 antibody or antibody-like molecule has the arrangement VH₁-VL₁-VL₂-VH₂. In other
 embodiments, the upstream antibody or antibody fragment (e.g., scFv) is arranged with its
 VL (VL₁) upstream of its VH (VH₁) and the downstream antibody or antibody fragment (e.g.,
 30 scFv) is arranged with its VH (VH₂) upstream of its VL (VL₂), such that the overall bispecific
 antibody or antibody-like molecule has the arrangement VL₁-VH₁-VH₂-VL₂. Optionally, a
 linker is disposed between the two antibodies or antibody fragments (e.g., scFvs), e.g.,
 between VL₁ and VL₂ if the construct is arranged as VH₁-VL₁-VL₂-VH₂, or between VH₁

and VH₂ if the construct is arranged as VL₁-VH₁-VH₂-VL₂. The linker may be a linker as described herein, e.g., a (Gly₄-Ser)_n linker, wherein n is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, preferably 4 (SEQ ID NO: 26). In general, the linker between the two scFvs should be long enough to avoid mispairing between the domains of the two scFvs. Optionally, a linker is disposed between the VL and VH of the first scFv. Optionally, a linker is disposed between the VL and VH of the second scFv. In constructs that have multiple linkers, any two or more of the linkers can be the same or different. Accordingly, in some embodiments, the anti-CLL-1 bispecific molecule of the present invention comprises VLs, VHs, (e.g., VLs and/or VHs from any of the anti-CLL-1 binding domains described herein) and optionally one or more linkers in an arrangement as described herein, together with, for example, VLs, VHs targeting a second epitope or antigen (e.g., a second epitope or antigen described herein, e.g., CD3 or CD16).

The present invention includes multispecific molecules, comprising an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, of various formats. Preferred formats for the multispecific molecules of the present invention are described in more detail below.

15

Format 1: Dualbody

In one aspect, the present invention includes a multispecific molecule comprising a first heavy chain and a first light chain that together comprise a first antigen binding domain, and a second heavy chain and a second light chain that together comprise a second antigen binding domain. In an aspect, the dualbody is formed from a half antibody having specificity for a first antigen or epitope and a half antibody have specificity for a second antigen or epitope.

This molecule comprises a first polypeptide comprising a VL, and optionally a CL, and a second polypeptide comprising a VH, CH1, hinge, CH2 and CH3 domain, wherein the first and second polypeptide comprise a first antigen binding domain; and a third polypeptide comprising a VL, and optionally a CL, a fourth polypeptide comprising a VH, CH1, hinge, CH2 and CH3 domain, wherein the third and fourth polypeptides comprise a second antigen binding domain. In one embodiment the dualbody comprises (preferably from N-terminus to C-terminus; numbers following the domain name refer to, e.g., a first ("1" or "-1") or second ("2" or "-2") copy or version of that domain in the dualbody)):

Polypeptide 1: VL1-CL1

Polypeptide 2: VH1-CH1-1-hinge1-CH2-1-CH3-1

Polypeptide 3: VL2-CL2

Polypeptide 4: VH2-CH1-2-hinge2-CH2-2-CH3-2

In embodiments, the CL1 and CL2 domains are derived from the same
5 antibody type or class e.g., comprise the same sequence. In other embodiments, the CL1 and
CL2 domains are derived from different antibody or chain types or classes and/or comprise
different sequences, for example CL1 may be derived from a lambda antibody and CL2 may
be derived from a kappa antibody chain. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that
deriving CL domains from different antibody types favors correct pairing of VL and VH
10 domains (e.g., VH1 with VL1 and VH2 with VL2) to form functional antigen binding
domains. In embodiments, the CH1-1 and CH1-2 domains are derived from the same
antibody type or class and/or comprise the same sequence. In embodiments, the CH1-1 and
CH1-2 domains are derived from different antibody types or classes and/or comprise different
sequences. In embodiments, the hinge-1 and hinge-2 domains are derived from the same
15 antibody type or class and/or comprise the same sequence. In embodiments, the hinge-1 and
hinge-2 domains are derived from different antibody types or classes and/or comprise
different sequences. In embodiments, the CH2-1 and CH2-2 domains are derived from the
same antibody type or class and/or comprise the same sequence. In embodiments, the CH2-1
and CH2-2 domains are derived from different antibody types or classes and/or comprise
20 different sequences. In some aspects, the CH2 domains that comprise different sequences
comprise one or more mutations to favor heterodimerization of the two polypeptide chains
comprising the CH2 domains, relative to unmodified polypeptide chains. Mutations for
favoring heterodimerization are described in detail below. In embodiments, the CH2-1 and
CH2-2 domains are derived from the same antibody type or class and/or comprise the same
25 sequence. In embodiments, the CH3-1 and CH3-2 domains are derived from different
antibody types or classes and/or comprise different sequences. In some aspects, the CH3
domains that comprise different sequences comprise one or more mutations to favor
heterodimerization of the two polypeptide chains comprising the CH3 domains, relative to
unmodified polypeptide chains. Mutations for favoring heterodimerization are described in
30 detail below.

In embodiments, the polypeptides of the dualbody may additionally comprise
one or more additional antibody fragments, e.g., one or more additional variable or constant

domains, to form an “extended” dualbody. In one aspect, each polypeptide of the dualbody may additionally comprise a second variable domain (preferably of the same type as the first variable domain of the chain), preferably disposed between the first variable domain and the first constant domain of said polypeptide (if present), or C-terminal to the first variable domain. For example, the first polypeptide of the dualbody may comprise, from N-terminus to C-terminus: VL1-VL1-CL1. The one or more additional variable domains may be the same or different than the first variable domain. In other embodiments, the “extended” dualbody comprises one or more additional antibody constant domains, e.g., one or more copies or versions of the constant domain already present in the polypeptide chain being extended. For example, the first polypeptide of the dualbody may comprise, from N-terminus to C-terminus: VL1-CL1-CL1.

In embodiments, the dualbody has the structure depicted in Figure 1A. In embodiments, the dualbody comprises a first polypeptide chain having a VL and CL domains, a second polypeptide chain having a VH, CH1, hinge, CH2 and CH3 domains (said first and second chains making up the first half antibody that comprises the first antigen-binding domain, e.g., an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein), a third chain having a VL and CL domains, and a fourth chain having a VH, CH1, hinge, CH2 and CH3 domains (said third and fourth chains making up the second half antibody that comprises the second antigen-binding domain, e.g., an anti-CD3 binding domain, e.g., as described herein). Heterodimerization of the first and second half antibodies (shown here, favored by optional heterodimerization mutations to the CH3 domains, e.g., as described herein, as well as a stabilizing cysteine bond, e.g., as described herein) yields the multispecific molecule.

One or more chains of the multispecific molecules of the dualbody format described above may further comprise another antigen recognition domain, e.g., an scFv. In one embodiment, the scFv is disposed at the C-terminus of the chain. In one embodiment, the scFv is disposed C-terminal to the most C-terminal domain of a polypeptide comprising a heavy chain constant domain, e.g., a CH2 domain or CH3 domain. In one embodiment, the scFv is disposed C-terminal to the CH3 domain of a one or more polypeptides of the dualbody or extended dualbody. The one or more scFvs may recognize the same or different antigen or epitope as that recognized by either the first or second antigen binding domain of the dualbody or extended dualbody. Where the one or more antigen binding domains, e.g., scFvs, recognizes an epitope or antigen identical to one of the first or second antigen binding domains, the molecule is multivalent, e.g., bivalent, with respect to that antigen or epitope. In

one embodiment, the antigen recognition domains of the dualbody recognize one or more cancer antigens, e.g., CLL-1, and the additional antigen binding domain, e.g., scFv, recognizes an antigen or epitope of an immune effector cell, e.g., a T cell or NK cell, e.g., CD3, CD64 or CD16.

5 It will be appreciated by the skilled artisan that the dualbody or extended dualbody molecules of the present invention may be stabilized by covalently linking one or more of the polypeptide chains of the molecule. Linkers are known in the art at may be chemical or peptidic. The linking may be along the polypeptide backbone (e.g., terminus to terminus), amino acid side chain to side chain, or amino acid side chain to terminus.

10 In embodiments, CL1 and CL2 may be independently selected from :

(a)

RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVT
EQDSKDYSLSSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID
NO: 502); and

15 (b)

GQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTT
PSKQSNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS (SEQ ID
NO: 503).

In a preferred embodiment, CL1 and CL2 are different (e.g., CL1 comprises SEQ ID NO:
20 502 and CL2 comprises SEQ ID NO: 503, or vice versa).

In embodiments, the heavy chain constant region of peptide 2 and peptide 4
comprise an amino acid sequence independently selected from:

(a)

ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVL
25 QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAP
ELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVAVVAVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAK
TKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALAAPIEKTISKAKGQPR
EPQVCTLPSPREEMTKNQVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSD
GSFFLVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVSMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO:
30 504); and

(b)

ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVL
QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAP
ELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVAVVAVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAK

TKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALAAPIEKTISKAKGQPR
EPQVYTLPPCREEMTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLD
DGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO:
505).

- 5 In embodiments, peptide 2 (e.g., the heavy chain constant region of peptide 2) comprises
SEQ ID NO: 504, and peptide 4 (e.g., the heavy chain constant region of peptide 4)
comprises SEQ ID NO: 505, or vice versa.

Dualbody formats are known in the art, and are additionally described in, for
example, WO2008/119353 and WO2011/131746, the contents of which are hereby
10 incorporated by reference in their entirety. Examples of the dualbody format, including the
“extended” dualbody format, are shown in Figure 1.

Format 2: scFv-Fc

- 15 In one aspect, the present invention includes a multispecific molecule
comprising a first polypeptide comprising a first scFv, a hinge domain, a CH2 domain and
preferably, a CH3 domain; and a second polypeptide comprising a second scFv (preferably
recognizing a different antigen or epitope than the first scFv), a hinge domain, a CH2 domain,
and preferably, a CH3 domain. In one embodiment, the scFv is disposed N-terminal to the
20 hinge and constant domains. In another embodiment, the scFv domains are disposed C-
terminal to the hinge and constant domains. In another embodiment, the first scFv domain is
disposed N-terminal to the hinge and constant domains of the first polypeptide, and the
second scFv domain is disposed C-terminal to the hinge and constant domains of the second
polypeptide. In embodiments, regardless of the orientation between the scFv domain and the
25 constant domains, the hinge domain is disposed between the scFv domain and the constant
domains.

- In some aspects, the CH2 domains and/or CH3 domains of the scFv-Fc
multispecific molecule comprise one or more mutations to favor heterodimerization of the
two polypeptide chains comprising the CH2 and or CH3 domains of the scFv-Fc, relative to
30 unmodified polypeptide chains. Mutations for favoring heterodimerization are described in
detail below.

In embodiments, the dualbody has the structure depicted in Figure 1B. In embodiments, the scFv-Fc multispecific molecule comprises a first polypeptide chain comprising a scFv (e.g., the first antigen binding domain, e.g., an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein), a hinge, CH2 and CH3 domain (i.e., the first half antibody), and a second polypeptide chain consisting of a scFv (e.g., the second antigen binding domain, e.g., an anti-CD3 binding domain, e.g., as described herein), a hinge, a CH2 and a CH3 domain (e.g., the second half antibody). Heterodimerization of the first and second half antibodies (shown here, favored by optional heterodimerization mutations to the CH3 domains, e.g., as described herein, as well as a stabilizing cysteine bond, e.g., as described herein) yields the multispecific molecule.

One or more chains of the multispecific molecules of the scFv-Fc format described above may further comprise another antigen recognition domain, e.g., an scFv. In one embodiment, the scFv is disposed at the C-terminus of the chain. In one embodiment, the scFv is disposed C-terminal to the most C-terminal domain of a polypeptide comprising a heavy chain constant domain, e.g., a CH2 domain or CH3 domain. In one embodiment, the scFv is disposed C-terminal to the CH3 domain of a one or more polypeptides of the scFv-Fc. The one or more scFvs may recognize the same or different antigen or epitope as that recognized by either the first or second antigen binding domain of the scFv-Fc. Where the one or more antigen binding domains, e.g., scFvs, recognizes an epitope or antigen identical to one of the first or second antigen binding domains, the molecule is multivalent, e.g., bivalent, with respect to that antigen or epitope. In one embodiment, the antigen recognition domains of the scFv-Fc recognize one or more cancer antigens, e.g., CLL-1, and the additional antigen binding domain, e.g., scFv, recognizes an antigen or epitope of an immune effector cell, e.g., a T cell or NK cell, e.g., CD3, CD64 or CD16.

It will be appreciated by the skilled artisan that the scFv-Fc molecules of the present invention may be stabilized by covalently linking one or more of the polypeptide chains of the molecule. Linkers are known in the art at may be chemical or peptidic. The linking may be along the polypeptide backbone (e.g., terminus to terminus), amino acid side chain to side chain, or amino acid side chain to terminus.

In embodiments, the first polypeptide chain may include a first antigen-binding domain, e.g., an scFv, and a first heavy chain constant region having the following sequence:

GGGGSDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVAVSHEDPEV
 KFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKA
 LAAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVCTLPSSRDELTKNQVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNG
 QPENNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSL
 5 SLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 500);

and the second polypeptide may include a second antigen-binding domain, e.g., an scFv, and a second heavy chain constant region having the following sequence:

GGGGSDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVAVSHEDPEV
 KFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKA
 10 LAAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPVYTLPPCRDELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN
 GQPENNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKS
 LSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 501).

Each of the first and/or second polypeptides may comprise additional amino acid residues disposed between the antigen-binding domain and the constant region, e.g., a hinge.

15 Alternatively, the amino acids of the antigen-binding domain may be directly connected to the amino acids of the constant domain (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 500 and/or SEQ ID NO: 501) without intervening amino acids.

Alternatively, the attachment of the constant domains may be reversed: first polypeptide may comprise SEQ ID NO: 501 and the second polypeptide may comprise SEQ
 20 ID NO: 500.

Examples of the scFv-Fc format are shown in Figure 1.

Format 3: Mixed Chain Multispecific Molecules

In one aspect, the present invention includes a multispecific molecule
 25 comprising a first half antibody comprising a first polypeptide comprising a first scFv, a hinge domain, a CH2 domain and preferably, a CH3 domain; and a second half antibody comprising two polypeptides, the first comprising a VL domain and optionally, a CL domain, and the second comprising a VH domain, a CH1 domain, a hinge domain, and a CH2 domain and/or a CH3 domain. Thus, the mixed chain multispecific molecular format includes a half
 30 antibody derived from a typical antibody structure heterodimerized with a half antibody of the scFv-Fc format, described above.

In embodiments, the mixed format multispecific molecule has the structure depicted in Figure 1C. In embodiments, the mixed format multispecific molecule comprises a first half antibody comprising a first polypeptide chain having a VL and CL domains and a second polypeptide chain having a VH, CH1, hinge, CH2 and CH3 domains (said VL and VH domains of the first and second polypeptide chains, respectively, making up the first antigen binding domain, e.g., an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein), and a second half antibody comprising a third polypeptide chain having a scFv (comprising the second antigen binding domain, e.g., an anti-CD3 binding domain, e.g., as described herein), hinge, CH2 and CH3 domain. Heterodimerization of the first and second half antibodies (shown here, favored by optional heterodimerization mutations to the CH3 domains, e.g., as described herein, as well as a stabilizing cysteine bond, e.g., as described herein) yields the multispecific molecule.

In some aspects, the CH2 domains and/or CH3 domains of the mixed chain multispecific molecule comprise one or more mutations to favor heterodimerization of the two polypeptide chains comprising the CH2 and or CH3 domains of the mixed chain multispecific molecule, relative to unmodified polypeptide chains. Mutations for favoring heterodimerization are described in detail below.

One or more chains of the multispecific molecules of the mixed chain multispecific format described above may further comprise another antigen recognition domain, e.g., an scFv. In one embodiment, the scFv is disposed at the C-terminus of the chain. In one embodiment, the scFv is disposed C-terminal to the most C-terminal domain of a polypeptide comprising a heavy chain constant domain, e.g., a CH2 domain or CH3 domain. In one embodiment, the scFv is disposed C-terminal to the CH3 domain of a one or more polypeptides of the mixed chain multispecific molecule. The one or more scFvs may recognize the same or different antigen or epitope as that recognized by either the first or second antigen binding domain of the mixed chain multispecific molecule. Where the one or more antigen binding domains, e.g., scFvs, recognizes an epitope or antigen identical to one of the first or second antigen binding domains, the molecule is multivalent, e.g., bivalent, with respect to that antigen or epitope. In one embodiment, the antigen recognition domains of the mixed chain multispecific molecule recognize one or more cancer antigens, e.g., CLL-

1, and the additional antigen binding domain, e.g., scFv, recognizes an antigen or epitope of an immune effector cell, e.g., a T cell or NK cell, e.g., CD3, CD64 or CD16.

It will be appreciated by the skilled artisan that the mixed chain multispecific molecules of the present invention may be stabilized by covalently linking one or more of the polypeptide chains of the molecule. Linkers are known in the art at may be chemical or
 5 peptidic. The linking may be along the polypeptide backbone (e.g., terminus to terminus), amino acid side chain to side chain, or amino acid side chain to terminus.

In embodiments, either half of the mixed format molecule may comprise one or more of the constant region sequences described above in the sections on scFv-Fc or
 10 dualbodies. In a preferred embodiment, the half of the mixed format molecule comprising the scFv comprises a constant region sequence described above in the section on scFv-Fc, and the half of the mixed format molecule comprising separate light chain and heavy chain polypeptides comprises constant regions sequences described above in the section on dualbodies.

15 Examples of the mixed chain multispecific molecule format are shown in Figure 1.

Format 4: Tandem scFv

In one aspect, the present invention includes a multispecific molecule
 20 comprising single polypeptide comprising two or more scFv domains, linked by a suitable linker. By way of example, the polypeptide of the tandem scFv comprises, from N-terminus to C-terminus: VL1-linker-VH1-linker2-VH2-linker3-VL2. By way of example, the polypeptide of the tandem scFv comprises, from N-terminus to C-terminus: VL1-linker-VH1-linker2-VL2-linker3-VH2. The linkers may be the same or different.

25 The scFv domains of the tandem scFv may additionally be separated by a molecule which adds improved stability to the construct, for example, a human serum albumin protein or fragment thereof.

In embodiments, the multispecific Tandem scFv has the structure depicted in Figure 1D. In embodiments, the tandem scFv multispecific molecule comprises a first scFv
 30 (comprising the first antigen-binding domain, e.g., an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as

described herein) and a second scFv (comprising the second antigen-binding domain, e.g., an anti-CD3 binding domain, e.g., as described herein), connected by a linker.

Examples of CD3 x CLL-1 Multispecific (bispecific) Antibodies

The antibodies in the table below are examples of CD3 x CLL-1 bispecific antibodies. These bispecific antibodies were generated in a scFv-Fc format, with a CD3 binding arm in the scFv-Fc format pairing with a CLL-1 binding arm in scFv-Fc format via knob and hole mutations to favor heterodimerization of the Fc domains.

Table 11. Exemplary CD3 x CLL-1 bispecific antibodies. For each of the CLL-1xCD3 bispecific molecules, the recited CLL-1 scFv-Fc was paired with the anti-CD3-Fc (SEQ ID NO: 507) to form the bispecific molecule.

Bispecific Antibody Chain	SEQ ID NO:	
CD3 Binding Domain, and Exemplary scFv-Fc Chain		
CD3 VL	1209	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCSASSSVSYMNWYQQTPG KAPKRWIYDTSKLASGVPSRFSGSGSGTDYFTTISLQPED IATYYCQQWSSNPFTFGQGTKLQIT
CD3 VH	1236	QVQLVQSGGGVVPGRSLRLSCKASGYTFTRYTMHWVR QAPGKGLEWIGYINPSRGYTNYNQKVDRFTISRDN SKN TAFLQMDSL RPEDTG VYFCARYYDDHYS LDYWGQGTPV TVSS
CD3 scFv	506	QVQLVQSGGGVVPGRSLRLSCKASGYTFTRYTMHWVR QAPGKGLEWIGYINPSRGYTNYNQKVDRFTISRDN SKN TAFLQMDSL RPEDTG VYFCARYYDDHYS LDYWGQGTPV TVSSGGGGSGGGKSKKGGSGGGGSDIQMTQSPSSLSASV GDRVTITCSASSSVSYMNWYQQTPGKAPKRWIYDTSKLA SGVPSRFSGSGSGTDYFTTISLQPED IATYYCQQWSSNP FTFGQGTKLQIT
CD3 scFv-Fc	507	QVQLVQSGGGVVPGRSLRLSCKASGYTFTRYTMHWVR QAPGKGLEWIGYINPSRGYTNYNQKVDRFTISRDN SKN TAFLQMDSL RPEDTG VYFCARYYDDHYS LDYWGQGTPV TVSSGGGGSGGGKSKKGGSGGGGSDIQMTQSPSSLSASV GDRVTITCSASSSVSYMNWYQQTPGKAPKRWIYDTSKLA SGVPSRFSGSGSGTDYFTTISLQPED IATYYCQQWSSNP FTFGQGTKLQITGGGGSDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFP PKPDTLMISRTPEVTCVVAVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVE VHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKC KVSNAKALAAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVCTLPSPRDELTKN QVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDS DGSFFLVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK
CD3 VL DNA	508	gacattcagatgactcagagcccaagctccctcctccgctcgtgggtgatcgctgacca ttacttgcctcctcgtcatcctgtgcatacatgaactggatcagcagacccccgaaag gccccgaagcgtggatctacgacacctccaagctggctccggcgtgctagccggttc agcgggaagcgttcgggaccgactacacttttaccatttcctcctgcaacccgaggaca tcgcgacgtattactgccagcagtggtcctccaaccccttcaccttcggacagggtagaaa

		gctgcagatcacc
CD3 VH DNA	509	caagtgcagttggtgcagtcggtggtggagtgggtccagccgggcagatcactgaggctt agctgcaaggcatccgggtacaccttcacccgggtacactatgcactgggtccgccaagcc ccgggaaaaggactggaatggatcggtacatcaacccatcgagagggtacaccaacta caatcagaagggtcaaggaccggtcactatctcgagggacaactcaagaacaccgcgtt cctgcaaatggattcgtcgccggaggacaccgggtgtacttctgtgccgggtactac gatgaccactactctctggactactggggccagggcactcctgtgaccgtgtcc
CD3 scFv DNA	510	caagtgcagttggtgcagtcggtggtggagtgggtccagccgggcagatcactgaggctt agctgcaaggcatccgggtacaccttcacccgggtacactatgcactgggtccgccaagcc ccgggaaaaggactggaatggatcggtacatcaacccatcgagagggtacaccaacta caatcagaagggtcaaggaccggtcactatctcgagggacaactcaagaacaccgcgtt cctgcaaatggattcgtcgccggaggacaccgggtgtacttctgtgccgggtactac gatgaccactactctctggactactggggccagggcactcctgtgaccgtgtcctcggggg gaggaggaagcggcgaggaaaatccaagaaggcgccagcggggcgagggtc ggacattcagatgactcagagcccaagctccctctccgctccgtgggtgatcgctgacc attactgtcctcgctcatccgtgtcatacatgaactggtatcagcagacccccggaaa ggccccgaagcgtggatctacgacacctccaagctggcttccggcgtgcctagccggtt cagcggaaagcgttccgggaccgactacactttaccatttctccctgcaacccgaggac atcgcgactattactgccagcagtggtcctccaaccccttcaccttcggacagggtacaaa gctgcagatcacc
CD3 scFv-Fc DNA	511	caagtgcagttggtgcagtcggtggtggagtgggtccagccgggcagatcactgaggctt agctgcaaggcatccgggtacaccttcacccgggtacactatgcactgggtccgccaagcc ccgggaaaaggactggaatggatcggtacatcaacccatcgagagggtacaccaacta caatcagaagggtcaaggaccggtcactatctcgagggacaactcaagaacaccgcgtt cctgcaaatggattcgtcgccggaggacaccgggtgtacttctgtgccgggtactac gatgaccactactctctggactactggggccagggcactcctgtgaccgtgtcctcggggg gaggaggaagcggcgaggaaaatccaagaaggcgccagcggggcgagggtc ggacattcagatgactcagagcccaagctccctctccgctccgtgggtgatcgctgacc attactgtcctcgctcatccgtgtcatacatgaactggtatcagcagacccccggaaa ggccccgaagcgtggatctacgacacctccaagctggcttccggcgtgcctagccggtt cagcggaaagcgttccgggaccgactacactttaccatttctccctgcaacccgaggac atcgcgactattactgccagcagtggtcctccaaccccttcaccttcggacagggtacaaa gctgcagatcaccggagggggcgatccgacaagaccacacctgtcctcctgtcctgc cccgaactgtctggcgcccccagcgtgttctgttcccgccgaagcctaaggatactctc atgatcagcagacgcctgaagtacgtgtcgtgtgtggcgtgtcccatgaagatccag aagtcaagtcaattgtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcacaacgccaagacaaagccta gagaggaacagtacaacagcacctaccgcgtcgtgtcgtgtgacctgtgtgcaccag gactggctgaacgggaaggagtacaagtgcgaagtgcacaagggccctggccgcccc aattgaaaagactatctccaaggccaaggccagccccgcgagccccaggtgtgactct gccgccgtcaagagatgaactgactaagaaccaggtgtcactgtcctgcgccgtgaaagg gttctacccctccgacatcgccgtggagtgggaaagcaacggacacctgaaaacaacta caaaacgactccccctgtgctcactccgatggctcgttcttgggtgcgaagctcacctg ggataagagccggtgcaacagggaacgtgttttctgctccgtgatgatgaggccctc cacaaccactacaccagaaatccctctcctgtcgcgggggaag
CD3 x CLL1_11		
CLL1_11 VL	88	EIVLTQSPSSLSASVGRVTITCQASQFIKKNLWYQHQP GKAPKLLIYDASSLQTGVPSRFSNGRSCTTFSFTISSLQPE DVATYYCQQHDNLPLTFGGGTKVEIK
CLL1_11 VH	75	EVQLVQSGGGVVRSGRSLRLSCAASGFTFNSYGLHWVR QAPGKGLEWVALIEYDGSNKYYGDSVKGRFTISRDKSKS TLYLQMDNLR AEDTAVYYCAREGNEDLAFDIWQGQTLV TVSS
CLL1_11 scFv	49	EVQLVQSGGGVVRSGRSLRLSCAASGFTFNSYGLHWVR QAPGKGLEWVALIEYDGSNKYYGDSVKGRFTISRDKSKS

		TLYLQMDNLR AEDTAVYYCAREGNEDLAFDIWGQGLV TVSSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSEIVLTQSPSSLSASVG DRVTITCQASQFIKKNLN WYQHKPGKAPKLLIYDASSLQT GVPSRFSGNRSGTTFSFTISLQPEDVATYYCQQHDNLPLT FGGGTKVEIK
CLL1_11 scFv-Fc	512	EVQLVQSGGGVVRSGRSLRLSCAASGFTFNSYGLHWVR QAPGKGLEWVALIEYDGSNKYYGDSVKGRFTISRDKSKS TLYLQMDNLR AEDTAVYYCAREGNEDLAFDIWGQGLV TVSSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSEIVLTQSPSSLSASVG DRVTITCQASQFIKKNLN WYQHKPGKAPKLLIYDASSLQT GVPSRFSGNRSGTTFSFTISLQPEDVATYYCQQHDNLPLT FGGGTKVEIKGGGSGSDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLF PPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVA VSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGV EVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYK CKVSNKALA APIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPCRDELTK NQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIA VEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLD SDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVMSVHEALHNHYT QKSLSLSPGK
CLL1_11 VL DNA	513	gaaattgtgctgaccagagcccatgctactgtccgcatccgtcgccgaccgctgacta tcacttgccaagcgtccagttcatcaaaaaatctgaactggtaccagcataagccggg gaaggcggccaagctgctgatctacgacgcctcatccctcaaactggagtggccagcag attcagcggaaaccgtccggaaccaccttctcgttactatttcgagcctgcaacccgagg atgtggccacctactactgtcagcagcacgacaactgcctctcaccttcggtggtggaacc aaagtggagattaag
CLL1_11 VH DNA	514	gaagtgcagctggtgcagtcgggtggcggagtggtccggtccggcgccgtccctgcgcct gtcgtgcgctgcctccggcttcaactcatacggactgcactgggtcagacaggccc cggggaaggagctggaatgggtcgcgtcatcgaatac gatgggtccaacaagtattacg gcgacagcgtgaaggccgggtcaccatctcccgcgacaagtccaagtcaaccctgtacc tccaaatggataacctgagggccgaggacaccgccgtgtactactgcgtcgggaaggg aacgaggacctggccttcgatatctggggccagggaaccctcgtgacgggtgccagcgg cggcgtggaagcggcgggtggcgggagcggggaggaggatctgaggcggagggt ccgaaattgtgctgaccagagcccatcgtcactgtccgcatccgtggcgaccgcgtga ctatcacttgccaagcgtccagttcatcaaaaaatctgaactgtaccagcataagccg gggaaggcgcccaagctgctgatctacgacgcctcatccctccaaactggagtggccagc agattcagcggaaaccgggtccggaaccaccttctcgttactatttcgagcctgcaacccga ggatgtggccacctactactgtcagcagcacgacaactgcctctcaccttcggtggtgga ccaaagtggagattaag
CLL1_11 scFv DNA	515	gaagtgcagctggtgcagtcgggtggcggagtggtccggtccggcgccgtccctgcgcct gtcgtgcgctgcctccggcttcaactcatacggactgcactgggtcagacaggccc cggggaaggagctggaatgggtcgcgtcatcgaatac gatgggtccaacaagtattacg gcgacagcgtgaaggccgggtcaccatctcccgcgacaagtccaagtcaaccctgtacc tccaaatggataacctgagggccgaggacaccgccgtgtactactgcgtcgggaaggg aacgaggacctggccttcgatatctggggccagggaaccctcgtgacgggtgccagcgg cggcgtggaagcggcgggtggcgggagcggggaggaggatctgaggcggagggt ccgaaattgtgctgaccagagcccatcgtcactgtccgcatccgtggcgaccgcgtga ctatcacttgccaagcgtccagttcatcaaaaaatctgaactgtaccagcataagccg gggaaggcgcccaagctgctgatctacgacgcctcatccctccaaactggagtggccagc agattcagcggaaaccgggtccggaaccaccttctcgttactatttcgagcctgcaacccga ggatgtggccacctactactgtcagcagcacgacaactgcctctcaccttcggtggtgga ccaaagtggagattaag
CLL1_11 scFv-Fc DNA	516	gaagtgcagctggtgcagtcgggtggcggagtggtccggtccggcgccgtccctgcgcct gtcgtgcgctgcctccggcttcaactcatacggactgcactgggtcagacaggccc cggggaaggagctggaatgggtcgcgtcatcgaatac gatgggtccaacaagtattacg gcgacagcgtgaaggccgggtcaccatctcccgcgacaagtccaagtcaaccctgtacc tccaaatggataacctgagggccgaggacaccgccgtgtactactgcgtcgggaaggg aacgaggacctggccttcgatatctggggccagggaaccctcgtgacgggtgccagcgg cggcgtggaagcggcgggtggcgggagcggggaggaggatctgaggcggagggt ccgaaattgtgctgaccagagcccatcgtcactgtccgcatccgtggcgaccgcgtga ctatcacttgccaagcgtccagttcatcaaaaaatctgaactgtaccagcataagccg gggaaggcgcccaagctgctgatctacgacgcctcatccctccaaactggagtggccagc agattcagcggaaaccgggtccggaaccaccttctcgttactatttcgagcctgcaacccga

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CD3 x CLL1_12		
CLL1_12 VL	89	DIQVTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKP GKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPE DFATYYCQQSYSTPPLTFGQGTKVEIK
CLL1_12 VH	76	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGPNVSSNYMTWVR QAPGKGLEWVSVIYSGGATYYGDSVKGRFTVSRDNSKN TVYQLQMNRLTAEDTAVYYCARDRLYCGNNCYLYYYYG MDVWGQGTLLTVSS
CLL1_12 scFv	50	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGPNVSSNYMTWVR QAPGKGLEWVSVIYSGGATYYGDSVKGRFTVSRDNSKN TVYQLQMNRLTAEDTAVYYCARDRLYCGNNCYLYYYYG MDVWGQGTLLTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIQ VTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKA PKLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFAT YYCQQSYSTPPLTFGQGTKVEIK
CLL1 scFv-Fc	517	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGPNVSSNYMTWVR QAPGKGLEWVSVIYSGGATYYGDSVKGRFTVSRDNSKN TVYQLQMNRLTAEDTAVYYCARDRLYCGNNCYLYYYYG MDVWGQGTLLTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIQ VTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKA PKLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFAT YYCQQSYSTPPLTFGQGTKVEIKGGGGSGGSDKTHTCPPCP APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVAVSHED PEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTV LHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALAAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQ VYTLPPCRDELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSC SVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
CLL1_12 VL DNA	518	gatattcaggtcacccaatcgcctcctcctgagcgctccgtggggatcgctgacga ttacttccgggccagccagagcatctcctgtacctgaactggtaccagcagaagccgg gaaaggcccccaagctgctgatctacgtgcatcaagcctgcagtcggcgtgcttagcc ggtttccgggtccgggtaccgacttcacactgacctcctcactgcaaccagag gatttcgccactactactgtcagcagtcatactccactccgccctgaccttcggacaagg gaccaaagtggaaatcaag
CLL1_12 VH DNA	519	caagtgcagctggctgaatccggggaggcctgggtgcagccccggagggtcgctgaggc tgagctgcgcggctccggcttcaatgtgtcctccaactacatgacctgggtcagacaggc ccctggaaagggactcgaatgggtgtcgggtgatctactccgtggcgcaacctactatgga gacagcgtgaaggggcgttactgtgtcccgacaaactccaagaactgtgtaccttc agatgaacaggtcaccgccgaggacaccgccgtgtactactgcgcggggaccggctc tactgtggaacaactgctatctgtactactactacgggatggacgtctggggccagggca ccctcgtgactgtgtcgtct

CLL1_12 scFv DNA	520	caagtgcagctggcgaatccggggaggcctggcagccggagggtcgctgaggc tgagctgcgcggctccggcttcaatgtgtcctccaactacatgacctgggtcagacaggc ccctggaaggaggactcgaatgggtgtcggatgactactccggtggcgcaacctactatgga gacagcgtgaaggggcgcttactgtgtccgcgacaactccaagaactgtgtaccttc agatgaacaggctcaccgccgaggacaccgccgtgtactactgcgcgggaccggctc tactgtggaacaactgctatctgtactactactacgggatggacgtctggggccaggggca ccctcgtgactgtgtcgtctggaggaggcggtagcggaggaggcggctccggaggcgga ggctcgggaggggaggcagcgatattcaggtcacccaatcgccgtcctccctgagcgc ctccgtgggggatcgcgtgacgattacttgcggggccagccagagcatctcctgtacctg aactggtaccagcagaagccgggaaaggccccaagctgctgatctacgtcgtcatcaag cctgcagtcggcggtgcctagccgggtttccgggtccgggtaccgacttcacactga ccatctcctactgcaaccagaggatttcgccactactactgtcagcagtcatactccactc cgccctgaccttcggacaagggaccaaagtggaaatcaag
CLL1_12 scFv-Fc DNA	521	caagtgcagctggcgaatccggggaggcctggcagccggagggtcgctgaggc tgagctgcgcggctccggcttcaatgtgtcctccaactacatgacctgggtcagacaggc ccctggaaggaggactcgaatgggtgtcggatgactactccggtggcgcaacctactatgga gacagcgtgaaggggcgcttactgtgtccgcgacaactccaagaactgtgtaccttc agatgaacaggctcaccgccgaggacaccgccgtgtactactgcgcgggaccggctc tactgtggaacaactgctatctgtactactactacgggatggacgtctggggccaggggca ccctcgtgactgtgtcgtctggaggaggcggtagcggaggaggcggctccggaggcgga ggctcgggaggggaggcagcgatattcaggtcacccaatcgccgtcctccctgagcgc ctccgtgggggatcgcgtgacgattacttgcggggccagccagagcatctcctgtacctg aactggtaccagcagaagccgggaaaggccccaagctgctgatctacgtcgtcatcaag cctgcagtcggcggtgcctagccgggtttccgggtccgggtaccgacttcacactga ccatctcctactgcaaccagaggatttcgccactactactgtcagcagtcatactccactc cgccctgaccttcggacaagggaccaaagtggaaatcaaggcgcgaggatccgg atccgataagaccacacctgtccacctgccctgccccgaactgctggtgtccgtcc gtgttctgttccccccaagcccaaggacacctcatgatctacggactcctgaagtgc ctgtgtggtggtcgtgtgtccacgaggacccccgaagtcaattggtacgtggac ggagtggaaagtgcacaacgctaagaccaagccccgcgaggaacagtacaactccactta ccgcgtcgtgtcgtgtgaccgtgtgtcatcaggattggtgaacggaaggagtaca gtgcaagggtgtccaacaaggctctggcggcaccatcgaaaagaccatcagcaaggcca aagggaacctagagaaccacaagtctacacctgacctccttgcgggatgagctacca agaaccagggtgcctcgtgtgtcctcgtgaagggttctacctcctgtacatcgcggtgga atgggagtcacaacggccagccagagaacaactacaagacaacccccctgtcctggaca gcgacggctccttctcctgtactcgaagctgactgtgataagagccggtggcaacaggg caacgtgttctcatgttcgtcatgcagaggccctgcataaccactacatcagaagtccc tgagcctgtcccttgaaag
CD3 x CLL1_10		
CLL1_10 VL	87	DIVLTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCQASQDISNYLNWYQQKP GKAPKLLIYDASNLETGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTFTISSLQPE DFATYYCQQAYSTPFTFGPGTKVEIK
CLL1_10 VH	74	QVQLVQSGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYSMNWVR QAPGKGLEWVSYISSSSTIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNS LYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDLSVRAIDAFDIWGQGTMT VTVSS
CLL1_10 scFv	48	QVQLVQSGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYSMNWVR QAPGKGLEWVSYISSSSTIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNS LYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDLSVRAIDAFDIWGQGTMT VTVSSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSDIVLTQSPSSLSASV GDRVTITCQASQDISNYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYDASNL ETGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTFTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQAYSTP FTFGPGTKVEIK
CLL1_10 scFv-Fc	522	QVQLVQSGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYSMNWVR

		QAPGKGLEWVSYISSSSSTIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNS LYLQMNLSRAEDTAVYYCARDLSVRAIDAFDIWGQGT MTVSSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSDIVLTQSPSSLSASV GDRVITTCQASQDISNYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYDASNL ETGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTFTISSLQPEDFATYYCQAYSTP FTFGPGTKVEIKGGGSGSDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVF LFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVAVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKE YKCKVSNKALAAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPCRDEL TKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPPV LDSGGSFLLYSLKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVMSHEALHNH YTQKSLSLSPGK
CLL1_10 VL DNA	523	gacatcgtgtgacccagtcctcctcgtccctgagcgttccgtggcgaccgcgtgacat cacttgccaagcctcacaagatatcctaactacctaattggtaccagcagaagccggga aaggccccaagctgctcatctacgacgcctccaacctggaaactggagtcctcgtcagg tttccggaagcggcagcgggaaccgacttcacctcaccattagcagcctgcagccagag gattttgcgacctattactgccagcaggcttactccaccccttcaccttcggacctggcacc aaggtcgaaatcaag
CLL1_10 VH DNA	524	caagtgcagctgtgtcagtcggcgagggtggtgcagccggcggttcgtgagact gtcctgtgccgcgtcgggttcacgttctgtcactactccatgaactgggtccgccaggccc ccggaaaaggcttggaatgggtgtgtacatttctcctcctcctcaacctactactacgccg actcagtgaagggtggttcactatttccgggacaacgccaagaacagcctgtacctcca aatgaactcactgcgggcccaggacactgcggtgtactactgcgcccgggacctgtccgt gagagcaattgacgcattcgatatctggggacagggaaccatggtcaccgtgtccagcgg tgaggagggtcggcgggcggttcaggcggtgtggaagcgccgggggggggt ccgacatcgtgtgacccagtcctcctcgtccctgagcgcttccgtggcgaccgcgtgac catcacttgccaagcctcacaagatatcctaactacctaattggtaccagcagaagccgg gaaaggccccaagctgtcatctacgacgcctccaacctggaactggagtcccgctga ggttttccggaagcggcagcgggaaccgacttcacctcaccattagcagcctgcagccag aggattttgcgacctattactgccagcaggcttactccaccccttcaccttcggacctggca ccaaggtcgaaatcaag
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CD3 x CLL1_08		
CLL1_8 VL	85	EIVLTQSPGTLSPGGRATLSRASQSIGSFLAWYQQKP GQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPED FAVYYCQYQGSSPPTFGLGTKLEIK
CLL1_8 VH	72	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYWMSWVR QAPGKGLEWVANINEDGSAKFYVDSVKGRFTISRDNANKN SLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYFCARDLRSGRYWGQGLVTVS S
CLL1_8 scFv	46	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYWMSWVR QAPGKGLEWVANINEDGSAKFYVDSVKGRFTISRDNANKN SLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYFCARDLRSGRYWGQGLVTVS SGGGSGGGSGGGGSEIVLTQSPGTLSPGGRATLSR ASQSIGSFLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSG SGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQYQGSSPPTFGLGTKLE IK
CLL1_8 scFv-Fc	527	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYWMSWVR QAPGKGLEWVANINEDGSAKFYVDSVKGRFTISRDNANKN SLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYFCARDLRSGRYWGQGLVTVS SGGGSGGGSGGGGSEIVLTQSPGTLSPGGRATLSR ASQSIGSFLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSG SGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQYQGSSPPTFGLGTKLE IKGGGGSGSDKTHTCPPCAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTL MISRTPEVTCVVVAVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKT KPREEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKA LAAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPCRDELTKNQVSLWC LVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLY SKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSP GK
CLL1_8 VL DNA	528	gaaattgtgctgacccaatcgcccggaactctgtccctgtccccgggtggacgcccactc tctcttgcgggacctcacagtcgatctcgggcagcttctcgcctgtaccagcagaagcc gggacaggcgctcgcctgctgatctacggagcgtccagcagagccaccggaaatccag acagattctccggctcgggctccggtagcactttacgtgactattagccggctggagcc ggaggacttcgccgtgtactactgtcagcagtagcgcagctcaccgcctaccttcgagctc gggacaaagctggaaatcaag
CLL1_8 VH DNA	529	caagtgcagctggtcgaatccggcgagggtggtgcagccgggagggtcactccggct gtcctgcgccgcatcaggaattcaccttctcctcctactggatgtcctgggtccgccaggctc ccgggaagggtctggaatgggtggccaacatcaacgaggacggctccgccaagtctac gtggatagcgtgaaaggaaaggttcaccatttccgggacaacgccaagaacagcctctat ctgcaaatgaatagcctgagggcagaagataccgggtgtacttctgcgtcgggacctg agatccggccgctactggggccaggggaccctgtcacccgtgtcc
CLL1_8 scFv DNA	531	caagtgcagctggtcgaatccggcgagggtggtgcagccgggagggtcactccggct gtcctgcgccgcatcaggaattcaccttctcctcctactggatgtcctgggtccgccaggctc ccgggaagggtctggaatgggtggccaacatcaacgaggacggctccgccaagtctac gtggatagcgtgaaaggaaaggttcaccatttccgggacaacgccaagaacagcctctat ctgcaaatgaatagcctgagggcagaagataccgggtgtacttctgcgtcgggacctg agatccggccgctactggggccaggggaccctgtcacccgtgtcctcgggagggggagc gtccgggtggtggaggagcgcgaggagggtccgaaattgtgctgacccaatcgccc

		ggaactctgtccctgtcccccgggtggagcgcgccactctctcttggccggcctcacagtcgat ctcgggcagctttctcgcctgggtaccagcagaagccgggacagcgccctcgctgctgat ctacggagcgtccagcagagccaccggaatcccagacagattctccggctcgggtccg gtaccgactttacgctgactattagccggtggagccggaggaattcgcctgtgtactactgt cagcagtagcggcagctcaccgcctaccttcggactcgggacaaagctggaaatcaag
CLL1_8 scFv-Fc DNA	531	caagtgcagctggtcgaatccggcggagggtggtgcagccgggagggtcactccggct gtcctgcgcgcgcatcaggattcaccttctcctctactggatgtcctgggtccgccaggctc ccgggaaagggtctggaatgggtggccaacatcaacgaggacggctccgccaagtctac gtggatagcgtgaaaggaaagggtcaccatttccgggacaacccaagaacagcctctat ctgcaaatgaatagcctgagggcagaagataccgcgggtgtacttctgcgctcgggacctg agatccggccgctactggggccaggggaccctgtgcaccgtgtcctcgggaggggggcg gctccgggtggtggaggagcgcgcggaggagggtccgaaattgtgctgacccaatcgccc ggaactctgtccctgtcccccgggtggacgcgccactctctcttggccggcctcacagtcgat ctcgggcagctttctcgcctgggtaccagcagaagccgggacagcgccctcgctgctgat ctacggagcgtccagcagagccaccggaatcccagacagattctccggctcgggtccg gtaccgactttacgctgactattagccggtggagccggaggaattcgcctgtgtactactgt cagcagtagcggcagctcaccgcctaccttcggactcgggacaaagctggaaatcaaggg aggcggcggatccggatccgataagaccacacctgtccaccctgccctgccccgaact gcttgggtggtccgtccgtgttctgttcccgcccaagcccaaggacacctcatgatctcac ggactcctgaagtgacctgtgtggtggtcgtgtgtgccacgaggaccccgaagtcaagti caattggtacgtgacggagtggaaagtgcacaacgctaagaccaagccccgcgaggaac agtacaactccacttaccgcgtcgtgtcgggtgtgaccgtgctgcatcaggattggctgaac ggaaaggagtagaagtgcgaaggtgtccaacaaggctctggcggcacccatcgaaaagac catcagcaaggccaaagggcaacctagagaaccacaagtctacacctgcctccttggcg ggatgagctaccaagaaccagggtgtccctgtggtgcctcgtgaagggtcttaccctct ggatcgcggtggaatgggagtgacaacggccagccagagaacaactacaagacaacc cccctgtccttgagacgcgacggctccttctctgtactcgaagctgactgtggataagagc cggtggcaacaggggcaacgtgttctcatgttcggtcatgcagaggccctgcataaccact acactcagaagtccctgagcctgtcccctggaaag
CD3 x CLL1_09		
CLL1_9 VL	86	DIVMTQSPSSVSA SVGDRVTITCRASQDISSWLAWYQQKP GKAPKLLIYA ASSLQSGVPSRFNGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPE DFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGTKVEIK
CLL1_9 VH	73	QVQLVQSGAEVKEPGASVKVSCKAPANTFSDHVMHWV RQAPGQRFEFWMGYIHAANGGTHYSQKFQDRVTITRDTS ANTVYMDLSSLRSEDTAVYYCARGGYNSDAFDIWGQGT MVTVSS
CLL1_9 scFv	47	QVQLVQSGAEVKEPGASVKVSCKAPANTFSDHVMHWV RQAPGQRFEFWMGYIHAANGGTHYSQKFQDRVTITRDTS ANTVYMDLSSLRSEDTAVYYCARGGYNSDAFDIWGQGT MVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIVMTQSPSSVSA SVGDRVTITCRASQDISSWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAAS SLQSGVPSRFNGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYS TPLTFGGGTKVEIK
CLL1_9 scFv-Fc	532	QVQLVQSGAEVKEPGASVKVSCKAPANTFSDHVMHWV RQAPGQRFEFWMGYIHAANGGTHYSQKFQDRVTITRDTS ANTVYMDLSSLRSEDTAVYYCARGGYNSDAFDIWGQGT MVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIVMTQSPSSVSA SVGDRVTITCRASQDISSWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAAS SLQSGVPSRFNGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYS TPLTFGGGTKVEIKGGGGSGDKTHTCPCPAPELLGGPS VFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVAVSHEDPEVKFNWY VDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNG KEYKCKVSNKALAAPIEKTISSKAKGPREPOVYTLPPCRD

[illegible]

		PGSAPTTVIYEDNQRPSPGVPDRFSGSIDSSSNSASLTISGLK TEDEADYYCQSYDSSNQVVFGGGKLTVL
CLL1_6 VH	70	EVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYSMNWVRQ APGKGLEWVSSISSSSSSYIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNSL YLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDPSSSGSYYMEDSYYYGMD VWGQGTITVTVSS
CLL1_6 scFv	44	EVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYSMNWVRQ APGKGLEWVSSISSSSSSYIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNSL YLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDPSSSGSYYMEDSYYYGMD VWGQGTITVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGGSNFMLTQPHSVS ESPGKTVTISCTGSSGSIASNYVQWYQQRPGSAPTTVIYE DNQRPSPGVPDRFSGSIDSSSNSASLTISGLKTEDEADYYCQ SYDSSNQVVFGGGKLTVL
CLL1_6 scFv-Fc	537	EVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYSMNWVRQ APGKGLEWVSSISSSSSSYIYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNSL YLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDPSSSGSYYMEDSYYYGMD VWGQGTITVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGGSNFMLTQPHSVS ESPGKTVTISCTGSSGSIASNYVQWYQQRPGSAPTTVIYE DNQRPSPGVPDRFSGSIDSSSNSASLTISGLKTEDEADYYCQ SYDSSNQVVFGGGKLTVLGGGGSGSDKTHTCPPCPAPE LLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVAVSHEDPEV KFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVHLHQ DWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALAAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPQVYIT LPPCRDELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPEN NYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVM HEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
CLL1_6 VL DNA	538	aactcatgctgaccagcctcactccgtgtccgaatccccgggaaaaccgtgactatca gctgcaccggctccagcggctcgatcgctcgaactacgtgactggtatcaacagcggc ccggttccgccccaccaccgtgatctacgaagataaccagcggcctccggagtcctcg atagattctcgggttcattgactcctcatccaactccgctcgtcactattagcggcctcaa gacggaggacgaagccgattactactgtcagtcctacgactcgagcaatcaagtgtgttc ggagggggcaccaagctgaccgtgctg
CLL1_6 VH DNA	539	gaagtgcagctcgtggagtcggcggtggtgattggtcaagccggcggaagcctgcggct gtcatgcgcgcttctgggtcaccttctcctcactccatgaactgggtcagacaggcgc ccggaaagggactggaatgggtgtcctcaatctcgtcgtcctcgtctacatctattacgcc gactcagtgaagggcgcttactatttcgaggacaacgctaagaactcctgtactcca aatgaacagcctgcggcgaggacaccgccgtgtactactgcgcaagggaaccaagc agctccggctcactacatggaggactcctactactacggaatggacgtctggggacagg gaaccactgtgaccgtgcatcc
CLL1_6 scFv DNA	540	gaagtgcagctcgtggagtcggcggtggtgattggtcaagccggcggaagcctgcggct gtcatgcgcgcttctgggtcaccttctcctcactccatgaactgggtcagacaggcgc ccggaaagggactggaatgggtgtcctcaatctcgtcgtcctcgtctacatctattacgcc gactcagtgaagggcgcttactatttcgaggacaacgctaagaactcctgtactcca aatgaacagcctgcggcgaggacaccgccgtgtactactgcgcaagggaaccaagc agctccggctcactacatggaggactcctactactacggaatggacgtctggggacagg gaaccactgtgaccgtgcatccggcggtggtagcggggcgagggaagcgggg ggggaggctccaacttcattgctgaccagcctcactccgtgccgaatccccgggaaaa ccgtgactatcagctgaccggctccagcgctcgatcgctcgaactacgtcagtggtta tcaacagcggcccggtccgccccaccaccgtgatctacgaagataaccagcggccttc cggagtcccgatagattctcggttcattgactcctcatccaactccgctcgtcactatt agcggcctcaagacggaggacgaagccgattactactgtcagtcctacgactcgagcaat caagtgtgttcggagggggcaccaagctgaccgtgctg
CLL1_6 scFv-Fc DNA	541	gaagtgcagctcgtggagtcggcggtggtgattggtcaagccggcggaagcctgcggct gtcatgcgcgcttctgggtcaccttctcctcactccatgaactgggtcagacaggcgc

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CD3 x CLL1_13		
CLL1_13 VL	90	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTFTCRASQGISSALAWYQQKP GKPPKLLIYDASSLESVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPED FATYYCQQFNYYPLTFGGGKVEIK
CLL1_13 VH	77	QVQLVQSGAEVKKSGASVKVSCKASGYPTGYIYWVR QAPGQGLEWMGWIDPNSGNTGYAQKFQGRVTMTRNTSI STAYMELSSLRSEDVAVYYCASDSYGYYYGMDVWGQG TLVTVSS
CLL1_13 scFv	51	QVQLVQSGAEVKKSGASVKVSCKASGYPTGYIYWVR QAPGQGLEWMGWIDPNSGNTGYAQKFQGRVTMTRNTSI STAYMELSSLRSEDVAVYYCASDSYGYYYGMDVWGQG TLVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSDIQMTQSPSSLS ASVGDRTFTCRASQGISSALAWYQQKPGKPPKLLIYDA SSLESVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQFN NYPLTFGGGKVEIK
CLL1_13 scFv-Fc	542	QVQLVQSGAEVKKSGASVKVSCKASGYPTGYIYWVR QAPGQGLEWMGWIDPNSGNTGYAQKFQGRVTMTRNTSI STAYMELSSLRSEDVAVYYCASDSYGYYYGMDVWGQG TLVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSDIQMTQSPSSLS ASVGDRTFTCRASQGISSALAWYQQKPGKPPKLLIYDA SSLESVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQFN NYPLTFGGGKVEIKGGGGSGGDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGP SVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVAVVAVSHEDPEVKFNWY VDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNG KEYCKVSNKALAAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPCRD ELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPP PVLDSGDSFLLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMEALH NHYTQKSLSLSPGK
CLL1_13 VL DNA	543	gacattcagatgaccagtcaccatcctcctgtccgctccgtcgggatagatgacctt cactgtcgggctcccaaggaaatctcaagcgtctggcctgttaccagcagaagcctgg aaagccgccaagctgttgatctacgatgcctcgagcctggaatccggcgtgccgagccg

		gttcagcggtagcggctcgggaaccgacttcacgctcaccatctcgtccctgcaaccgga ggacttcgcgacttactactgccagcaattcaacaactaccctctgacctttggtggtggtac taaggtcgagatcaag
CLL1_13 VH DNA	544	caagtgcagctggtgcagtcggggccgaagtgaaaaagtccggtgcatccgtgaaagt gtcgtgcaaggcctcaggtatcccttcaccggatactacattcagtggtgccagggtc cgggacagggcctcgaatggatgggtggatcgaatccaactccggcaatactggctacg cgagaagtccaggacgcgtgacctgactcggaaacacctccattccaccgcctacat ggaactgtcgtcactgaggtccgaggacaccgccgtgtattactcgcgtcggacagcta cggatactactacgggatggacgtgtggggacagggaactctggtcaccgtgtcgtcgg caagtgcagctggtgcagtcggggccgaagtgaaaaagtccggtgcatccgtgaaagt gtcgtgcaaggcctcaggtatcccttcaccggatactacattcagtggtgccagggtc cgggacagggcctcgaatggatgggtggatcgaatccaactccggcaatactggctacg cgagaagtccaggacgcgtgacctgactcggaaacacctccattccaccgcctacat ggaactgtcgtcactgaggtccgaggacaccgccgtgtattactcgcgtcggacagcta cggatactactacgggatggacgtgtggggacagggaactctggtcaccgtgtcgtcgg aggcggaggcagcggcggggggcggtccgggggagggggggtcgggcggaggcgg aagcgacattcagatgacccagtcaccatctcctctgccgcctccgtcggggatagagt accttcacctgtcgggcctcccaaggaaatcgaagcgctctggcctggtaccagcagaagc ctggaagccgcccaagctgttgatctacgatgcctcgaagcctggaatccggcgtgccga gccgggtcagcggtagcggtcgggaaccgacttcacgctcaccatctcgtccctgcaac cggaggacttcgcgacttactactgccagcaattcaacaactaccctctgacctttggtggtg gtactaaggtcgagatcaag
CLL1_13 scFv DNA	545	caagtgcagctggtgcagtcggggccgaagtgaaaaagtccggtgcatccgtgaaagt gtcgtgcaaggcctcaggtatcccttcaccggatactacattcagtggtgccagggtc cgggacagggcctcgaatggatgggtggatcgaatccaactccggcaatactggctacg cgagaagtccaggacgcgtgacctgactcggaaacacctccattccaccgcctacat ggaactgtcgtcactgaggtccgaggacaccgccgtgtattactcgcgtcggacagcta cggatactactacgggatggacgtgtggggacagggaactctggtcaccgtgtcgtcgg aggcggaggcagcggcggggggcggtccgggggagggggggtcgggcggaggcgg aagcgacattcagatgacccagtcaccatctcctctgccgcctccgtcggggatagagt accttcacctgtcgggcctcccaaggaaatcgaagcgctctggcctggtaccagcagaagc ctggaagccgcccaagctgttgatctacgatgcctcgaagcctggaatccggcgtgccga gccgggtcagcggtagcggtcgggaaccgacttcacgctcaccatctcgtccctgcaac cggaggacttcgcgacttactactgccagcaattcaacaactaccctctgacctttggtggtg gtactaaggtcgagatcaag
CLL1_13 scFv-Fc DNA	546	caagtgcagctggtgcagtcggggccgaagtgaaaaagtccggtgcatccgtgaaagt gtcgtgcaaggcctcaggtatcccttcaccggatactacattcagtggtgccagggtc cgggacagggcctcgaatggatgggtggatcgaatccaactccggcaatactggctacg cgagaagtccaggacgcgtgacctgactcggaaacacctccattccaccgcctacat ggaactgtcgtcactgaggtccgaggacaccgccgtgtattactcgcgtcggacagcta cggatactactacgggatggacgtgtggggacagggaactctggtcaccgtgtcgtcgg aggcggaggcagcggcggggggcggtccgggggagggggggtcgggcggaggcgg aagcgacattcagatgacccagtcaccatctcctctgccgcctccgtcggggatagagt accttcacctgtcgggcctcccaaggaaatcgaagcgctctggcctggtaccagcagaagc ctggaagccgcccaagctgttgatctacgatgcctcgaagcctggaatccggcgtgccga gccgggtcagcggtagcggtcgggaaccgacttcacgctcaccatctcgtccctgcaac cggaggacttcgcgacttactactgccagcaattcaacaactaccctctgacctttggtggtg gtactaaggtcgagatcaagggtggaggaggatccggatccgataagaccacacctgtc caccctgccctgccccgaactgcttggtggtcgtccgtgtttctgttccgcccgaagccc aaggacaccctcatgatctcacggactcctgaagtgaacctgtgtgtgtcgtcgtgtccca cgaggaccccgaagtcaagtcaattggtacgtggacggagtggaagtgcacaacgctaa gaccaagccccgcgagggaacagtacaactccacttaccgcgtcgtgtcgggtgtgacct gtcgtcatcaggattggctgaacggaaaggagtacaagtgcagggtgtccaacaaggctct ggcggcaccatcgaaaagaccatcagcaaggccaaagggaacacatagagaaccacaa gtctacacctgacctctgcccgggatgagctcaccagaagaccaggtgtccctgtggtgcct cgtgaagggtcttacctcttgacatcgcggtggaatgggagtgcaaacggccagccaga gaacaactacaagacaacccccctgtcctggacagcgacggctccttcttctgtactcg aagctgactgtggataagagccggtggcaacagggcaacgtgttctcatgttcggtcatgc acgaggccctgcataaccactacactcagaagtcctgagcctgtccccggaaag
CD3 x CLL1_07		
CLL1_7 VL	84	EIVLTQSPGTLSPGGRATLSRASQSSISGSFLAWYQQKP GQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPED FAVYYCQQYGSSPPTFGLGTKLEIK
CLL1_7 VH	71	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFFSSYWMSWVR QAPGKGLEWVANINEDGSAKFYVDSVKGRFTISRDNANKN SLYLQMNSLR AEDTAVYFCARDLRSGRYWGQGTLVTVS S

CLL1_7 scFv	45	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYWMSWVR QAPGKGLEWVANINEDGSAKFYVDSVKGRFTISRDNANKN SLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYFCARDLRSGRYWGQGLTVTVS SGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSEIVLTQSPGTLSPGGRATLSR ASQSIGSFLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSG SGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGSSPPTFGLGTKLE IK
CLL1_7 scFv-Fc	547	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYWMSWVR QAPGKGLEWVANINEDGSAKFYVDSVKGRFTISRDNANKN SLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYFCARDLRSGRYWGQGLTVTVS SGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSEIVLTQSPGTLSPGGRATLSR ASQSIGSFLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSG SGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGSSPPTFGLGTKLE IKGGGSDKTHTCPPCPAPPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVAVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPR EEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALAA PIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPCRDELTKNQVSLWCLVK GFYPDSIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKL TVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
CLL1_7 VL DNA	548	gaaattgtgtgacccagtcgcctggaacccttccctgtcgcggcgacgggctaccc gtcgtgccgcgctagccagtcgatctccggatctttctcgcctgtgaccagcagaagccc ggacaggcccctaggctgctgatctacggggcagctcacgcgaaccgggtattccgat cgggttcctcggttcgggtcgggaactgacttaccctgactatctcccggtggaaccag aggatttcgcggtctactactgccagcagtatggaagctcaccgccgaccttcggctggg aaccaagctggaaatcaag
CLL1_7 VH DNA	549	caagtgcagctcgtcgaaagcgggtggcgggctggtgcagccggcggtcgctgagact gtcctgcgcgcgagcgggttcaccttctcctcctactggatgtcctgggtccgccaagccc ccggaaagggtggaatgggtggccaacattaacgaggacggttcgccaagtctac gtggattccgtgaaaggccggtttaccatctcagggaacaacccaagaattccctctacct ccaaatgaactccctgagagcggaggacactgccgtgtacttctgtgcacgcgacctgag atcaggccggtactggggccaggggacactcgtgacctgtcaagcggaggcgggtggct ccggaggaggaggttcgggggaggaggcagcgaattgtgtgacctgctgcctgg aacccttccctgtcggcgggcggacgggtacctgtcgtgccgctagccagtcgatc tccggatctttctgcctgtaccagcagaagcccggacaggcccctaggctgctgatcta cggggccagctcacgcgaaccggtattccggatcggttctccggttcgggtcgggaac tgacttaccctgactatctcccggctggaaccagaggatttcgcggtctactactgccagc agtatggaagctcaccgccgaccttcggcttggaaccaagctggaatcaag
CLL1_7 scFv DNA	550	caagtgcagctcgtcgaaagcgggtggcgggctggtgcagccggcggtcgctgagact gtcctgcgcgcgagcgggttcaccttctcctcctactggatgtcctgggtccgccaagccc ccggaaagggtggaatgggtggccaacattaacgaggacggttcgccaagtctac gtggattccgtgaaaggccggtttaccatctcagggaacaacccaagaattccctctacct ccaaatgaactccctgagagcggaggacactgccgtgtacttctgtgcacgcgacctgag atcaggccggtactggggccaggggacactcgtgacctgtcaagcggaggcgggtggct ccggaggaggaggttcgggggaggaggcagcgaattgtgtgacctgctgcctgg aacccttccctgtcggcgggcggacgggtacctgtcgtgccgctagccagtcgatc tccggatctttctgcctgtaccagcagaagcccggacaggcccctaggctgctgatcta cggggccagctcacgcgaaccggtattccggatcggttctccggttcgggtcgggaac tgacttaccctgactatctcccggctggaaccagaggatttcgcggtctactactgccagc agtatggaagctcaccgccgaccttcggcttggaaccaagctggaatcaag
CLL1_7 scFv-Fc DNA	551	caagtgcagctcgtcgaaagcgggtggcgggctggtgcagccggcggtcgctgagact gtcctgcgcgcgagcgggttcaccttctcctcctactggatgtcctgggtccgccaagccc ccggaaagggtggaatgggtggccaacattaacgaggacggttcgccaagtctac gtggattccgtgaaaggccggtttaccatctcagggaacaacccaagaattccctctacct ccaaatgaactccctgagagcggaggacactgccgtgtacttctgtgcacgcgacctgag atcaggccggtactggggccaggggacactcgtgacctgtcaagcggaggcgggtggct ccggaggaggaggttcgggggaggaggcagcgaattgtgtgacctgctgcctgg aacccttccctgtcggcgggcggacgggtacctgtcgtgccgctagccagtcgatc tccggatctttctgcctgtaccagcagaagcccggacaggcccctaggctgctgatcta cggggccagctcacgcgaaccggtattccggatcggttctccggttcgggtcgggaac tgacttaccctgactatctcccggctggaaccagaggatttcgcggtctactactgccagc

		agtatggaagctcaccgccgacctcggttgggaaccaagctggaaatcaagggggg ggcggatccgataagaccacacctgtccacctgccctgccccgaactgcttggtggtc cgtccgtgtttctgtcccgcccaagccaaggacacctcatgatctcacggactcctgaa gtgacctgtgtggtggtcgtgtgtcccacgaggaccccgaaagtcgaattcaattggtacgt ggacggagtgggaagtcacaacgctaagaccaagccccgcgaggaacagtacaactcc acttaccgctgctgtcgggtgctgacctgctgcatcaggattggctgaacggaaaggagt acaagtgcgaaggtgtccaacaaggctctggcggcaccatcgaaaagaccatcagcaag gccaaagggaacctagagaaccacaagctctacacctgacctctgcccggatgagctc accaagaaccaggtgtccctgtggtgcctcgtgaagggtcttacctctgacatcgccg tggatgggagtcacacggccagccagagaacaactacaagacaacccccctgtcctg gacagcgacggctcctcttctgtactcgaagctgactgtgataagagccggtggcaac agggcaacgtgttctcatgtcggctatgcacaggccctgcataaccactacactcagaa gtccctgagcctgtcccctggaaag
CD3 x CLL1_02		
CLL1_2 VL	79	EIVLTQSPLSLPVTGPQPASISCRSSQSLVYTDGNTYLNWF QQRPGQSPRRLIYKVSNRDSGVPDRFSGSGSDTDFTLKISR VEAEDVGIYYCMQGTHWSFTFGQGTRLEIK
CLL1_2 VH	66	EVQLVESGGGVVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFDDYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVSLISGDGGSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRVEDTAVYYCARVFD SY YMDVWVGK GTTV TVSS
CLL1_2 scFv	40	EVQLVESGGGVVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFDDYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVSLISGDGGSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRVEDTAVYYCARVFD SY YMDVWVGK GTTV TVSSGGGSGGGSGSGGSEIVLTQSPLSLPVTGPQPASIS CRSSQSLVYTDGNTYLNWFQQRPGQSPRRLIYKVSNRDS GVPDRFSGSGSDTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGIYYCMQGTHWS FTFGQGTRLEIK
CLL1_2 scFv-Fc	552	EVQLVESGGGVVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFDDYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVSLISGDGGSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRVEDTAVYYCARVFD SY YMDVWVGK GTTV TVSSGGGSGGGSGSGGSEIVLTQSPLSLPVTGPQPASIS CRSSQSLVYTDGNTYLNWFQQRPGQSPRRLIYKVSNRDS GVPDRFSGSGSDTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGIYYCMQGTHWS FTFGQGTRLEIKGGGSGDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFP PKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVAVVAVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVE VHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKC KVSNAKALAAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPLCRDELTKN QVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSD GGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNV FSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK
CLL1_2 VL DNA	553	gaaattgtctcaccaatccccgctgtcactgccctggccagccggcatcca tcagctgccggagcagccagtcctggtgtacactgacggaaatacttacctgaactggtc cagcaacccccgggcagagccacgcagactgatctacaagggtgtcaaacagggact ctggagtccccgataggttctcgggtccgggtcggacaccgattttactgaagatctcc cgggtggaagcggaggacgtgggcacatctattactgtatgcaggggaccattgtccttca cgttcggacagggcactcggctggaatcaag
CLL1_2 VH DNA	554	gaagtgcagttggtggagagcggaggcggcgtggtgcagcccgagggttcctgcggct gtcgtgcgcggcctcgggttctactttgatgactacgccatgactgggtcagacaggccc ctggaaggccctcgaatgggtgtcgtgatttccggagatggaggcagcactactatgc cgattccgtcaaggggagattcaccatttccgcgacaacagcaaaacacctgtacctc caaatgaactccctcgggtggaggacaccgtgtgtactactgcgccgcgtgttcgact catactacatggacgtctggggaaaggggaccactgtgacctgtccagc
CLL1_2 scFv	555	gaagtgcagttggtggagagcggaggcggcgtggtgcagcccgagggttcctgcggct

DNA		gtcgtgcgcggcctcgggttcacttttgatgactacgccatgcactgggtcagacaggccc ctggaaggccctcgaatgggtgtcgtgattccggagatggaggcagcacctactatgc cgattccgtcaaggaggagattcaccatttcccgcgacaacagcaaaacaccttgatcctc caaatgaactccctgcgggtggaggacaccgctgtgtactactgcggcggtgttcgact catactacatggacgtctggggaaggaggaccactgtgaccgtgtccagcggggaggc ggctccggcggcggcgatcgggttcaggagggtccgaaattgtcctacccaatcccc gctgtcactgcccgtgaccctggccagccggcatccatcagctgccggagcagccagtc cctggtgtacactgacggaatacttacctgaactgggtccagcaacggcggggcagag cccacgcagactgatctacaagggtgtcaaacagggactctggagtggccgatagggttctc gggtccgggtcggacaccgattttacactgaagatctcccgggtggaagcggaggacgtg ggcatctattactgtatgcaggggaccattggtccttcacgttcggacagggcactcggct ggaaatcaag
CLL1_2 scFv-Fc DNA	556	gaagtgcagttggtggagagcggaggcggcgtggtgcagcccggagggttccctgcggct gtcgtgcgcggcctcgggttcacttttgatgactacgccatgcactgggtcagacaggccc ctggaaggccctcgaatgggtgtcgtgattccggagatggaggcagcacctactatgc cgattccgtcaaggaggagattcaccatttcccgcgacaacagcaaaacaccttgatcctc caaatgaactccctgcgggtggaggacaccgctgtgtactactgcggcggtgttcgact catactacatggacgtctggggaaggaggaccactgtgaccgtgtccagcggggaggc ggctccggcggcggcgatcgggttcaggagggtccgaaattgtcctacccaatcccc gctgtcactgcccgtgaccctggccagccggcatccatcagctgccggagcagccagtc cctggtgtacactgacggaatacttacctgaactgggtccagcaacggcggggcagag cccacgcagactgatctacaagggtgtcaaacagggactctggagtggccgatagggttctc gggtccgggtcggacaccgattttacactgaagatctcccgggtggaagcggaggacgtg ggcatctattactgtatgcaggggaccattggtccttcacgttcggacagggcactcggct ggaaatcaaggaggagggcgatccgataagacccacacctgtccacccctgccctgcc ccgaactgcttgggtgctccgtgttctgttcccgcccaagcccaaggacaccctcatg atctcacggactcctgaagtgcactgtgtgtgtgtcgtgtgtccacagaggaccccgag tcaagttcaattgtacgtggacggagtggagtgcaaacgctaagaccaagccccgg aggaacagtacaactccacttaccgcgtcgtgtcgggtgctgaccgtgctgcatcaggattg gctgaacggaaaggagtacaagtgaagggtgtccaacaaggctctggcggcaccatcg aaaagaccatcagcaaggccaaagggaacacagagaaccacaagtctacacccctgcct ccttgccgggatgagctcaccaagaaccagggtgtccctgtgtgctcgtgaagggttct acccctctgacatcgcggtggaatgggagtgcaaacggccagccagagaacaactacaag acaacccccctgtctggacagcgacggctccttctcctgtactcgaagctgactgtgga taagagccggtggcaacagggaacgtgttctcatgttcggctatgcacagggccctgcat aaccactacactcagaagtcctgagcctgtccctggaaag

In aspects, the invention provides a multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, comprising an anti-CD3 binding domain comprising a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1209 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1236, and an anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprising:

- 5 a) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 88 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 75;
- b) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 89 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 76;
- c) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74;
- d) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 85 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72;
- e) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 86 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 73;
- 10 f) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 83 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 70;
- g) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 90 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 77;

h) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 79 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 66; or

i) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 84 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 71.

In aspects, the invention provides a multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, comprising an anti-CD3 binding domain comprising SEQ ID NO: 506, and an anti-

5 CLL-1 binding domain comprising:

a) SEQ ID NO: 49;

b) SEQ ID NO: 50;

c) SEQ ID NO: 48;

d) SEQ ID NO: 46;

10 e) SEQ ID NO: 47;

f) SEQ ID NO: 44;

g) SEQ ID NO: 51;

h) SEQ ID NO: 40; or

i) SEQ ID NO: 45.

15 In aspects, the invention provides a multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule (e.g., a bispecific molecule having a scFv-Fc format), comprising a first polypeptide comprising an anti-CD3 binding domain, wherein said first polypeptide chain comprises, e.g., consists of, SEQ ID NO: 507, and a second polypeptide comprising an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, wherein said second polypeptide chain comprises, e.g., consists of:

20 a) SEQ ID NO: 512;

b) SEQ ID NO: 517;

c) SEQ ID NO: 522;

d) SEQ ID NO: 527;

e) SEQ ID NO: 532;

25 f) SEQ ID NO: 537;

g) SEQ ID NO: 542;

h) SEQ ID NO: 547; or

i) SEQ ID NO: 552.

30 IV. Binding Specificity

The molecules of the present invention can be multivalent multispecific, multivalent monospecific, monovalent multispecific, or monovalent monospecific.

In one embodiment, the molecule is a bivalent molecule (e.g., a bivalent antibody or antibody-like molecule). In one particular aspect, the present molecule has dual binding specificities if the first antigen binding domain and second antigen binding domain recognize two different antigens or two different epitopes on the same antigen. In another particular aspect, if the first and second antigen binding domains bind to the same antigen/epitope, the molecule is a mono-specific molecule. Incorporation of additional antigen binding domains, e.g., by incorporation of one or more additional scFv antigen binding domains may form a multispecific molecule when the one or more additional scFv antigen binding domains recognize a different antigen/epitope than the first and second antigen binding domains.

Standard assays to evaluate the binding specificity of the antibodies or antibody-like molecules toward various epitopes and/or antigens are known in the art, including for example, Biacore analysis, or FACS relative affinity (Scatchard), ELISAs, western blots and RIAs. Suitable assays are described in detail in the Definition and Examples.

V. Physical Property/Yield

In certain embodiments, the present molecule offers desirable physical properties, such as a thermo-stability substantially same as or increased relative to that of natural antibodies.

Thermostability refers to protein stability during heat stress, which is an ability of a protein to retain the characteristic property when heated moderately. When exposed to heat, proteins will experience denaturing/unfolding process and will expose hydrophobic residues. Each protein is completely unfolded in response to heat at a characteristic temperature. The temperature at the mid-point of the protein unfolding process is defined as T_m , which is an important physical characteristic for a protein, and can be measured with the techniques known in the art. A multispecific molecule having a relatively high value of T_m is usually desirable because a high value of T_m often indicates less aggregation when it is used for preparing a pharmaceutical composition. In addition, higher T_m may also result in higher expression and yield.

In one particular embodiment, the multispecific molecule of the present invention has substantially same T_m as compared to that of an IgG antibody.

In yet another embodiment, the present invention includes a method of generating a multispecific molecule having substantially the same thermostability as a reference antibody comprising 1) designing a molecule of one of the formats described herein; 2) producing the molecule in a host cell; and 3) measuring and comparing T_m of the molecule and the reference antibody.

Cell culture systems have been widely used for expressing antibody fragments, but there have been few attempts to express and recover functional completely assembled full-length antibodies in high yield. Because of the complex structure and large size of completely assembled full-length antibodies or antibody-like molecules, it is often difficult to achieve proper folding and assembly of the expressed heavy and light chains, especially in bacterial cells. This problem is especially challenging when producing multispecific molecules. Because of the random pairing of two different antibody heavy and light chains within the host cells, only small percentage of the assembled antibody or antibody-like species is the desired, functional multispecific molecules. Due to the presence of mispaired byproducts, and significantly reduced production yields, sophisticated purification procedures are required (see e.g. Morrison, S. L., Nature Biotech 25 (2007) 1233-1234).

In some embodiments, the present molecules (e.g. antibodies or antibody-like molecules), when recombinantly produced in comparable cell cultures, have substantially same yield as when producing a reference antibody. In particular, under the same culture condition, being expressed by the same type of host cells, the molecules have substantially the same expression levels as a reference antibody. The expression levels of the produced molecule can be measured with the standard techniques in the art, such as, scanning densitometry of SDS-PAGE gels and/or immunoblots and the AME5-RP assay. Antibody or antibody-like molecule yield can also be quantified by protein A sensor chip using Qctec Red (Fotrite Bio).

The present invention includes a method of generating a multispecific molecule and having substantially same yield as production of a reference antibody comprising 1) designing a molecule of the present invention described herein; 2) producing

the molecule in a host cell; and 3) measuring and comparing the expression level of said molecule with said reference antibody.

VI. Modification of the Molecules of the Present Invention

5 I. Molecules with Enhanced Heterodimerization

Inadequate heterodimerization of two antibody heavy chain domains has always been an obstacle for increasing the yield of desired multispecific molecules and represents challenges for purification. A variety of approaches available in the art can be used in for enhancing dimerization of the two heavy chain domains of bispecific or
10 multispecific antibody or antibody-like molecules, as disclosed in EP 1870459A1; U.S. Pat. No. 5,582,996; U.S. Pat. No. 5,731,168; U.S. Pat. No. 5,910,573; U.S. Pat. No. 5,932,448; U.S. Pat. No. 6,833,441; U.S. Pat. No. 7,183,076; U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006204493A1; and PCT Publication No. WO2009/089004A1

The present invention provides methods of enhancing dimerization (hetero-
15 dimerization) of two interacting heterologous polypeptides and/or reducing dimerization (homo-dimerization) of two identical polypeptides. Typically, each of the two interacting polypeptides comprises a CH3 domain of an antibody. The CH3 domains are derived from the constant region of an antibody of any isotype, class or subclass, and preferably of IgG (IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4) class.

20 Typically, the polypeptides comprise other antibody fragments in addition to CH3 domains, such as, CH1 domains, CH2 domains, hinge domain, VH domain(s), VL domain(s), CDR(s), and/or antigen-binding fragments described herein. These antibody fragments are derived from various types of antibodies described herein, for example, polyclonal antibody, monoclonal antibodies, chimeric antibodies, humanized antibodies,
25 human antibodies, bispecific or multispecific antibodies, camelised antibodies, anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibodies and antibody conjugates. In some embodiments, the two hetero-polypeptides are two heavy chains forming a bispecific or multispecific molecules. Heterodimerization of the two different heavy chains at CH3 domains give rise to the desired antibody or antibody-like molecule, while homodimerization of identical heavy chains will
30 reduce yield of the desired antibody or molecule. In an exemplary embodiment, the two or more hetero-polypeptide chains comprise two chains comprising CH3 domains and forming the molecules of any of the multispecific molecule Formats described above of the present

invention. In an embodiment, the two hetero-polypeptide chains comprising CH3 domains comprise modifications that favor heterodimeric association of the polypeptides, relative to unmodified chains. Various examples of modification strategies are provided below.

5 **Knob-in-Hole (KIH)**

Multispecific molecules, e.g., multispecific antibody or antibody-like molecules, of the present invention may comprise one or more, e.g., a plurality, of mutations to one or more of the constant domains, e.g., to the CH3 domains. In one example, the multispecific molecule of the present invention comprises two polypeptides that each
10 comprise a heavy chain constant domain of an antibody, e.g., a CH2 or CH3 domain. In an example, the two heavy chain constant domains, e.g., the CH2 or CH3 domains of the multispecific molecule comprise one or more mutations that allow for a heterodimeric association between the two chains. In one aspect, the one or more mutations are disposed on the CH2 domain of the two heavy chains of the multispecific, e.g., bispecific, antibody or
15 antibody-like molecule. In one aspect, the one or more mutations are disposed on the CH3 domains of at least two polypeptides of the multispecific molecule. In one aspect, the one or more mutations to a first polypeptide of the multispecific molecule comprising a heavy chain constant domain creates a “knob” and the one or more mutations to a second polypeptide of the multispecific molecule comprising a heavy chain constant domain creates a “hole,” such
20 that heterodimerization of the polypeptide of the multispecific molecule comprising a heavy chain constant domain causes the “knob” to interface (e.g., interact, e.g., a CH2 domain of a first polypeptide interacting with a CH2 domain of a second polypeptide, or a CH3 domain of a first polypeptide interacting with a CH3 domain of a second polypeptide) with the “hole.” As the term is used herein, a “knob” refers to at least one amino acid side chain which
25 projects from the interface of a first polypeptide of the multispecific molecule comprising a heavy chain constant domain and is therefore positionable in a compensatory “hole” in the interface with a second polypeptide of the multispecific molecule comprising a heavy chain constant domain so as to stabilize the heteromultimer, and thereby favor heteromultimer formation over homomultimer formation, for example. The knob may exist in the original
30 interface or may be introduced synthetically (e.g. by altering nucleic acid encoding the interface). The preferred import residues for the formation of a knob are generally naturally occurring amino acid residues and are preferably selected from arginine (R), phenylalanine (F), tyrosine (Y) and tryptophan (W). Most preferred are tryptophan and tyrosine. In the

preferred embodiment, the original residue for the formation of the protuberance has a small side chain volume, such as alanine, asparagine, aspartic acid, glycine, serine, threonine or valine.

A “hole” refers to at least one amino acid side chain which is recessed from the interface of a second polypeptide of the multispecific molecule comprising a heavy chain constant domain and therefore accommodates a corresponding knob on the adjacent interfacing surface of a first polypeptide of the multispecific molecule comprising a heavy chain constant domain. The hole may exist in the original interface or may be introduced synthetically (e.g. by altering nucleic acid encoding the interface). The preferred import residues for the formation of a hole are usually naturally occurring amino acid residues and are preferably selected from alanine (A), serine (S), threonine (T) and valine (V). Most preferred are serine, alanine or threonine. In the preferred embodiment, the original residue for the formation of the hole has a large side chain volume, such as tyrosine, arginine, phenylalanine or tryptophan.

In a preferred embodiment, a first CH3 domain is mutated at residue 366, 405 or 407 according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)) to create either a “knob” or a hole” (as described above), and the second CH3 domain that heterodimerizes with the first CH3 domain is mutated at: residue 407 if residue 366 is mutated in the first CH3 domain, residue 394 if residue 405 is mutated in the first CH3 domain, or residue 366 if residue 407 is mutated in the first CH3 domain, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)), to create a “hole” or “knob” complementary to the “knob” or “hole” of the first CH3 domain.

In another preferred embodiment, a first CH3 domain is mutated at residue 366 according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)) to create either a “knob” or a hole” (as described above), and the second CH3 domain that heterodimerizes with the first CH3 domain is mutated at residues 366, 368 and/or 407, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)), to create a “hole” or “knob” complementary to the “knob” or “hole” of the first CH3 domain. In one embodiment, the mutation to the first CH3 domain introduces a tyrosine (Y) residue at position 366. In an

embodiment, the mutation to the first CH3 is T366Y. In one embodiment, the mutation to the first CH3 domain introduces a tryptophan (W) residue at position 366. In an embodiment, the mutation to the first CH3 is T366W. In embodiments, the mutation to the second CH3 domain that heterodimerizes with the first CH3 domain mutated at position 366 (e.g., has a tyrosine (Y) or tryptophan (W) introduced at position 366, e.g., comprises the mutation T366Y or T366W), comprises a mutation at position 366, a mutation at position 368 and a mutation at position 407, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)) In embodiments, the mutation at position 366 introduces a serine (S) residue, the mutation at position 368 introduces an alanine (A), and the mutation at position 407 introduces a valine (V). In embodiments, the mutations comprise T366S, L368A and Y407V. In one embodiment the first CH3 domain of the multispecific molecule comprises the mutation T366Y, and the second CH3 domain that heterodimerizes with the first CH3 domain comprises the mutations T366S, L368A and Y407V, or vice versa. In one embodiment the first CH3 domain of the multispecific molecule comprises the mutation T366W, and the second CH3 domain that heterodimerizes with the first CH3 domain comprises the mutations T366S, L368A and Y407V, or vice versa.

Additional knob in hole mutation pairs suitable for use in any of the multispecific molecules of the present invention are further described in, for example, WO1996/027011, and Merchant et al., Nat. Biotechnol., 16:677-681 (1998), the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

In any of the embodiments described herein, the CH3 domains may be additionally mutated to introduce a pair of cysteine residues. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that the introduction of a pair of cysteine residues capable of forming a disulfide bond provide stability to the heterodimerized multispecific molecule. In embodiments, the first CH3 domain comprises a cysteine at position 354, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)), and the second CH3 domain that heterodimerizes with the first CH3 domain comprises a cysteine at position 349, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)) In embodiments, the first CH3 domain of the multispecific molecule comprises a cysteine at position 354 (e.g., comprises the mutation S354C) and a tyrosine (Y) at position 366 (e.g., comprises the mutation T366Y), and the second CH3 domain that heterodimerizes with the first CH3 domain comprises a

cysteine at position 349 (e.g., comprises the mutation Y349C), a serine at position 366 (e.g., comprises the mutation T366S), an alanine at position 368 (e.g., comprises the mutation L368A), and a valine at position 407 (e.g., comprises the mutation Y407V). In embodiments, the first CH3 domain of the multispecific molecule comprises a cysteine at position 354 (e.g.,
5 comprises the mutation S354C) and a tryptophan (W) at position 366 (e.g., comprises the mutation T366W), and the second CH3 domain that heterodimerizes with the first CH3 domain comprises a cysteine at position 349 (e.g., comprises the mutation Y349C), a serine at position 366 (e.g., comprises the mutation T366S), an alanine at position 368 (e.g., comprises the mutation L368A), and a valine at position 407 (e.g., comprises the mutation Y407V).

10 **IgG Heterodimerization**

In one aspect, heterodimerization of the polypeptide chains (e.g., of the half antibodies) of the multispecific molecule is increased by introducing one or more mutations in a CH3 domain which is derived from the IgG1 antibody class. In an embodiment, the mutations comprise a K409R mutation to one CH3 domain paired with F405L mutation in the
15 second CH3 domain, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)). Additional mutations may also, or alternatively, be at positions 366, 368, 370, 399, 405, 407, and 409 according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda,
20 Md.)). Preferably, heterodimerization of polypeptides comprising such mutations is achieved under reducing conditions, e.g., 10-100 mM 2-MEA (e.g., 25, 50, or 100 mM 2-MEA) for 1-10, e.g., 1.5-5, e.g., 5, hours at 25-37C, e.g., 25C or 37C.

The amino acid replacements described herein are introduced into the CH3 domains using techniques which are well known in the art. Normally the DNA encoding the
25 heavy chain(s) is genetically engineered using the techniques described in Mutagenesis: a Practical Approach. Oligonucleotide-mediated mutagenesis is a preferred method for preparing substitution variants of the DNA encoding the two hybrid heavy chains. This technique is well known in the art as described by Adelman et al., (1983) DNA, 2:183.

The IgG heterodimerization strategy is described in, for example,
30 WO2008/119353, WO2011/131746, and WO2013/060867, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

In any of the embodiments described herein, the CH3 domains may be additionally mutated to introduce a pair of cysteine residues. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that the introduction of a pair of cysteine residues capable of forming a disulfide

bond provide stability to the heterodimerized multispecific molecule. In embodiments, the first CH3 domain comprises a cysteine at position 354, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)), and the second CH3 domain that heterodimerizes with the first CH3 domain comprises a cysteine at position 349, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.))

Polar Bridge

In one aspect, heterodimerization of the polypeptide chains (e.g., of the half antibodies) of the multispecific molecule is increased by introducing mutations based on the “polar-bridging” rational, which is to make residues at the binding interface of the two polypeptide chains to interact with residues of similar (or complimentary) physical property in the heterodimer configuration, while with residues of different physical property in the homodimer configuration. In particular, these mutations are designed so that, in the heterodimer formation, polar residues interact with polar residues, while hydrophobic residues interact with hydrophobic residues. In contrast, in the homodimer formation, residues are mutated so that polar residues interact with hydrophobic residues. The favorable interactions in the heterodimer configuration and the unfavorable interactions in the homodimer configuration work together to make it more likely for CH3 domains to form heterodimers than to form homodimers.

In an exemplary embodiment, the above mutations are generated at one or more positions of residues 364, 368, 399, 405, 409, and 411 of CH3 domain, amino acid numbering according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)).

In one aspect, one or more mutations selected from a group consisting of: Ser364Leu, Thr366Val, Leu368Gln, Asp399Lys, Phe405Ser, Lys409Phe and Thr411Lys are introduced into one of the two CH3 domains. (Ser364Leu: original residue of serine at position 364 is replaced by leucine; Thr366Val: original residue of threonine at position 366 is replaced by valine; Leu368Gln: original residue of leucine at position 368 is replaced by glutamine; Asp399Lys: original residue aspartic acid at position 399 is replaced by lysine; Phe405Ser: original residue phenylalanine at position 405 is replaced by serine; Lys409Phe:

original residue lysine at position 409 is replaced by phenylalanine; Thr411Lys: original residue of threonine at position 411 is replaced by lysine.).

In another aspect, the other CH3 can be introduced with one or more mutations selected from a group consisting of: Tyr407Phe, Lys409Gln and Thr411Asp
 5 (Tyr407Phe: original residue tyrosine at position 407 is replaced by phenylalanine; Lys409Glu: original residue lysine at position 409 is replaced by glutamic acid; Thr411Asp: original residue of threonine at position 411 is replaced by aspartic acid).

In a further aspect, one CH3 domain has one or more mutations selected from a group consisting of: Ser364Leu, Thr366Val, Leu368Gln, Asp399Lys, Phe405Ser,
 10 Lys409Phe and Thr411Lys, while the other CH3 domain has one or more mutations selected from a group consisting of: Tyr407Phe, Lys409Gln and Thr411Asp.

In one exemplary embodiment, the original residue of threonine at position 366 of one CH3 domain is replaced by valine, while the original residue of tyrosine at position 407 of the other CH3 domain is replaced by phenylalanine.

15 In another exemplary embodiment, the original residue of serine at position 364 of one CH3 domain is replaced by leucine, while the original residue of leucine at position 368 of the same CH3 domain is replaced by glutamine.

In yet another exemplary embodiment, the original residue of phenylalanine at position 405 of one CH3 domain is replaced by serine and the original residue of lysine at
 20 position 409 of this CH3 domain is replaced by phenylalanine, while the original residue of lysine at position 409 of the other CH3 domain is replaced by glutamine.

In yet another exemplary embodiment, the original residue of aspartic acid at position 399 of one CH3 domain is replaced by lysine, and the original residue of threonine at position 411 of the same CH3 domain is replaced by lysine, while the original residue of
 25 threonine at position 411 of the other CH3 domain is replaced by aspartic acid.

The amino acid replacements described herein are introduced into the CH3 domains using techniques which are well known in the art. Normally the DNA encoding the heavy chain(s) is genetically engineered using the techniques described in Mutagenesis: a Practical Approach. Oligonucleotide-mediated mutagenesis is a preferred method for

preparing substitution variants of the DNA encoding the two hybrid heavy chains. This technique is well known in the art as described by Adelman et al., (1983) DNA, 2:183.

The polar bridge strategy is described in, for example, WO2006/106905, WO2009/089004 and K.Gunasekaran, et al. (2010) The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 285:19637-19646, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

In any of the embodiments described herein, the CH3 domains may be additionally mutated to introduce a pair of cysteine residues. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that the introduction of a pair of cysteine residues capable of forming a disulfide bond provide stability to the heterodimerized multispecific molecule. In embodiments, the first CH3 domain comprises a cysteine at position 354, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)), and the second CH3 domain that heterodimerizes with the first CH3 domain comprises a cysteine at position 349, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.))

II. Molecules With Variable Region Modifications

Each of the N-terminal VH and VL domains and C-terminal VH and VL domains of the molecule (e.g. antibody or antibody-like molecule) of the present invention comprises hypervariable regions CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 sequences. In certain embodiments, one or more of these CDR sequences have conservative modifications of the amino acid sequences, and wherein the modified molecules retain or have enhanced binding properties as compared to the parent antibodies.

In addition, it has been found that in certain instances it is beneficial to mutate residues within the framework regions to maintain or enhance the antigen binding ability of the antibody (see *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,530,101; 5,585,089; 5,693,762 and 6,180,370 to Queen *et al*). The molecules (e.g. antibodies or antibody-like molecules) of the present invention can be modified by introducing such mutations to its variable region frameworks in order to improve the binding properties.

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

Amino acid sequence variants of the present molecules can be prepared by introducing appropriate nucleotide changes into the encoding DNAs, or by synthesis of the desired variants. Such variants include, for example, deletions from, or insertions or substitutions of, residues within the amino acid sequences of present molecules. Any combination of deletion, insertion, and substitution is made to arrive at the final construct, provided that the final construct possesses the desired antigen-binding characteristics. The amino acid changes also may alter post-translational processes of the molecules, such as changing the number or position of glycosylation sites.

The present application includes variants of the molecules described herein and/or fragments thereof having amino acid conservative modifications in variable regions and/or constant regions.

III. Molecules with an Extended *in vivo* Half-life.

The present molecule can be further modified to have an extended half-life *in vivo*.

A variety of strategies can be used to extend the half life of the molecules of the present invention. For example, by chemical linkage to polyethyleneglycol (PEG), reCODE PEG, antibody scaffold, polysialic acid (PSA), hydroxyethyl starch (HES), albumin-binding ligands, and carbohydrate shields; by genetic fusion to proteins binding to serum proteins, such as albumin, IgG, FcRn, and transferrin; by coupling (genetically or chemically) to other binding moieties that bind to serum proteins, such as nanobodies, Fabs,

DARPin, avimers, affibodies, and anticalins; by genetic fusion to rPEG, albumin, domain of albumin, albumin-binding proteins, and Fc; or by incorporation into nanocarriers, slow release formulations, or medical devices.

The molecules of the present invention having an increased half-life *in vivo* can also be generated introducing one or more amino acid modifications (*i.e.*, substitutions, insertions or deletions) into an IgG constant domain, or FcRn binding fragment thereof (preferably a Fc or hinge Fc domain fragment). See, *e.g.*, International Publication No. WO 98/23289; International Publication No. WO 97/34631; and U.S. Patent No. 6,277,375.

Further, the molecules can be conjugated to albumin in order to make the molecules more stable *in vivo* or have a longer half life *in vivo*. The techniques are well-known in the art, see, *e.g.*, International Publication Nos. WO 93/15199, WO 93/15200, and WO 01/77137; and European Patent No. EP 413,622.

The molecules of the present invention may also be fused to one or more human serum albumin (HSA) polypeptides, or a portion thereof. The use of albumin as a component of an albumin fusion protein as a carrier for various proteins has been suggested in WO 93/15199, WO 93/15200, and EP 413 622. The use of N-terminal fragments of HSA for fusions to polypeptides has also been proposed (EP 399 666). Accordingly, by genetically or chemically fusing or conjugating the molecules to albumin, can stabilize or extend the shelf-life, and/or to retain the molecule's activity for extended periods of time in solution, *in vitro* and/or *in vivo*. Additional methods pertaining to HSA fusions can be found, for example, in WO 2001077137 and WO 200306007, incorporated herein by reference. In a specific embodiment, the expression of the fusion protein is performed in mammalian cell lines, for example, CHO cell lines.

IV. Fc Silencing

Without being bound by theory, in embodiments that incorporate one or more constant domains, *e.g.*, heavy chain constant regions, it may be beneficial to include one or mutations to silence, *e.g.*, ADCC and/or CDC effector function within hFc. Activation of the immune cell occurs preferentially in the presence of crosslinking to the target cell. However, human Fc may bind to high and low affinity FcR gamma receptors. Therefore, crosslinking of receptors (*e.g.* CD3) on the immune cell and subsequent agonism may occur upon binding in the absence of tumor targeting. Additionally, crosslinking of Fc via gamma receptors may

induce antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). Human Fc when complexed at the cell surface can also bind complement proteins and induce complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). Mutations to residues in Fc which reduce or abrogate these interactions may thus limit these effects and focus the impact of the molecules described herein upon the tumor target cell.. In embodiments, one or more, e.g., all, of the heavy chain constant region domains of the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule comprise the DAPA mutation (e.g. D265A and P329A in EU numbering). See e.g., Shields RL, Namenuk AK, Hong K, Meng YG, Rae J, Briggs J, Xie D, Lai J, Stadlen A, Li B, Fox JA, Presta LG. High resolution mapping of the binding site on human IgG1 for Fc gamma RI, Fc gamma RII, Fc gamma RIII, and FcRn and design of IgG1 variants with improved binding to the Fc gamma R. *J Biol Chem.* 2001;276(9):6591-604; U.S. Patent Publication US2015/0320880 A1, the contents of each of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In embodiments, one or more, e.g., all, of the heavy chain constant region domains of the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule comprise the LALA mutation (e.g., L234A and L235A in EU numbering). E.g., Hezareh M, Hessel AJ, Jensen RC, van de Winkel JGJ, Parren PWHI. Effector Function Activities of a Panel of Mutants of a Broadly Neutralizing Antibody against Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1. *Journal of Virology.* 2001;75(24):12161-12168; Shields RL, Namenuk AK, Hong K, Meng YG, Rae J, Briggs J, Xie D, Lai J, Stadlen A, Li B, Fox JA, Presta LG. High resolution mapping of the binding site on human IgG1 for Fc gamma RI, Fc gamma RII, Fc gamma RIII, and FcRn and design of IgG1 variants with improved binding to the Fc gamma R. *J Biol Chem.* 2001;276(9):6591-604, the contents of each of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In embodiments, one or more, e.g., all, of the heavy chain constant region domains of the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule comprise an N279A mutation (according to EU numbering). E.g., Tao MH(1), Morrison SL. Studies of aglycosylated chimeric mouse-human IgG. Role of carbohydrate in the structure and effector functions mediated by the human IgG constant region. *J Immunol.* 1989; 143(8):2595-601; Shields RL, Namenuk AK, Hong K, Meng YG, Rae J, Briggs J, Xie D, Lai J, Stadlen A, Li B, Fox JA, Presta LG. High resolution mapping of the binding site on human IgG1 for Fc gamma RI, Fc gamma RII, Fc gamma RIII, and FcRn and design of IgG1 variants with improved binding to the Fc gamma R. *J Biol Chem.* 2001;276(9):6591-604, the contents of each of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

V. Conjugates

The present invention includes multispecific molecules (e.g. antibodies or antibody-like molecules) or the fragments thereof recombinantly fused or chemically conjugated (including both covalent and non-covalent conjugations) to a heterologous protein or polypeptide (or fragment thereof, preferably to a polypeptide of at least 10, at least 20, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50, at least 60, at least 70, at least 80, at least 90 or at least 100 amino acids) to generate fusion proteins. Methods for fusing or conjugating proteins, polypeptides, or peptides to an antibody or an antibody fragment are known in the art. See, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,336,603, 5,622,929, 5,359,046, 5,349,053, 5,447,851, and 5,112,946; European Patent Nos. EP 307,434 and EP 367,166; International Publication Nos. WO 96/04388 and WO 91/06570; Ashkenazi *et al.*, (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:10535-10539; Zheng *et al.*, (1995) J. Immunol. 154:5590-5600; and Vil *et al.*, (1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:11337- 11341.

Additional fusion proteins may be generated through the techniques of gene-shuffling, motif-shuffling, exon-shuffling, and/or codon-shuffling (collectively referred to as “DNA shuffling”). DNA shuffling may be employed to alter the activities of molecules of the invention or fragments thereof (*e.g.*, molecules or fragments thereof with higher affinities and lower dissociation rates). See, generally, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,605,793, 5,811,238, 5,830,721, 5,834,252, and 5,837,458; Patten *et al.*, (1997) Curr. Opin. Biotechnol. 8:724-33; Harayama, (1998) Trends Biotechnol. 16(2):76-82; Hansson *et al.*, (1999) J. Mol. Biol. 287:265-76; and Lorenzo and Blasco, (1998) Biotechniques 24(2):308- 313 (each of these patents and publications are hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety). The molecules described herein or fragments thereof may be altered by being subjected to random mutagenesis by error-prone PCR, random nucleotide insertion or other methods prior to recombination. A polynucleotide encoding a fragment of the present molecule may be recombined with one or more components, motifs, sections, parts, domains, fragments, etc. of one or more heterologous molecules.

Moreover, the present molecules or fragments thereof can be fused to marker sequences, such as a peptide to facilitate purification. In preferred embodiments, the marker amino acid sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, such as the tag provided in a pQE vector (QIAGEN, Inc., 9259 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, CA, 91311), among others, many of which

are commercially available. As described in Gentz *et al.*, (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:821-824, for instance, hexa-histidine provides for convenient purification of the fusion protein. Other peptide tags useful for purification include, but are not limited to, the hemagglutinin (“HA”) tag, which corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza
 5 hemagglutinin protein (Wilson *et al.*, (1984) Cell 37:767), and the “flag” tag.

In other embodiments, the molecules of the present invention or fragments thereof are conjugated to a diagnostic or detectable agent. Such molecules can be useful for monitoring or prognosing the onset, development, progression and/or severity of a disease or disorder as part of a clinical testing procedure, such as determining the efficacy of a particular
 10 therapy. Such diagnosis and detection can be accomplished by coupling the molecules to detectable substances including, but not limited to, various enzymes, such as, but not limited to, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, beta-galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; prosthetic groups, such as, but not limited to, streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; fluorescent materials, such as, but not limited to, umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate,
 15 rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; luminescent materials, such as, but not limited to, luminol; bioluminescent materials, such as but not limited to, luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin; radioactive materials, such as, but not limited to, iodine (^{131}I , ^{125}I , ^{123}I , and ^{121}I), carbon (^{14}C), sulfur (^{35}S), tritium (^3H), indium (^{115}In , ^{113}In , ^{112}In , and ^{111}In), technetium (^{99}Tc), thallium (^{201}Tl), gallium (^{68}Ga , ^{67}Ga), palladium (^{103}Pd),
 20 molybdenum (^{99}Mo), xenon (^{133}Xe), fluorine (^{18}F), ^{153}Sm , ^{177}Lu , ^{159}Gd , ^{149}Pm , ^{140}La , ^{175}Yb , ^{166}Ho , ^{90}Y , ^{47}Sc , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{142}Pr , ^{105}Rh , ^{97}Ru , ^{68}Ge , ^{57}Co , ^{65}Zn , ^{85}Sr , ^{32}P , ^{153}Gd , ^{169}Yb , ^{51}Cr , ^{54}Mn , ^{75}Se , ^{113}Sn , and ^{117}Te ; and positron emitting metals using various positron emission tomographies, and nonradioactive paramagnetic metal ions.

The present application further encompasses uses of the present molecules or
 25 fragments thereof conjugated to a therapeutic moiety. The molecules of the present invention or fragments thereof may be conjugated to a therapeutic moiety such as a cytotoxin, *e.g.*, a cytostatic or cytotoxic agent, a therapeutic agent or a radioactive metal ion, *e.g.*, alpha-emitters. A cytotoxin or cytotoxic agent includes any agent that is detrimental to cells.

Further, the present molecule or fragment thereof may be conjugated to a
 30 therapeutic moiety or drug moiety that modifies a given biological response. Therapeutic moieties or drug moieties are not to be construed as limited to classical chemical therapeutic agents. For example, the drug moiety may be a protein, peptide, or polypeptide possessing a

desired biological activity. Such proteins may include, for example, a toxin such as abrin, ricin A, pseudomonas exotoxin, cholera toxin, or diphtheria toxin; a protein such as tumor necrosis factor, α -interferon, β -interferon, nerve growth factor, platelet derived growth factor, tissue plasminogen activator, an apoptotic agent, an anti-angiogenic agent; or, a biological
5 response modifier such as, for example, a lymphokine.

In one embodiment, the present molecule, or a fragment thereof, is conjugated to a therapeutic moiety, such as a cytotoxin, a drug (e.g., an immunosuppressant) or a radiotoxin. Such conjugates are referred to herein as “immunoconjugates”.
Immunoconjugates that include one or more cytotoxins are referred to as “immunotoxins.” A
10 cytotoxin or cytotoxic agent includes any agent that is detrimental to (e.g., kills) cells. Examples include taxon, cytochalasin B, gramicidin D, ethidium bromide, emetine, mitomycin, etoposide, tenoposide, vincristine, vinblastine, t. colchicin, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, dihydroxy anthracin dione, mitoxantrone, mithramycin, actinomycin D, 1-dehydrotestosterone, glucocorticoids, procaine, tetracaine, lidocaine, propranolol, and
15 puromycin and analogs or homologs thereof. Therapeutic agents also include, for example, antimetabolites (e.g., methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine, 5-fluorouracil decarbazine), ablating agents (e.g., mechlorethamine, thioepa chloraxnbucil, meiphalan, carmustine (BSNU) and lomustine (CCNU), cyclophosphamide, busulfan, dibromomannitol, streptozotocin, mitomycin C, and cis-dichlorodiamine platinum (II) (DDP)
20 cisplatin, anthracyclines (e.g., daunorubicin (formerly daunomycin) and doxorubicin), antibiotics (e.g., dactinomycin (formerly actinomycin), bleomycin, mithramycin, and anthramycin (AMC)), and anti-mitotic agents (e.g., vincristine and vinblastine). (See e.g., Seattle Genetics US20090304721).

Other examples of therapeutic cytotoxins that can be conjugated to the
25 molecules of the present invention include duocarmycins, calicheamicins, maytansines and auristatins, and derivatives thereof. An example of a calicheamicin antibody conjugate is commercially available (Mylotarg™; Wyeth-Ayerst).

Cytotoxins can be conjugated to the molecules of the invention using linker technology available in the art. Examples of linker types that have been used to conjugate a
30 cytotoxin to an antibody include, but are not limited to, hydrazones, thioethers, esters, disulfides and peptide-containing linkers. A linker can be chosen that is, for example, susceptible to cleavage by low pH within the lysosomal compartment or susceptible to

cleavage by proteases, such as proteases preferentially expressed in tumor tissue such as cathepsins (e.g., cathepsins B, C, D).

For further discussion of types of cytotoxins, linkers and methods for conjugating therapeutic agents to the molecules, see also Saito *et al.*, (2003) *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* 55:199-215; Trail *et al.*, (2003) *Cancer Immunol. Immunother.* 52:328-337; Payne, (2003) *Cancer Cell* 3:207-212; Allen, (2002) *Nat. Rev. Cancer* 2:750-763; Pastan and Kreitman, (2002) *Curr. Opin. Investig. Drugs* 3:1089-1091; Senter and Springer, (2001) *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* 53:247-264.

The molecules of the present invention also can be conjugated to a radioactive isotope to generate cytotoxic radiopharmaceuticals, also referred to as radioimmunoconjugates. Examples of radioactive isotopes that can be conjugated to molecules for use diagnostically or therapeutically include, but are not limited to, iodine¹³¹, indium¹¹¹, yttrium⁹⁰, and lutetium¹⁷⁷. Method for preparing radioimmunconjugates are established in the art. Examples of radioimmunoconjugates are commercially available, including ZevalinTM (DEC Pharmaceuticals) and BexxarTM (Corixa Pharmaceuticals), and similar methods can be used to prepare radioimmunoconjugates using the molecules of the invention. In certain embodiments, the macrocyclic chelator is 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-N,N',N'',N'''-tetraacetic acid (DOTA) which can be attached to the antibody via a linker molecule. Such linker molecules are commonly known in the art and described in Denardo *et al.*, (1998) *Clin Cancer Res.* 4(10):2483-90; Peterson *et al.*, (1999) *Bioconjug. Chem.* 10(4):553-7; and Zimmerman *et al.*, (1999) *Nucl. Med. Biol.* 26(8):943-50, each incorporated by reference in their entireties.

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

in Monoclonal Antibodies For Cancer Detection And Therapy, Baldwin *et al.* (eds.), pp. 303-16 (Academic Press 1985), and Thorpe *et al.*, (1982) Immunol. Rev. 62:119-58.

The molecules may also be attached to solid supports, which are particularly useful for immunoassays or purification of the target antigen. Such solid supports include, but are not limited to, glass, cellulose, polyacrylamide, nylon, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride or polypropylene.

VII. Methods of Making the Molecules of the Present Invention

Where polypeptides of the multispecific molecules of the present invention are crosslinked, these functional linkages can be accomplished using methods known in the art. A variety of coupling or cross-linking agents can be used for covalent conjugation. Examples of cross-linking agents include protein A, carbodiimide, N-succinimidyl-S-acetyl-thioacetate (SATA), 5,5'-dithiobis(2-nitrobenzoic acid) (DTNB), o-phenylenedimaleimide (oPDM), N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (SPDP), and sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl) cyclohexane-l-carboxylate (sulfo-SMCC) (see *e.g.*, Karpovsky *et al.*, (1984) J. Exp. Med. 160:1686; Liu *et al.* (1985) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:8648). Other methods include those described in Paulus (1985) Behring Ins. Mitt. No. 78:118-132; Brennan *et al.*, (1985) Science 229:81-83), and Glennie *et al.*, (1987) J. Immunol. 139: 2367-2375). Conjugating agents are SATA and sulfo-SMCC, both available from Pierce Chemical Co. (Rockford, IL).

Alternatively, the present molecules can be generated recombinantly by introducing DNA constructs encoding the desired molecules into expression vectors and expressing and assembling the desired molecules in the same host cells.

A. Preparing Polypeptide Chains

The first step of producing the present molecules is preparing the half-antibodies or component polypeptides (*i.e.*, the one or more polypeptide chains of the molecules comprising the first and second antigen-binding domains). If the molecules are produced recombinantly, the nucleic acid molecules encoding the first and second half antibodies may be prepared first.

Polypeptides and antibodies and fragments thereof (e.g., half antibodies) can be produced by a variety of techniques, including conventional monoclonal antibody methodology *e.g.*, the standard somatic cell hybridization technique of Kohler and Milstein, (1975) Nature 256: 495. Many techniques for producing monoclonal antibody can be
5 employed *e.g.*, viral or oncogenic transformation of B lymphocytes.

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

10 Chimeric or humanized antibodies used in the present invention can be prepared based on the sequence of a murine monoclonal antibody prepared as described above. DNA encoding the heavy and light chain immunoglobulins can be obtained from the murine hybridoma of interest and engineered to contain non-murine (*e.g.*, human) immunoglobulin sequences using standard molecular biology techniques. For example, to
15 create a chimeric antibody, the murine variable regions can be linked to human constant regions using methods known in the art (see *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567 to Cabilly *et al.*). To create a humanized antibody, the murine CDR regions can be inserted into a human framework using methods known in the art. See *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,539 to Winter, and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,530,101; 5,585,089; 5,693,762 and 6,180,370 to Queen *et al.*

20 In a certain embodiment, the antibody or antibody-like molecules of the invention are human monoclonal antibodies. Such human monoclonal antibodies can be generated using transgenic or transchromosomal mice carrying parts of the human immune system rather than the mouse system. These transgenic and transchromosomal mice include mice referred to herein as HuMAb mice and KM mice, respectively, and are collectively
25 referred to herein as "human Ig mice."

The HuMAb mouse[®] (Medarex, Inc.) contains human immunoglobulin gene miniloci that encode un-rearranged human heavy (μ and γ) and κ light chain immunoglobulin sequences, together with targeted mutations that inactivate the endogenous μ and κ chain loci (see *e.g.*, Lonberg, *et al.*, (1994) Nature 368(6474): 856-859). Accordingly, the mice exhibit
30 reduced expression of mouse IgM or κ , and in response to immunization, the introduced human heavy and light chain transgenes undergo class switching and somatic mutation to generate high affinity human IgG κ monoclonal (Lonberg *et al.*, (1994) *supra*; reviewed in

Lonberg, (1994) Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology 113:49-101; Lonberg and Huszar, (1995) Intern. Rev. Immunol. 13: 65-93, and Harding and Lonberg, (1995) Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 764:536-546). The preparation and use of HuMAb mice, and the genomic modifications carried by such mice, is further described in Taylor *et al.*, (1992) Nucleic Acids Research 20:6287-6295; Chen *et al.*, (1993) International Immunology 5: 647-656; Tuailon *et al.*, (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 94:3720-3724; Choi *et al.*, (1993) Nature Genetics 4:117-123; Chen *et al.*, (1993) EMBO J. 12:821-830; Tuailon *et al.*, (1994) J. Immunol. 152:2912-2920; Taylor *et al.*, (1994) International Immunology 579-591; and Fishwild *et al.*, (1996) Nature Biotechnology 14: 845-851, the contents of all of which are hereby specifically incorporated by reference in their entirety. See further, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,789,650; 5,877,397; 5,661,016; 5,814,318; 5,874,299; and 5,770,429; all to Lonberg and Kay; U.S. Patent No. 5,545,807 to Surani *et al.*; PCT Publication Nos. WO 92103918, WO 93/12227, WO 94/25585, WO 97113852, WO 98/24884 and WO 99/45962, all to Lonberg and Kay; and PCT Publication No. WO 01/14424 to Korman *et al.*

In another embodiment, human antibodies used in the present invention can be raised using a mouse that carries human immunoglobulin sequences on transgenes and transchromosomes such as a mouse that carries a human heavy chain transgene and a human light chain transchromosome. Such mice, referred to herein as "KM mice", are described in detail in PCT Publication WO 02/43478 to Ishida *et al.*

Still further, alternative transgenic animal systems expressing human immunoglobulin genes are available in the art and can be used to raise human antibodies used in the present invention. For example, an alternative transgenic system referred to as the Xenomouse (Abgenix, Inc.) can be used. Such mice are described in, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,939,598; 6,075,181; 6,114,598; 6,150,584 and 6,162,963 to Kucherlapati *et al.*

Moreover, alternative transchromosomal animal systems expressing human immunoglobulin genes are available in the art and can be used to raise the human antibodies used in the invention. For example, mice carrying both a human heavy chain transchromosome and a human light chain transchromosome, referred to as "TC mice" can be used; such mice are described in Tomizuka *et al.*, (2000) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 97:722-727. Furthermore, cows carrying human heavy and light chain transchromosomes have been

described in the art (Kuroiwa *et al.*, (2002) Nature Biotechnology 20:889-894) and can be used to raise human antibodies used in the present application.

Human monoclonal antibodies can also be prepared using phage display methods for screening libraries of human immunoglobulin genes. Such phage display methods for isolating human antibodies are established in the art or described in the examples below. See for example: U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,223,409; 5,403,484; and 5,571,698 to Ladner *et al.*; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,427,908 and 5,580,717 to Dower *et al.*; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,969,108 and 6,172,197 to McCafferty *et al.*; and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,885,793; 6,521,404; 6,544,731; 6,555,313; 6,582,915 and 6,593,081 to Griffiths *et al.*

Human monoclonal antibodies used in the invention can also be prepared using SCID mice into which human immune cells have been reconstituted such that a human antibody response can be generated upon immunization. Such mice are described in, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,476,996 and 5,698,767 to Wilson *et al.*

Methods of making bispecific antibodies are known in the art and discussed in the present application.

B. Methods of Producing Molecules of the Present Invention Recombinantly

In one embodiment, the present application provides a method of producing the one or more polypeptide chains of the multispecific molecule recombinantly, comprising: 1) producing one or more DNA constructs comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding each of the polypeptide chains of the multispecific molecule; 2) introducing said DNA construct(s) into one or more expression vectors; 3) co-transfecting said expression vector(s) in one or more host cells; and 4) expressing and assembling the molecule in a host cell or in solution.

In this respect, the disclosure provides isolated nucleic acid, e.g., one or more polynucleotides, encoding the multispecific molecule described herein, for example a multispecific molecule that includes an anti-CD3 binding domain, e.g., as described herein, and an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as describe herien. In embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid is disposed on a single continuous polynucleotide. In other embodiments, the isolated polynucleotide is disposed on two or more continuous polynucleotides.

In aspects, the nucleic acid includes sequence encoding an anti-CD3 binding domain.

In aspects, the nucleic acid includes SEQ ID NO: 508 and SEQ ID NO: 509.

In aspects, the isolated nucleic acid includes SEQ ID NO: 510.

In aspects, the isolated nucleic acid includes SEQ ID NO: 511.

5 In aspects, the nucleic acid includes sequence encoding an anti-CLL-1 binding domain. In aspects, the isolated nucleic acid includes:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 513 and SEQ ID NO: 514;
- b) SEQ ID NO: 518 and SEQ ID NO: 519;
- c) SEQ ID NO: 523 and SEQ ID NO: 524;
- 10 d) SEQ ID NO: 528 and SEQ ID NO: 529;
- e) SEQ ID NO: 533 and SEQ ID NO: 534;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 538 and SEQ ID NO: 539;
- g) SEQ ID NO: 543 and SEQ ID NO: 544;
- h) SEQ ID NO: 548 and SEQ ID NO: 549; or
- 15 i) SEQ ID NO: 553 and SEQ ID NO: 554.

In aspects, the isolated nucleic acid includes:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 515;
- b) SEQ ID NO: 520;
- c) SEQ ID NO: 525;
- 20 d) SEQ ID NO: 530;
- e) SEQ ID NO: 535;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 540;
- g) SEQ ID NO: 545;
- h) SEQ ID NO: 550; or
- 25 i) SEQ ID NO: 555.

In aspects, the isolated nucleic acid includes:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 516;
- b) SEQ ID NO: 521;
- c) SEQ ID NO: 526;
- 30 d) SEQ ID NO: 531;

- e) SEQ ID NO: 536;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 541;
- g) SEQ ID NO: 546;
- h) SEQ ID NO: 551; or
- 5 i) SEQ ID NO: 556.

In aspects, the isolated nucleic acid includes sequence encoding an anti-CD3 binding domain, for example, as described herein, and sequence encoding an anti-CLL-1 binding domain, for example, as described herein. In aspects, the sequence encoding the anti-CD3 binding domain and the sequence encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain are disposed on
10 separate polynucleotides. In aspects, the sequence encoding the anti-CD3 binding domain and the sequence encoding the anti-CLL-1 binding domain are disposed on a single polynucleotide.

In an exemplary embodiment, the DNA sequences encoding the light chain of the first half antibody, the DNA sequence encoding the heavy chain of the first half antibody,
15 the DNA sequences encoding the light chain of the second half antibody, and the DNA sequence encoding the heavy chain of the second half antibody are placed in separate expression vectors. The expression vectors are then co-transfected into a host cell at a ratio giving rise to optimal assembly. The encoded heavy chains and light chains are expressed in the host cell and assemble into functional molecules.

20 In another exemplary embodiment, the DNA sequences encoding the heavy and light chains of the first half antibody are placed in one expression vector, and the DNA sequences encoding the heavy and light chains of the second half antibody are placed in a second expression vector. The expression vectors may then be co-transfected into a host cell at a ratio giving rise to optimal assembly. The encoded heavy chains and light chains are
25 expressed in the host cell and assemble into functional molecules. Alternatively, the expression vectors may be transfected into different host cell populations, and the multispecific molecule assembled in solution.

Desired mutations on the variable region or the constant region of the molecule described herein, such as, for enhancing hetero-dimerization, can be introduced at
30 this stage as described herein.

The DNA sequences can be produced by de novo solid-phase DNA synthesis or by PCR mutagenesis of an existing sequence (*e.g.*, sequences as described in the Examples below) encoding heavy or light chains of the present molecules. Direct chemical synthesis of nucleic acids can be accomplished by methods known in the art, such as the

5 phosphotriester method of Narang *et al.*, (1979) *Meth. Enzymol.* 68:90; the phosphodiester method of Brown *et al.*, (1979) *Meth. Enzymol.* 68:109; the diethylphosphoramidite method of Beaucage *et al.*, (1981) *Tetra. Lett.*, 22:1859; and the solid support method of U.S. Patent No. 4,458,066. Introducing mutations to a polynucleotide sequence by PCR can be performed as described in, *e.g.*, *PCR Technology: Principles and Applications for DNA*

10 *Amplification*, H.A. Erlich (Ed.), Freeman Press, NY, NY, 1992; *PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications*, Innis *et al.* (Ed.), Academic Press, San Diego, CA, 1990; Mattila *et al.*, (1991) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19:967; and Eckert *et al.*, (1991) *PCR Methods and Applications* 1:17.

Also provided in the invention are expression vectors and host cells for

15 producing the molecules described above. Various expression vectors can be employed to express the polynucleotides encoding chains or binding domains of the molecule. Both viral-based and nonviral expression vectors can be used to produce the antibodies in a mammalian host cell. Nonviral vectors and systems include plasmids, episomal vectors, typically with an expression cassette for expressing a protein or RNA, and human artificial chromosomes (see,

20 *e.g.*, Harrington *et al.*, (1997) *Nat Genet* 15:345). For example, nonviral vectors useful for expression of the polynucleotides and polypeptides in mammalian (*e.g.*, human) cells include pThioHis A, B & C, pcDNA3.1/His, pEBVHis A, B & C, (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA), MPSV vectors, and numerous other vectors known in the art for expressing other proteins. Useful viral vectors include vectors based on retroviruses, adenoviruses, adeno associated

25 viruses, herpes viruses, vectors based on SV40, papilloma virus, HBP Epstein Barr virus, vaccinia virus vectors and Semliki Forest virus (SFV). See, Brent *et al.*, (1995) *supra*; Smith, *Annu. Rev. Microbiol.* 49:807; and Rosenfeld *et al.*, (1992) *Cell* 68:143.

The choice of expression vector depends on the intended host cells in which the vector is to be expressed. Typically, the expression vectors contain a promoter and other

30 regulatory sequences (*e.g.*, enhancers) that are operably linked to the polynucleotides encoding an antibody chain or fragment. In some embodiments, an inducible promoter is employed to prevent expression of inserted sequences except under inducing conditions. Inducible promoters include, *e.g.*, arabinose, lacZ, metallothionein promoter or a heat shock

promoter. Cultures of transformed organisms can be expanded under noninducing conditions without biasing the population for coding sequences whose expression products are better tolerated by the host cells. In addition to promoters, other regulatory elements may also be required or desired for efficient expression of the heavy chains and light chains of the multispecific molecules. These elements typically include an ATG initiation codon and adjacent ribosome binding site or other sequences. In addition, the efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers appropriate to the cell system in use (see, *e.g.*, Scharf *et al.*, (1994) *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 20:125; and Bittner *et al.*, (1987) *Meth. Enzymol.*, 153:516). For example, the SV40 enhancer or CMV enhancer may be used to increase expression in mammalian host cells.

The expression vectors may also provide a secretion signal sequence position to form a fusion protein with polypeptides encoded by inserting the above-described sequences of heavy chain and/or light chain or fragments thereof. More often, the inserted antibody or antibody-like molecule sequences are linked to a signal sequences before inclusion in the vector. Vectors to be used to receive sequences encoding light and heavy chain variable domains sometimes also encode constant regions or parts thereof. Such vectors allow expression of the variable regions as fusion proteins with the constant regions thereby leading to production of intact antibodies or antibody-like molecules or fragments thereof. Typically, such constant regions are human.

The host cells for harboring and expressing the present molecules can be either prokaryotic or eukaryotic. *E. coli* is one prokaryotic host useful for cloning and expressing the polynucleotides of the present invention. Other microbial hosts suitable for use include bacilli, such as *Bacillus subtilis*, and other enterobacteriaceae, such as *Salmonella*, *Serratia*, and various *Pseudomonas* species. In these prokaryotic hosts, one can also make expression vectors, which typically contain expression control sequences compatible with the host cell (*e.g.*, an origin of replication). In addition, any number of a variety of well-known promoters will be present, such as the lactose promoter system, a tryptophan (*trp*) promoter system, a beta-lactamase promoter system, or a promoter system from phage lambda. The promoters typically control expression, optionally with an operator sequence, and have ribosome binding site sequences and the like, for initiating and completing transcription and translation. Other microbes, such as yeast, can also be employed to express the antibody of the invention. Insect cells in combination with baculovirus vectors can also be used.

In some preferred embodiments, mammalian host cells are used to express and produce the molecules of the present invention. For example, they can be either a hybridoma cell line expressing endogenous immunoglobulin genes (*e.g.*, the 1D6.C9 myeloma hybridoma clone as described in the Examples) or a mammalian cell line harboring an exogenous expression vector (*e.g.*, the SP2/0 myeloma cells exemplified below). These include any normal mortal or normal or abnormal immortal animal or human cell. For example, a number of suitable host cell lines capable of secreting intact immunoglobulins have been developed including the CHO cell lines, various Cos cell lines, HeLa cells, myeloma cell lines, transformed B-cells and hybridomas. The use of mammalian tissue cell culture to express polypeptides is discussed generally in, *e.g.*, Winnacker, FROM GENES TO CLONES, VCH Publishers, N.Y., N.Y., 1987. Expression vectors for mammalian host cells can include expression control sequences, such as an origin of replication, a promoter, and an enhancer (see, *e.g.*, Queen *et al.*, (1986) Immunol. Rev. 89:49-68), and necessary processing information sites, such as ribosome binding sites, RNA splice sites, polyadenylation sites, and transcriptional terminator sequences. These expression vectors usually contain promoters derived from mammalian genes or from mammalian viruses. Suitable promoters may be constitutive, cell type-specific, stage-specific, and/or modulatable or regulatable. Useful promoters include, but are not limited to, the metallothionein promoter, the constitutive adenovirus major late promoter, the dexamethasone-inducible MMTV promoter, the SV40 promoter, the MRP polIII promoter, the constitutive MPSV promoter, the tetracycline-inducible CMV promoter (such as the human immediate-early CMV promoter), the constitutive CMV promoter, and promoter-enhancer combinations known in the art.

Methods for introducing expression vectors containing the polynucleotide sequences of interest vary depending on the type of cellular host. For example, calcium chloride transfection is commonly utilized for prokaryotic cells, whereas calcium phosphate treatment or electroporation may be used for other cellular hosts. (See generally Sambrook, *et al.*, supra). Other methods include, *e.g.*, electroporation, calcium phosphate treatment, liposome-mediated transformation, injection and microinjection, ballistic methods, virosomes, immunoliposomes, polycation:nucleic acid conjugates, naked DNA, artificial virions, fusion to the herpes virus structural protein VP22 (Elliot and O'Hare, (1997) Cell 88:223), agent-enhanced uptake of DNA, and ex vivo transduction. For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression will often be desired. For example,

cell lines which stably express antibody chains or binding fragments can be prepared using expression vectors of the invention which contain viral origins of replication or endogenous expression elements and a selectable marker gene. Following the introduction of the vector, cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media before they are switched to selective media. The purpose of the selectable marker is to confer resistance to selection, and its presence allows growth of cells which successfully express the introduced sequences in selective media. Resistant, stably transfected cells can be proliferated using tissue culture techniques appropriate to the cell type.

The present molecule preferably is generally recovered from the culture medium as a secreted polypeptide, although it also may be recovered from host cell lysate when directly produced without a secretory signal. If the molecule is membrane-bound, it can be released from the membrane using a suitable detergent solution (e.g. Triton-X 100).

When the molecule is produced in a recombinant cell other than one of human origin, it is completely free of proteins or polypeptides of human origin. However, it is necessary to purify the molecule from recombinant cell proteins or polypeptides to obtain preparations that are substantially homogeneous as to heteromultimer. As a first step, the culture medium or lysate is normally centrifuged to remove particulate cell debris. The produced molecules can be conveniently purified by hydroxylapatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, or affinity chromatography, with affinity chromatography being the preferred purification technique. Other techniques for protein purification such as fractionation on an ion-exchange column, ethanol precipitation, reverse phase HPLC, chromatography on silica, chromatography on heparin Sepharose, chromatography on an anion or cation exchange resin (such as a polyaspartic acid column), chromatofocusing, SDS-PAGE, and ammonium sulfate precipitation are also available.

XI. Use of the Molecules of the Present Invention

A. Diagnostic and Therapeutic Use

Depending on the antigens that are recognized by the molecules of the present invention, the present molecules have many diagnostic and therapeutic applications. For instance, they can be used for enzyme immunoassay, with N-terminal arms binding a specific epitope on the enzyme and C-terminal arms binding the immobilizing matrix. The enzyme immunoassay using antibody-like molecules is discussed by Nolan *et al.* (Nolan *et al.*, (1990)

Biochem. Biophys. Acta. 1040:1-11). The multispecific molecules can also be used for diagnosis of various diseases such as cancer (Songsivilai *et al.*, (1990) Clin. Exp. Immunol. 79:315). In particular, one antigen binding domain of the molecule can bind a cancer antigen and the other binding site can bind a detectable marker described herein, for example, a
5 chelator which tightly binds a radionuclide. (Le Doussal *et al.*, (1992) Int. J. Cancer Suppl. 7:58-62 and Le Doussal *et al.*, (1993) J. Nucl. Med. 34:1662-1671; Stickney *et al.*, (1995) Cancer Res. 51:6650-6655).

The present molecules find therapeutic uses for treating various human diseases, for example, cancer, autoimmune diseases, and infectious diseases, etc.

10 For instance, with at least one antigen binding domain binding a tumor target or a pathogen target and at least a second antigen binding domain binding an antigen of an immune effector cell, e.g., a T cell or NK cell, the present molecules are capable of killing tumor cells or pathogens by using the patient's immune defense system using the approach discussed in Segal *et al.*, Chem. Immunol. 47:179 (1989) and Segal *et al.*, Biologic Therapy
15 of Cancer 2(4) DeVita *et al.* eds. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia (1992) p. 1.

Similarly, the present molecules can also mediate killing by T cells, for example by linking the CD3 complex on T cells to a tumor-associated antigen.

The present molecules may also be used as fibrinolytic agents or vaccine adjuvants. Furthermore, the antibodies or antibody-like molecules may be used in the
20 treatment of infectious diseases (e.g. for targeting of effector cells to virally infected cells such as HIV or influenza virus or protozoa such as *Toxoplasma gondii*), used to deliver immunotoxins to tumor cells, or target immune complexes to cell surface receptors (Romet-Lemonne, Fanger and Segal Eds., Lienhart (1991) p. 249.). The present molecules may also be used to deliver immunotoxin to tumor cells.

25

B. Pharmaceutical Compositions

To prepare pharmaceutical or sterile compositions including the molecule of the present invention, the molecule is mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

Formulations of therapeutic and diagnostic agents can be prepared by mixing with physiologically acceptable carriers, excipients, or stabilizers in the form of, e.g., lyophilized powders, slurries, aqueous solutions, lotions, or suspensions (see, e.g., Hardman, *et al.* (2001) Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, McGraw-Hill, New York, N.Y.; Gennaro (2000) Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, Lippincott, Williams, and Wilkins, New York, N.Y.; Avis, *et al.* (eds.) (1993) Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Oral Medications, Marcel Dekker, NY; Lieberman, *et al.* (eds.) (1990) Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Tablets, Marcel Dekker, NY; Lieberman, *et al.* (eds.) (1990) Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Disperse Systems, Marcel Dekker, NY; Weiner and Kotkoskie (2000) Excipient Toxicity and Safety, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y.).

Selecting an administration regimen for a therapeutic depends on several factors, including the serum or tissue turnover rate of the entity, the level of symptoms, the immunogenicity of the entity, and the accessibility of the target cells in the biological matrix. In certain embodiments, an administration regimen maximizes the amount of therapeutic delivered to the patient consistent with an acceptable level of side effects. Accordingly, the amount of biologic delivered depends in part on the particular entity and the severity of the condition being treated. Guidance in selecting appropriate doses of antibodies, cytokines, and small molecules are available (see, e.g., Wawrzynczak (1996) Antibody Therapy, Bios Scientific Pub. Ltd, Oxfordshire, UK; Kresina (ed.) (1991) Monoclonal Antibodies, Cytokines and Arthritis, Marcel Dekker, New York, N.Y.; Bach (ed.) (1993) Monoclonal Antibodies and Peptide Therapy in Autoimmune Diseases, Marcel Dekker, New York, N.Y.; Baert, *et al.* (2003) New Engl. J. Med. 348:601-608; Milgrom, *et al.* (1999) New Engl. J. Med. 341:1966-1973; Slamon, *et al.* (2001) New Engl. J. Med. 344:783-792; Beniaminovitz, *et al.* (2000) New Engl. J. Med. 342:613-619; Ghosh, *et al.* (2003) New Engl. J. Med. 348:24-32; Lipsky, *et al.* (2000) New Engl. J. Med. 343:1594-1602).

Determination of the appropriate dose is made by the clinician, e.g., using parameters or factors known or suspected in the art to affect treatment or predicted to affect treatment. Generally, the dose begins with an amount somewhat less than the optimum dose and it is increased by small increments thereafter until the desired or optimum effect is achieved relative to any negative side effects. Important diagnostic measures include those of symptoms of, e.g., the inflammation or level of inflammatory cytokines produced.

Actual dosage levels of the active ingredients in the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be varied so as to obtain an amount of the active ingredient which is effective to achieve the desired therapeutic response for a particular patient, composition, and mode of administration, without being toxic to the patient. The
5 selected dosage level will depend upon a variety of pharmacokinetic factors including the activity of the particular compositions of the present invention employed, or the ester, salt or amide thereof, the route of administration, the time of administration, the rate of excretion of the particular compound being employed, the duration of the treatment, other drugs, compounds and/or materials used in combination with the particular compositions employed,
10 the age, sex, weight, condition, general health and prior medical history of the patient being treated, and like factors known in the medical arts.

Compositions comprising the molecules or fragments thereof of the present application can be provided by continuous infusion, or by doses at intervals of, e.g., one day, one week, or 1-7 times per week. Doses may be provided intravenously, subcutaneously,
15 topically, orally, nasally, rectally, intramuscular, intracerebrally, or by inhalation. A specific dose protocol is one involving the maximal dose or dose frequency that avoids significant undesirable side effects. A total weekly dose may be at least 0.05 µg/kg body weight, at least 0.2 µg/kg, at least 0.5 µg/kg, at least 1 µg/kg, at least 10 µg/kg, at least 100 µg/kg, at least 0.2 mg/kg, at least 1.0 mg/kg, at least 2.0 mg/kg, at least 10 mg/kg, at least 25 mg/kg, or at least
20 50 mg/kg (see, e.g., Yang, *et al.* (2003) *New Engl. J. Med.* 349:427-434; Herold, *et al.* (2002) *New Engl. J. Med.* 346:1692-1698; Liu, *et al.* (1999) *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psych.* 67:451-456; Portielji, *et al.* (2003) *Cancer Immunol. Immunother.* 52:133-144). The desired dose of the molecules or fragments thereof is about the same as for an antibody or polypeptide, on a moles/kg body weight basis. The desired plasma concentration of the molecules or fragments
25 thereof is about, on a moles/kg body weight basis. The dose may be at least 15 µg at least 20 µg, at least 25 µg, at least 30 µg, at least 35 µg, at least 40 µg, at least 45 µg, at least 50 µg, at least 55 µg, at least 60 µg, at least 65 µg, at least 70 µg, at least 75 µg, at least 80 µg, at least 85 µg, at least 90 µg, at least 95 µg, or at least 100 µg. The doses administered to a subject may number at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, or more.

30 For the molecules or fragments thereof of the invention, the dosage administered to a patient may be 0.0001 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg of the patient's body weight. The dosage may be between 0.0001 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg,

0.0001 mg/kg and 5 mg/kg, 0.0001 and 2 mg/kg, 0.0001 and 1 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg and 0.75 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg and 0.5 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg to 0.25 mg/kg, 0.0001 to 0.15 mg/kg, 0.0001 to 0.10 mg/kg, 0.001 to 0.5 mg/kg, 0.01 to 0.25 mg/kg or 0.01 to 0.10 mg/kg of the patient's body weight.

5 The dosage of the molecules or fragments thereof of the present application may be calculated using the patient's weight in kilograms (kg) multiplied by the dose to be administered in mg/kg. The dosage of the molecules or fragments thereof, of the present application may be 150 µg/kg or less, 125 µg/kg or less, 100 µg/kg or less, 95 µg/kg or less, 90 µg/kg or less, 85 µg/kg or less, 80 µg/kg or less, 75 µg/kg or less, 70 µg/kg or less, 65
10 µg/kg or less, 60 µg/kg or less, 55 µg/kg or less, 50 µg/kg or less, 45 µg/kg or less, 40 µg/kg or less, 35 µg/kg or less, 30 µg/kg or less, 25 µg/kg or less, 20 µg/kg or less, 15 µg/kg or less, 10 µg/kg or less, 5 µg/kg or less, 2.5 µg/kg or less, 2 µg/kg or less, 1.5 µg/kg or less, 1 µg/kg or less, 0.5 µg/kg or less, or 0.5 µg/kg or less of a patient's body weight.

 Unit dose of the molecules or fragments thereof of the present application may
15 be 0.1 mg to 20 mg, 0.1 mg to 15 mg, 0.1 mg to 12 mg, 0.1 mg to 10 mg, 0.1 mg to 8 mg, 0.1 mg to 7 mg, 0.1 mg to 5 mg, 0.1 to 2.5 mg, 0.25 mg to 20 mg, 0.25 to 15 mg, 0.25 to 12 mg, 0.25 to 10 mg, 0.25 to 8 mg, 0.25 mg to 7 mg, 0.25 mg to 5 mg, 0.5 mg to 2.5 mg, 1 mg to 20 mg, 1 mg to 15 mg, 1 mg to 12 mg, 1 mg to 10 mg, 1 mg to 8 mg, 1 mg to 7 mg, 1 mg to 5 mg, or 1 mg to 2.5 mg.

20 The dosage of the molecules or fragments thereof of the present application may achieve a serum titer of at least 0.1 µg/ml, at least 0.5 µg/ml, at least 1 µg/ml, at least 2 µg/ml, at least 5 µg/ml, at least 6 µg/ml, at least 10 µg/ml, at least 15 µg/ml, at least 20 µg/ml, at least 25 µg/ml, at least 50 µg/ml, at least 100 µg/ml, at least 125 µg/ml, at least 150 µg/ml, at least 175 µg/ml, at least 200 µg/ml, at least 225 µg/ml, at least 250 µg/ml, at least
25 275 µg/ml, at least 300 µg/ml, at least 325 µg/ml, at least 350 µg/ml, at least 375 µg/ml, or at least 400 µg/ml in a subject. Alternatively, the dosage of the molecule or fragments thereof, of the present application may achieve a serum titer of at least 0.1 µg/ml, at least 0.5 µg/ml, at least 1 µg/ml, at least, 2 µg/ml, at least 5 µg/ml, at least 6 µg/ml, at least 10 µg/ml, at least 15 µg/ml, at least 20 µg /ml, at least 25 µg/ml, at least 50 µg/ml, at least 100 µg/ml, at least
30 125 µg/ml, at least 150 µg/ml, at least 175 µg/ml, at least 200 µg/ml, at least 225 µg/ml, at

least 250 µg/ml, at least 275 µg/ml, at least 300 µg/ml, at least 325 µg/ml, at least 350 µg/ml, at least 375 µg/ml, or at least 400 µg/ml in the subject.

Doses of the molecules or fragments thereof of the application may be repeated and the administrations may be separated by at least 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, 5 days,
5 10 days, 15 days, 30 days, 45 days, 2 months, 75 days, 3 months, or at least 6 months.

An effective amount for a particular patient may vary depending on factors such as the condition being treated, the overall health of the patient, the method route and dose of administration and the severity of side effects (see, e.g., Maynard, *et al.* (1996) A Handbook of SOPs for Good Clinical Practice, Interpharm Press, Boca Raton, Fla.; Dent
10 (2001) Good Laboratory and Good Clinical Practice, Urch Publ., London, UK).

The route of administration may be by, e.g., topical or cutaneous application, injection or infusion by intravenous, intraperitoneal, intracerebral, intramuscular, intraocular, intraarterial, intracerebrospinal, intralesional, or by sustained release systems or an implant (see, e.g., Sidman *et al.* (1983) Biopolymers 22:547-556; Langer, *et al.* (1981) J. Biomed.
15 Mater. Res. 15:167-277; Langer (1982) Chem. Tech. 12:98-105; Epstein, *et al.* (1985) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:3688-3692; Hwang, *et al.* (1980) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:4030-4034; U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,350,466 and 6,316,024). Where necessary, the composition may also include a solubilizing agent and a local anesthetic such as lidocaine to ease pain at the site of the injection. In addition, pulmonary administration can also be employed, e.g., by
20 use of an inhaler or nebulizer, and formulation with an aerosolizing agent. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,019,968, 5,985,320, 5,985,309, 5,934,272, 5,874,064, 5,855,913, 5,290,540, and 4,880,078; and PCT Publication Nos. WO 92/19244, WO 97/32572, WO 97/44013, WO 98/31346, and WO 99/66903, each of which is incorporated herein by reference their entirety.

A composition of the present invention may also be administered via one or
25 more routes of administration using one or more of a variety of methods known in the art. As will be appreciated by the skilled artisan, the route and/or mode of administration will vary depending upon the desired results. Selected routes of administration for molecules or fragments thereof of the invention include intravenous, intramuscular, intradermal, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, spinal or other eral routes of administration, for example by
30 injection or infusion. eral administration may represent modes of administration other than enteral and topical administration, usually by injection, and includes, without limitation,

intravenous, intramuscular, intraarterial, intrathecal, intracapsular, intraorbital, intracardiac, intradermal, intraperitoneal, transtracheal, subcutaneous, subcuticular, intraarticular, subcapsular, subarachnoid, intraspinal, epidural and intrasternal injection and infusion. Alternatively, a composition of the present application can be administered via a non-eral
5 route, such as a topical, epidermal or mucosal route of administration, for example, intranasally, orally, vaginally, rectally, sublingually or topically. In one embodiment, the molecules or fragments thereof of the invention is administered by infusion. In another embodiment, the multispecific epitope binding protein of the invention is administered subcutaneously.

10 If the molecules or fragments thereof of the invention are administered in a controlled release or sustained release system, a pump may be used to achieve controlled or sustained release (see Langer, *supra*; Sefton, 1987, CRC Crit. Ref Biomed. Eng. 14:20; Buchwald *et al.*, 1980, Surgery 88:507; Saudek *et al.*, 1989, N. Engl. J. Med. 321:574). Polymeric materials can be used to achieve controlled or sustained release of the therapies of
15 the invention (see e.g., Medical Applications of Controlled Release, Langer and Wise (eds.), CRC Pres., Boca Raton, Fla. (1974); Controlled Drug Bioavailability, Drug Product Design and Performance, Smolen and Ball (eds.), Wiley, New York (1984); Ranger and Peppas, 1983, J., Macromol. Sci. Rev. Macromol. Chem. 23:61; see also Levy *et al.*, 1985, Science 228:190; During *et al.*, 1989, Ann. Neurol. 25:351; Howard *et al.*, 1989, J. Neurosurg. 7
20 1:105); U.S. Pat. No. 5,679,377; U.S. Pat. No. 5,916,597; U.S. Pat. No. 5,912,015; U.S. Pat. No. 5,989,463; U.S. Pat. No. 5,128,326; PCT Publication No. WO 99/15154; and PCT Publication No. WO 99/20253. Examples of polymers used in sustained release formulations include, but are not limited to, poly(2-hydroxy ethyl methacrylate), poly(methyl methacrylate), poly(acrylic acid), poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate), poly(methacrylic acid),
25 polyglycolides (PLG), polyanhydrides, poly(N-vinyl pyrrolidone), poly(vinyl alcohol), polyacrylamide, poly(ethylene glycol), polylactides (PLA), poly(lactide-co-glycolides) (PLGA), and polyorthoesters. In one embodiment, the polymer used in a sustained release formulation is inert, free of leachable impurities, stable on storage, sterile, and biodegradable. A controlled or sustained release system can be placed in proximity of the prophylactic or
30 therapeutic target, thus requiring only a fraction of the systemic dose (see, e.g., Goodson, in Medical Applications of Controlled Release, *supra*, vol. 2, pp. 115-138 (1984)).

Controlled release systems are discussed in the review by Langer (1990, Science 249:1527-1533). Any technique known to one of skill in the art can be used to

produce sustained release formulations comprising one or more molecules or fragments thereof of the present application. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,526,938, PCT publication WO 91/05548, PCT publication WO 96/20698, Ning *et al.*, 1996, "Intratumoral Radioimmunotherapy of a Human Colon Cancer Xenograft Using a Sustained-Release Gel,"
5 Radiotherapy & Oncology 39:179-189, Song *et al.*, 1995, "Antibody Mediated Lung Targeting of Long-Circulating Emulsions," PDA Journal of Pharmaceutical Science & Technology 50:372-397, Cleek *et al.*, 1997, "Biodegradable Polymeric Carriers for a bFGF Antibody for Cardiovascular Application," Pro. Int'l. Symp. Control. Rel. Bioact. Mater. 24:853-854, and Lam *et al.*, 1997, "Microencapsulation of Recombinant Humanized
10 Monoclonal Antibody for Local Delivery," Proc. Int'l. Symp. Control Rel. Bioact. Mater. 24:759-760, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

If the molecules or fragments thereof of the invention are administered topically, they can be formulated in the form of an ointment, cream, transdermal patch, lotion, gel, shampoo, spray, aerosol, solution, emulsion, or other form well-known to one of
15 skill in the art. See, e.g., Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences and Introduction to Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, 19th ed., Mack Pub. Co., Easton, Pa. (1995). For non-sprayable topical dosage forms, viscous to semi-solid or solid forms comprising a carrier or one or more excipients compatible with topical application and having a dynamic viscosity, in some instances, greater than water are typically employed. Suitable formulations include,
20 without limitation, solutions, suspensions, emulsions, creams, ointments, powders, liniments, salves, and the like, which are, if desired, sterilized or mixed with auxiliary agents (e.g., preservatives, stabilizers, wetting agents, buffers, or salts) for influencing various properties, such as, for example, osmotic pressure. Other suitable topical dosage forms include
25 sprayable aerosol preparations wherein the active ingredient, in some instances, in combination with a solid or liquid inert carrier, is packaged in a mixture with a pressurized volatile (e.g., a gaseous propellant, such as freon) or in a squeeze bottle. Moisturizers or humectants can also be added to pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms if desired. Examples of such additional ingredients are well-known in the art.

If the compositions comprising the molecules or fragments thereof are
30 administered intranasally, it can be formulated in an aerosol form, spray, mist or in the form of drops. In particular, prophylactic or therapeutic agents for use according to the present invention can be conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation from pressurized packs or a nebuliser, with the use of a suitable propellant (e.g.,

dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas). In the case of a pressurized aerosol the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges (composed of, e.g., gelatin) for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix
5 of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

Methods for co-administration or treatment with a second therapeutic agent, e.g., a cytokine, steroid, chemotherapeutic agent, antibiotic, or radiation, are known in the art (see, e.g., Hardman, *et al.* (eds.) (2001) Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 10^{sup}.th ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, N.Y.; Poole and Peterson (eds.)
10 (2001) Pharmacotherapeutics for Advanced Practice: A Practical Approach, Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, Phila., Pa.; Chabner and Longo (eds.) (2001) Cancer Chemotherapy and Biotherapy, Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, Phila., Pa.). An effective amount of therapeutic may decrease the symptoms by at least 10%; by at least 20%; at least about 30%; at least 40%, or at least 50%.

Additional therapies (e.g., prophylactic or therapeutic agents), which can be administered in combination with the molecules or fragments thereof of the present application may be administered less than 5 minutes apart, less than 30 minutes apart, 1 hour apart, at about 1 hour apart, at about 1 to about 2 hours apart, at about 2 hours to about 3 hours apart, at about 3 hours to about 4 hours apart, at about 4 hours to about 5 hours apart, at
20 about 5 hours to about 6 hours apart, at about 6 hours to about 7 hours apart, at about 7 hours to about 8 hours apart, at about 8 hours to about 9 hours apart, at about 9 hours to about 10 hours apart, at about 10 hours to about 11 hours apart, at about 11 hours to about 12 hours apart, at about 12 hours to 18 hours apart, 18 hours to 24 hours apart, 24 hours to 36 hours apart, 36 hours to 48 hours apart, 48 hours to 52 hours apart, 52 hours to 60 hours apart, 60
25 hours to 72 hours apart, 72 hours to 84 hours apart, 84 hours to 96 hours apart, or 96 hours to 120 hours apart from the molecules or fragments thereof of the invention. The two or more therapies may be administered within one same patient visit.

The molecules or fragments thereof of the invention and the other therapies may be cyclically administered. Cycling therapy involves the administration of a first
30 therapy (e.g., a first prophylactic or therapeutic agent) for a period of time, followed by the administration of a second therapy (e.g., a second prophylactic or therapeutic agent) for a period of time, optionally, followed by the administration of a third therapy (e.g.,

prophylactic or therapeutic agent) for a period of time and so forth, and repeating this sequential administration, i.e., the cycle in order to reduce the development of resistance to one of the therapies, to avoid or reduce the side effects of one of the therapies, and/or to improve the efficacy of the therapies.

5 In certain embodiments, the molecules or fragments thereof of the invention can be formulated to ensure proper distribution in vivo. For example, the blood-brain barrier (BBB) excludes many highly hydrophilic compounds. To ensure that the therapeutic compounds of the invention cross the BBB (if desired), they can be formulated, for example, in liposomes. For methods of manufacturing liposomes, see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,522,811;
10 5,374,548; and 5,399,331. The liposomes may comprise one or more moieties which are selectively transported into specific cells or organs, thus enhance targeted drug delivery (see, e.g., V. V. Ranade (1989) *J. Clin. Pharmacol.* 29:685). Exemplary targeting moieties include folate or biotin (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,416,016 to Low et al); mannosides (Umezawa *et al.*, (1988) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 153:1038); antibodies (P. G. Bloeman *et al.* (1995) *FEBS Lett.* 357:140; M. Owais *et al.* (1995) *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 39:180);
15 surfactant protein A receptor (Briscoe *et al.* (1995) *Am. J. Physiol.* 1233:134); p 120 (Schreier *et al* (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:9090); see also K. Keinanen; M. L. Laukkanen (1994) *FEBS Lett.* 346:123; J. J. Killion; I. J. Fidler (1994) *Immunomethods* 4:273.

 The present application provides protocols for the administration of
20 pharmaceutical composition comprising molecules or fragments thereof of the present application alone or in combination with other therapies to a subject in need thereof. The therapies (e.g., prophylactic or therapeutic agents) of the combination therapies of the present invention can be administered concomitantly or sequentially to a subject. The therapy (e.g., prophylactic or therapeutic agents) of the combination therapies of the present invention can
25 also be cyclically administered. Cycling therapy involves the administration of a first therapy (e.g., a first prophylactic or therapeutic agent) for a period of time, followed by the administration of a second therapy (e.g., a second prophylactic or therapeutic agent) for a period of time and repeating this sequential administration, i.e., the cycle, in order to reduce the development of resistance to one of the therapies (e.g., agents) to avoid or reduce the side
30 effects of one of the therapies (e.g., agents), and/or to improve, the efficacy of the therapies.

 The therapies (e.g., prophylactic or therapeutic agents) of the combination therapies of the invention can be administered to a subject concurrently. The term

"concurrently" is not limited to the administration of therapies (e.g., prophylactic or therapeutic agents) at exactly the same time, but rather it is meant that a pharmaceutical composition comprising molecules or fragments thereof of the present application are administered to a subject in a sequence and within a time interval such that the molecules of the invention can act together with the other therapy(ies) to provide an increased benefit than if they were administered otherwise. For example, each therapy may be administered to a subject at the same time or sequentially in any order at different points in time; however, if not administered at the same time, they should be administered sufficiently close in time so as to provide the desired therapeutic or prophylactic effect. Each therapy can be administered to a subject separately, in any appropriate form and by any suitable route. In various embodiments, the therapies (e.g., prophylactic or therapeutic agents) are administered to a subject less than 15 minutes, less than 30 minutes, less than 1 hour apart, at about 1 hour apart, at about 1 hour to about 2 hours apart, at about 2 hours to about 3 hours apart, at about 3 hours to about 4 hours apart, at about 4 hours to about 5 hours apart, at about 5 hours to about 6 hours apart, at about 6 hours to about 7 hours apart, at about 7 hours to about 8 hours apart, at about 8 hours to about 9 hours apart, at about 9 hours to about 10 hours apart, at about 10 hours to about 11 hours apart, at about 11 hours to about 12 hours apart, 24 hours apart, 48 hours apart, 72 hours apart, or 1 week apart. In other embodiments, two or more therapies (e.g., prophylactic or therapeutic agents) are administered to a within the same patient visit.

The prophylactic or therapeutic agents of the combination therapies can be administered to a subject in the same pharmaceutical composition. Alternatively, the prophylactic or therapeutic agents of the combination therapies can be administered concurrently to a subject in separate pharmaceutical compositions. The prophylactic or therapeutic agents may be administered to a subject by the same or different routes of administration.

Where a series of doses are administered, these may, for example, be administered approximately every week, approximately every 2 weeks, approximately every 3 weeks, or approximately every 4 weeks, but preferably approximately every 3 weeks. The doses may, for example, continue to be administered until disease progression, adverse event, or other time as determined by the physician. For example, from about two, three, or four, up to about 17 or more fixed doses may be administered.

Aside from the multispecific molecule and antimetabolite chemotherapeutic agent, other therapeutic regimens may be combined therewith. For example, a second (third, fourth, etc) chemotherapeutic agent(s) may be administered, wherein the second chemotherapeutic agent is either another, different antimetabolite chemotherapeutic agent, or
5 a chemotherapeutic agent that is not an antimetabolite. For example, the second chemotherapeutic agent may be a taxane (such as paclitaxel or docetaxel), capecitabine, or platinum-based chemotherapeutic agent (such as carboplatin, cisplatin, or oxaliplatin), anthracycline (such as doxorubicin, including, liposomal doxorubicin), topotecan, pemetrexed, vinca alkaloid (such as vinorelbine), and TLK 286. "Cocktails" of different
10 chemotherapeutic agents may be administered.

In addition to the above therapeutic regimes, the patient may be subjected to surgical removal of cancer cells and/or radiation therapy.

C. Therapeutic Application to CLL-1 Associated Diseases and/or Disorders

The present invention provides, among other things, compositions and methods for
15 treating cancer. In one aspect, the cancer is a hematologic cancer including but is not limited to leukemia (such as acute myelogenous leukemia (AML), chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic lymphoid leukemia, acute lymphoblastic B-cell leukemia (B-cell acute lymphoid leukemia, BALL), acute lymphoblastic T-cell leukemia (T-cell acute lymphoid leukemia (TALL), B-cell prolymphocytic leukemia, plasma cell
20 myeloma, and myelodysplastic syndrome) and malignant lymphoproliferative conditions, including lymphoma (such as multiple myeloma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, and small cell- and large cell-follicular lymphoma).

In one aspect, the invention provides methods for treating a disease associated with CLL-1 expression. In one aspect, the invention provides methods for treating a disease
25 wherein part of the tumor is negative for CLL-1 and part of the tumor is positive for CLL-1. For example, the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, of the invention is useful for treating subjects that have undergone treatment for a disease associated with elevated expression of CLL-1, wherein the subject that has undergone treatment for elevated levels of CLL-1 exhibits a disease
30 associated with elevated levels of CLL-1. In embodiments, the multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, of the invention is useful for treating subjects that have undergone treatment for a disease associated

with expression of CLL-1, wherein the subject that has undergone treatment related to expression of CLL-1 exhibits a disease associated with expression of CLL-1.

In one embodiment, the invention provides methods for treating a disease wherein CLL-1 is expressed on both normal cells and cancers cells, but is expressed at lower levels on normal cells. In one embodiment, the method further comprises selecting a multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, of the invention that binds with an affinity that allows the CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, to bind and mediate the killing of the cancer cells expressing CLL-1 but less than 30%, 25%, 20%, 15%, 10%, 5% or less of the normal cells expressing CLL-1 are killed, e.g., as determined by an assay described herein. For example, a killing assay such as flow cytometry based on Cr51 CTL can be used. In one embodiment, the CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, has an antigen binding domain that has a binding affinity K_D of 10^{-4} M to 10^{-8} M, e.g., 10^{-5} M to 10^{-7} M, e.g., 10^{-6} M or 10^{-7} M, for the target antigen. In one embodiment, the CLL-1 antigen binding domain has a binding affinity that is at least five-fold, 10-fold, 20-fold, 30-fold, 50-fold, 100-fold or 1,000-fold less than a reference antibody, e.g., an antibody described herein.

In one aspect, the invention pertains to a vector comprising nucleic acid encoding the one or more polypeptide chains of a CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, operably linked to promoter for expression in mammalian cells, e.g., T cells or NK cells. In one aspect, the invention provides a recombinant immune effector cell, e.g., T cell or NK cell, expressing the CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, for use in treating CLL-1-expressing tumors, wherein the recombinant immune effector cell (e.g., T cell or NK cell) expressing the CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, is termed a CLL-1 multispecific molecule-expressing cell (e.g., CLL-1 multispecific molecule-expressing T cell, or CLL-1 multispecific molecule-expressing NK cell). In one aspect, the CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, -expressing cell of the invention is capable of contacting a tumor cell with at least one CLL-1 multispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific molecule, e.g., bispecific antibody or bispecific antibody-like molecule, of the

invention expressed on its surface or secreted (and, in an embodiment, bound by an antigen-binding domain targeting an antigen expressed on such cell) such that the CLL-1 multispecific molecule-expressing cell (e.g., CLL-1 multispecific molecule-expressing T cell, or CLL-1 multispecific molecule-expressing NK cell) targets the tumor cell and growth of the tumor is inhibited.

Generally, the molecules comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), and compositions comprising said molecules may be utilized in the treatment and prevention of diseases that arise in individuals who are immunocompromised. In particular, the molecules comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), and compositions comprising said molecules of the invention are used in the treatment of diseases, disorders and conditions associated with expression of CLL-1. In certain aspects, the molecules and compositions of the invention are used in the treatment of patients at risk for developing diseases, disorders and conditions associated with expression of CLL-1. Thus, the present invention provides methods for the treatment or prevention of diseases, disorders and conditions associated with expression of CLL-1 comprising administering to a subject in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of the molecules comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), or compositions comprising said molecules of the invention.

In one aspect the molecules comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), and compositions comprising said molecules of the invention may be used to treat a proliferative disease such as a cancer or malignancy or is a precancerous condition such as a myelodysplasia, a myelodysplastic syndrome or a preleukemia. In one aspect, a cancer associated with expression of CLL-1 is a hematological cancer, preleukemia, hyperproliferative disorder, hyperplasia or a dysplasia, which is characterized by abnormal growth of cells.

In one aspect, the molecules comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), and compositions comprising said molecules of the invention are used to treat a cancer, wherein the cancer is a hematological cancer. Hematological cancer conditions are the types of cancer such as leukemia and malignant lymphoproliferative conditions that affect blood, bone marrow and the lymphatic system. In one aspect, the hematological cancer by be, for example, leukemia (such as acute myelogenous leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic

lymphoid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome) and malignant lymphoproliferative conditions, including lymphoma (such as multiple myeloma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, and small cell- and large cell-follicular lymphoma). In other embodiments, a hematologic cancer can include minimal residual disease, MRD, e.g., of a leukemia, e.g., of AML or MDS.

In one aspect, the molecules comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), and compositions comprising said molecules of the present invention are particularly useful for treating myeloid leukemias, AML and its subtypes, chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS).

Leukemia can be classified as acute leukemia and chronic leukemia. Acute leukemia can be further classified as acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) and acute lymphoid leukemia (ALL). Chronic leukemia includes chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) and chronic lymphoid leukemia (CLL). Other related conditions include myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS, formerly known as "preleukemia") which are a diverse collection of hematological conditions united by ineffective production (or dysplasia) of myeloid blood cells and risk of transformation to AML.

Lymphoma is a group of blood cell tumors that develop from lymphocytes. Exemplary lymphomas include non-Hodgkin lymphoma and Hodgkin lymphoma.

In AML, malignant transformation and uncontrolled proliferation of an abnormally differentiated, long-lived myeloid progenitor cell results in high circulating numbers of immature blood forms and replacement of normal marrow by malignant cells. Symptoms include fatigue, pallor, easy bruising and bleeding, fever, and infection; symptoms of leukemic infiltration are present in only about 5% of patients (often as skin manifestations). Examination of peripheral blood smear and bone marrow is diagnostic. Existing treatment includes induction chemotherapy to achieve remission and post-remission chemotherapy (with or without stem cell transplantation) to avoid relapse.

AML has a number of subtypes that are distinguished from each other by morphology, immunophenotype, and cytochemistry. Five classes are described, based on predominant cell type, including myeloid, myeloid-monocytic, monocytic, erythroid, and megakaryocytic.

Remission induction rates range from 50 to 85%. Long-term disease-free survival reportedly occurs in 20 to 40% of patients and increases to 40 to 50% in younger patients treated with stem cell transplantation.

Prognostic factors help determine treatment protocol and intensity; patients with strongly negative prognostic features are usually given more intense forms of therapy, because the potential benefits are thought to justify the increased treatment toxicity. The most important prognostic factor is the leukemia cell karyotype; favorable karyotypes include t(15;17), t(8;21), and inv16 (p13;q22). Negative factors include increasing age, a preceding myelodysplastic phase, secondary leukemia, high WBC count, and absence of Auer rods.

Initial therapy attempts to induce remission and differs most from ALL in that AML responds to fewer drugs. The basic induction regimen includes cytarabine by continuous IV infusion or high doses for 5 to 7 days; daunorubicin or idarubicin is given IV for 3 days during this time. Some regimens include 6-thioguanine, etoposide, vincristine, and prednisone, but their contribution is unclear. Treatment usually results in significant myelosuppression, with infection or bleeding; there is significant latency before marrow recovery. During this time, meticulous preventive and supportive care is vital.

Chronic myelogenous (or myeloid) leukemia (CML) is also known as chronic granulocytic leukemia, and is characterized as a cancer of the white blood cells. Common treatment regimens for CML include Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase inhibitors, imatinib (Gleevec®), dasatinib and nilotinib. Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase inhibitors are specifically useful for CML patients with the Philadelphia chromosome translocation.

Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) are hematological medical conditions characterized by disorderly and ineffective hematopoiesis, or blood production. Thus, the number and quality of blood-forming cells decline irreversibly. Some patients with MDS can develop severe anemia, while others are asymptomatic. The classification scheme for MDS is known in the art, with criteria designating the ratio or frequency of particular blood cell types, e.g., myeloblasts, monocytes, and red cell precursors. MDS includes refractory anemia, refractory anemia with ring sideroblasts, refractory anemia with excess blasts, refractory anemia with excess blasts in transformation, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CML).

Treatments for MDS vary with the severity of the symptoms. Aggressive forms of treatment for patients experiencing severe symptoms include bone marrow transplants and

supportive care with blood product support (e.g., blood transfusions) and hematopoietic growth factors (e.g., erythropoietin). Other agents are frequently used to treat MDS: 5-azacytidine, decitabine, and lenalidomide. In some cases, iron chelators deferoxamine (Desferal®) and deferasirox (Exjade®) may also be administered.

5 In another embodiment, the molecules comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), and compositions comprising said molecules of the present invention are used to treat cancers or leukemias with leukemia stem cells. For example, the leukemia stem cells are CD34⁺/CD38⁻ leukemia cells.

The present invention provides, among other things, compositions and methods for
10 treating cancer. In one aspect, the cancer is a hematologic cancer including but is not limited to leukemia (such as acute myelogenous leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic lymphoid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome) and malignant lymphoproliferative conditions, including lymphoma (such as multiple myeloma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, and small cell- and large cell-follicular
15 lymphoma).

In one aspect, the molecules comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), and compositions comprising said molecules of the invention may be used to treat other cancers and malignancies such as, but not limited to, e.g., acute leukemias including but not limited to, e.g., B-cell acute lymphoid
20 leukemia ("BALL"), T-cell acute lymphoid leukemia ("TALL"), acute lymphoid leukemia (ALL); one or more chronic leukemias including but not limited to, e.g., chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL); additional hematologic cancers or hematologic conditions including, but not limited to, e.g., B cell prolymphocytic leukemia, blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm, Burkitt's lymphoma, diffuse large B
25 cell lymphoma, Follicular lymphoma, Hairy cell leukemia, small cell- or a large cell-follicular lymphoma, malignant lymphoproliferative conditions, MALT lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma, Marginal zone lymphoma, multiple myeloma, myelodysplasia and myelodysplastic syndrome, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, plasmablastic lymphoma, plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm, Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia, and "preleukemia"
30 which are a diverse collection of hematological conditions united by ineffective production (or dysplasia) of myeloid blood cells, and the like. The molecules comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), and compositions comprising said molecules of the present invention may be administered either

alone, or as a pharmaceutical composition in combination with diluents and/or with other components such as IL-2 or other cytokines, other molecules, or cell populations.

The present invention also provides methods for inhibiting the proliferation or reducing a CLL-1-expressing cell population, the methods comprising contacting a
5 population of cells comprising a CLL-1-expressing cell with a molecule comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), or composition comprising said molecule, of the invention that binds to the CLL-1-expressing cell. In a specific aspect, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the proliferation or reducing the population of cancer cells expressing CLL-1, the methods
10 comprising contacting the CLL-1-expressing cancer cell population with a molecule comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), or composition comprising said molecule, of the invention that binds to the CLL-1-expressing cell. In one aspect, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the proliferation or reducing the population of cancer cells expressing CLL-1, the methods
15 comprising contacting the CLL-1-expressing cancer cell population with a molecule comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), or composition comprising said molecule, of the invention that binds to the CLL-1-expressing cell. In certain aspects, the molecule comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), or composition
20 comprising said molecule, of the invention reduces the quantity, number, amount or percentage of cells and/or cancer cells by at least 25%, at least 30%, at least 40%, at least 50%, at least 65%, at least 75%, at least 85%, at least 95%, or at least 99% in a subject with or animal model for myeloid leukemia or another cancer associated with CLL-1-expressing cells relative to a negative control. In one aspect, the subject is a human.

25 The present invention also provides methods for preventing, treating and/or managing a disease associated with CLL-1-expressing cells (e.g., a hematologic cancer or atypical cancer expressing CLL-1), the methods comprising administering to a subject in need a molecule comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), or composition comprising said molecule, of the invention that
30 binds to the CLL-1-expressing cell. In one aspect, the subject is a human. Non-limiting examples of disorders associated with CLL-1-expressing cells include autoimmune disorders (such as lupus), inflammatory disorders (such as allergies and asthma) and cancers (such as hematological cancers or atypical cancers expressing CLL-1).

The present invention also provides methods for preventing, treating and/or managing a disease associated with CLL-1-expressing cells, the methods comprising administering to a subject in need a molecule comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), or composition comprising said molecule, of the invention that binds to the CLL-1-expressing cell. In one aspect, the subject is a human.

The present invention provides methods for preventing relapse of cancer associated with CLL-1-expressing cells, the methods comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a molecule comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), or composition comprising said molecule, of the invention that binds to the CLL-1-expressing cell. In one aspect, the methods comprise administering to the subject in need thereof an effective amount of a molecule comprising a CLL-1 binding domain described herein (e.g., the multispecific molecules described herein), or composition comprising said molecule described herein, that binds to the CLL-1-expressing cell in combination with an effective amount of another therapy.

A multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule, comprising a CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein, may be used in combination with other known agents and therapies. Administered “in combination”, as used herein, means that two (or more) different treatments are delivered to the subject during the course of the subject's affliction with the disorder, e.g., the two or more treatments are delivered after the subject has been diagnosed with the disorder and before the disorder has been cured or eliminated or treatment has ceased for other reasons. In some embodiments, the delivery of one treatment is still occurring when the delivery of the second begins, so that there is overlap in terms of administration. This is sometimes referred to herein as “simultaneous” or “concurrent delivery”. In other embodiments, the delivery of one treatment ends before the delivery of the other treatment begins. In some embodiments of either case, the treatment is more effective because of combined administration. For example, the second treatment is more effective, e.g., an equivalent effect is seen with less of the second treatment, or the second treatment reduces symptoms to a greater extent, than would be seen if the second treatment were administered in the absence of the first treatment, or the analogous situation is seen with the first treatment. In some embodiments, delivery is such that the reduction in a symptom, or other parameter related to the disorder is greater than what would be observed with one treatment delivered in the absence of the other. The effect of the two treatments can be partially additive, wholly additive, or greater than additive. The

delivery can be such that an effect of the first treatment delivered is still detectable when the second is delivered.

A multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule, comprising a CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein, and the at least one additional therapeutic agent can be administered simultaneously, in the same or in separate compositions, or sequentially. For sequential administration, the multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule, comprising a CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein, can be administered first, and the additional agent can be administered second, or the order of administration can be reversed.

The multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule, comprising a CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein, and/or other therapeutic agents, procedures or modalities can be administered during periods of active disorder, or during a period of remission or less active disease. The multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule, comprising a CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein, can be administered before the other treatment, concurrently with the treatment, post-treatment, or during remission of the disorder.

When administered in combination, the multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule, comprising a CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein, and the additional agent (e.g., second or third agent), or all, can be administered in an amount or dose that is higher, lower or the same than the amount or dosage of each agent used individually, e.g., as a monotherapy. In certain embodiments, the administered amount or dosage of the multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule, comprising a CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein, the additional agent (e.g., second or third agent), or all, is lower (e.g., at least 20%, at least 30%, at least 40%, or at least 50%) than the amount or dosage of each agent used individually, e.g., as a monotherapy. In other embodiments, the amount or dosage of the multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule, comprising a CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein, the additional agent (e.g., second or third agent), or all, that results in a desired effect (e.g., treatment of cancer) is lower (e.g., at least 20%, at least 30%, at least 40%, or at least 50% lower) than the amount or dosage of each agent used individually, e.g., as a monotherapy,

required to achieve the same therapeutic effect.

In further aspects, a multispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific molecule, e.g., a bispecific antibody or antibody-like molecule, comprising a CLL-1 binding domain, e.g., as described herein, may be used in a treatment regimen in combination with surgery, chemotherapy, radiation, immunosuppressive agents, such as cyclosporin, azathioprine, methotrexate, mycophenolate, and FK506, cellular therapies (e.g., cellular immunotherapies, e.g., chimeric antigen receptor T cell therapy), antibodies, or other immunoablative agents such as CAMPATH, anti-CD3 antibodies or other antibody therapies, cytoxin, fludarabine, cyclosporin, FK506, rapamycin, mycophenolic acid, steroids, FR901228, cytokines, and irradiation. peptide vaccine, such as that described in Izumoto et al. 2008 J Neurosurg 108:963-971.

In certain instances, compounds of the present invention are combined with other therapeutic agents, such as other anti-cancer agents, anti-allergic agents, anti-nausea agents (or anti-emetics), pain relievers, cytoprotective agents, and combinations thereof.

EXAMPLES

The following examples are provided to further illustrate the invention but not to limit its scope. Other variants of the invention will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art and are encompassed by the appended claims.

Example 1 – Generation and binding of human anti-CLL-1 binding domains

Phage display libraries were panned against immobilized CLL-1. Bound phage were isolated and sequenced, and binding to target confirmed by ELISA and/or FACs. 13 scFvs were confirmed to bind to human CLL-1, and were designated CLL-1-1, CLL-1-2, CLL-1-3, CLL-1-4, CLL-1-5, CLL-1-6, CLL-1-7, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, CLL-1-11, CLL-1-12, and CLL-1-13.

After selection and confirmation, to assess the binding and biophysical characteristics anti-human CLL-1 scFvs identified by phage panning, scFv constructs were transiently produced and purified from HEK293F cells. Transient expression and purification in HEK293F cells was performed with standard methodology. Briefly, 100ml of HEK293F cells at 3x10⁶ cells/ml were transfected with 100 µg plasmid and 300 µg polyethylenimine. The cells were incubated at 37°C with 8% CO₂ and rotated at 80 rpm. After six days, the cells were

harvested by centrifugation at 3500g for 20 minutes. The supernatant was purified by binding the scFv to 200 μ l Ni-NTA agarose beads (Qiagen) overnight at 4°C. The protein was eluted with 200 μ l 300mM imidazole, and dialyzed against phosphate buffered saline.

Next, the affinity for human CLL-1 of a representative number of anti-CLL-1 scFvs was tested by Biacore. Briefly, anti-Fc antibody (Jackson ImmunoResearch, catalog # 109-005-098) was immobilized to a CM5 sensor chip via amine coupling, and human CLL-1 Fc was then captured at a density of 120 RU. ScFv samples were serially diluted 3-fold and injected over the chip at a constant flow rate. Association and dissociation rates of the protein complex were monitored for 270 s and 400 s, respectively. Double referencing was performed against an anti-huFc coated flow cell and a buffer blank and the data was fit using a 1:1 Langmuir or steady state affinity model with the Biacore T200 evaluation software. The results are reported in Table 9. Binding of clones CLL-1-6, CLL-1-8, CLL-1-9, CLL-1-10, and CLL-1-13 to human CLL-1 was confirmed. As well, CLL-1-1 was found to bind weakly under these experimental conditions, and CLL-1-11 and CLL-1-12 did not exhibit binding under these assay conditions.

Table 9. Binding kinetics and affinity of anti-CLL-1 scFvs to human CLL-1.

Sample	Fit	k_a (1/Ms)	k_d (1/s)	KD (nM)
CLL-1-1	Limited Binding			
CLL-1-6	1:1 Binding	3.78E+04	1.02E-03	26.9
CLL-1-8	1:1 Binding	2.16E+05	9.27E-04	4.3
CLL-1-9	1:1 Binding	1.41E+05	1.28E-03	9.1
CLL-1-10	1:1 Binding	1.42E+05	2.14E-03	15
CLL-1-11	No Binding			
CLL-1-12	No Binding			
CLL-1-13	1:1 Binding	2.57E+04	1.19E-03	46.1

These data confirm the binding of anti-CLL-1 scFvs to human scFv and show the clones generated have affinity for human CLL-1 ranging from 4.3 nM to 46.1 nM.

Example 2 – *In vitro* assessment of CD3xCLL1 bispecific antibodies against CLL-1-expressing cancer cells

Materials and Methods

A panel of CD3 x CLL1 antibodies were used to demonstrate the utility of these CLL1 bispecifics as a cancer therapeutic. These bispecific antibodies were constructed in the scFv-Fc format, and are composed of an anti-CD3 scFv fused to hIgG1 CH2 and CH3 domains (Fc) (SEQ ID NO: 507), paired with an anti-CLL1 scFv-Fc (sequences are shown in Table 11). A non-CLL1-binding negative control bispecific antibody used in these assays is of a scFv-Fc format, containing an anti-CD3 scFv and an anti-GH scFv, which is specific for human cytomegalovirus envelope glycoprotein H. Antibody dose titrations for in vitro cell based assays represented here range from 1pM to 100nM.

PBMCs Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were isolated from the blood of a healthy human donor using a Ficoll-Paque PLUS (GE Healthcare #17-1440-02) density gradient. T-cells (pan) were isolated from the PBMC fraction by negative selection (Miltenyi #130-096-535, 130-041-407, 130-042-401). These isolated T-cells were activated for expansion with a 3X ratio of Human T-Activator CD3/CD28 Dynabeads (Gibco #11132D) for nine days, magnetically debeaded and stored as frozen aliquots in liquid nitrogen. Frozen aliquots were thawed, counted and used immediately in T-cell killing assays at an E:T ratio of 3:1 with target cancer cell line.

Target human cancer cell line HL60, expressing moderate levels of human CLL1, was transduced to constitutively express luciferase. Luciferase is used to measure cell viability/survival with the BrightGlo reagent (Promega E2650). Target cells were plated 30,000 cells per well in a 96 well plate (Costar 3904) together with 90,000 thawed T-cells, and a serial dilution of bispecific antibody, all in media containing RPMI/1640, 10% FBS, 2mM L-glutamine, 0.1mM Non-essential amino acids, 1mM Sodium pyruvate, 10mM HEPES, 0.055mM 2-mercaptoethanol (Gibco 22400089, 16140, 25030-081, 11140-050, 11360-070, 15630-080, 21985-023 respectively).

The assay was incubated at 37°C/5% CO₂ for 20-24 hours, followed by measurements of target cell viability (BrightGlo, Promega # E2650), and interferon gamma cytokine levels in the culture supernatants (MSD # N05049A-1) as a measure of T-cell activation, following vendor supplied protocols.

A Jurkat NFAT luciferase (JNL) gene reporter assay (RGA) was also used to evaluate ability of CD3 bispecific antibodies to activate T-cells through engagement with CLL1 expressing target cell line U937. U937 cells were seeded in 96 well plates at a density of 20,000 cells per well. 100,000 JNL cells were added per well (E:T = 5:1), as well as serial dilutions of

CD3 x CLL1 bispecific antibodies. The assay was incubated for 4 hours at 37°C, followed by luciferase activity measurements using the Promega OneGlo assay (Promega #E-6120) according to vendor protocol. Resulting luminescence values were plotted in GraphPad PRISM, and EC50 values determined by logistic regression analysis.

5 Results

Figure 2 shows the *in vitro* ability of the CD3 x CLL-1 bispecific antibodies to mediate T cell killing of CLL1-expressing cancer cell line HL60. Figure 3 shows the ability of CD3 x CLL1 bispecific antibodies to mediate T cell activation *in vitro* via engagement with CLL1-expressing cancer cell line U937. Table 10 summarizes the results of these two experiments (NFAT = results of T-cell activation assay; Killing = results of T-cell mediated CLL1-positive cancer cell line killing assay).

Table 10. Summary of *in vitro* results. CD3 x CLL-1 bispecific antibodies in the Table are listed in rank order according to potency.

Bispecific Antibody	EC50 (nM)	
	<u>NFAT</u>	<u>Killing</u>
	U937	HL60
CD3 x CLL1 11	0.08	0.03
CD3 x CLL1 12	0.63	0.20
CD3 x CLL1 10	0.85	0.27
CD3 x CLL1 08	1.26	0.31
CD3 x CLL1 09	1.74	0.36
CD3 x CLL1 06	0.96	1.27
CD3 x CLL1 13	2.16	4.24
CD3 x CLL1 07	-	44.32
CD3 x CLL1 02	-	>300
CD3 x GH (Ctrl)	-	>300

We have developed a panel of CD3 x CLL1 bispecific antibodies and have shown many of them to potently redirect T cell killing of CLL1-expressing cells *in vitro*. Figure 2 demonstrates that CD3 x CLL1 bispecific antibodies can specifically and effectively engage T-cell killing of CLL1-expressing tumor cell line HL60 at an E:T ratio of 3:1 in 22 hours. Anti-CD3 x Anti-CLL1 bispecific antibody clone #11 shows the greatest *in vitro* potency, with an EC50 value of 31pM. The other clones have potency ranging from 44 nM to 200 pM, as summarized in Table 10. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that these CD3 x CLL-1 bispecific antibodies are able to mediate T cell killing of CLL-1-expressing

cells at good potency in part because of the combination of the highly specific CLL-1 binding domains coupled with a CD3 binding domain that binds CD3 at high affinity.

The foregoing written specification is considered to be sufficient to enable one skilled in the art to practice the invention. The present invention is not to be limited in scope
5 by the constructs deposited, since the deposited embodiments are intended to illustrate only certain aspects of the invention and any constructs that are functionally equivalent are within the scope of this invention. The deposit of material herein does not constitute an admission that the written description herein contained is inadequate to enable the practice of any aspect of the invention, including the best mode thereof, nor is it to be construed as limiting the
10 scope of the claims. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those shown and described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and fall within the scope of the appended claims.

It is understood that the application of the teachings of the present invention to a specific problem or situation will be within the capabilities of one having ordinary skill in
15 the art in light of the teachings contained herein.

The disclosures of all citations in the specification are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

CLAIMS

1. A multispecific molecule comprising a first antigen binding domain and a second antigen binding domain, wherein the first antigen binding domain is an anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprising a heavy chain complementary determining region 1 (HC CDR1), a heavy chain complementary determining region 2 (HC CDR2), and a heavy chain complementary determining region 3 (HC CDR3) of any anti-CLL-1 binding domain amino acid sequence listed in Table 2.
2. The multispecific molecule of claim 1, wherein said anti-CLL-1 binding domain further comprises a light chain complementary determining region 1 (LC CDR1), a light chain complementary determining region 2 (LC CDR2), and a light chain complementary determining region 3 (LC CDR3) of any anti-CLL-1 binding domain amino acid sequence listed in Table 2.
3. The multispecific molecule of claim 2, wherein said LC CDR1, LC CDR2, and LC CDR3 are the LC CDR sequences listed in Table 4, 6 or 8.
4. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-3, wherein said HC CDR1, HC CDR2 and HC CDR3 are the HC CDR sequences listed in Table 3, 5 or 7.
5. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-4, wherein the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises:
 - (i) the amino acid sequence of any light chain variable region listed in Table 2;
 - (ii) an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications of the amino acid sequence of any of the light chain variable regions provided in Table 2; or
 - (iii) an amino acid sequence with 95-99% identity to the amino acid sequence of any of the light chain variable regions provided in Table 2.
6. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-5, wherein the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises:
 - (i) the amino acid sequence of any heavy chain variable region listed in Table 2;
 - (ii) an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications of the amino acid sequence of any of the heavy chain variable regions provided in Table 2; or

(ii) an amino acid sequence with 95-99% identity to the amino acid sequence of any of the heavy chain variable regions provided in Table 2.

7. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-6, , wherein the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises the amino acid sequence of any light chain variable region listed in Table 2, and the amino acid sequence of any heavy chain variable region listed in Table 2.

8. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-7, wherein the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises:

(i) any amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, SEQ ID NO: 51, SEQ ID NO: 78, SEQ ID NO: 79, SEQ ID NO: 80, SEQ ID NO: 81, SEQ ID NO: 82, SEQ ID NO: 83, SEQ ID NO: 84, SEQ ID NO: 85, SEQ ID NO: 86, SEQ ID NO: 87, SEQ ID NO: 88, SEQ ID NO: 89, SEQ ID NO: 90, SEQ ID NO: 65, SEQ ID NO: 66, SEQ ID NO: 67, SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, SEQ ID NO: 71, SEQ ID NO: 72, SEQ ID NO: 73, SEQ ID NO: 74, SEQ ID NO: 75, SEQ ID NO: 76, or SEQ ID NO: 77;

(ii) an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications to any of SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, SEQ ID NO: 51, SEQ ID NO: 78, SEQ ID NO: 79, SEQ ID NO: 80, SEQ ID NO: 81, SEQ ID NO: 82, SEQ ID NO: 83, SEQ ID NO: 84, SEQ ID NO: 85, SEQ ID NO: 86, SEQ ID NO: 87, SEQ ID NO: 88, SEQ ID NO: 89, SEQ ID NO: 90, SEQ ID NO: 65, SEQ ID NO: 66, SEQ ID NO: 67, SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, SEQ ID NO: 71, SEQ ID NO: 72, SEQ ID NO: 73, SEQ ID NO: 74, SEQ ID NO: 75, SEQ ID NO: 76, or SEQ ID NO: 77; or

(iii) an amino acid sequence with 95-99% identity to any of SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, SEQ ID NO: 42, SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 50, SEQ ID NO: 51, SEQ ID NO: 78, SEQ ID NO: 79, SEQ ID NO: 80, SEQ ID NO: 81, SEQ ID NO: 82, SEQ ID NO: 83, SEQ ID NO: 84, SEQ ID NO: 85, SEQ ID NO: 86, SEQ ID NO: 87, SEQ ID NO: 88, SEQ ID NO: 89, SEQ ID NO: 90, SEQ ID NO: 65, SEQ ID NO: 66, SEQ ID NO: 67, SEQ ID NO: 68, SEQ ID NO: 69, SEQ ID NO: 70, SEQ ID NO: 71, SEQ

ID NO: 72, SEQ ID NO: 73, SEQ ID NO: 74, SEQ ID NO: 75, SEQ ID NO: 76, or SEQ ID NO: 77.

9. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-8, wherein the second antigen-binding domain binds a cancer antigen other than CLL-1.
10. The multispecific molecule of claim 9, wherein the cancer antigen other than CLL-1 is expressed on a cell that also expresses CLL-1.
11. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 9-10, wherein the cancer antigen other than CLL-1 is expressed on an acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cell.
12. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 9-11, wherein the cancer antigen is selected from the group consisting of CD123, CD33, CD34, FLT3, and folate receptor beta.
13. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-8, wherein the second antigen-binding domain binds an immune effector cell antigen.
14. The multispecific molecule of claim 13, wherein the immune effector cell antigen is an antigen expressed on a NK cell.
15. The multispecific molecule of claim 14, wherein the antigen expressed on a NK cell is CD16 (Fc Receptor gamma III) or CD64 (Fc Receptor gamma I).
16. The multispecific molecule of claim 13, wherein the immune effector cell antigen is an antigen expressed on a T cell.
17. The multispecific molecule of claim 16, wherein the antigen expressed on a T cell is an immune costimulatory molecule.
18. The multispecific molecule of claim 17, wherein the immune costimulatory molecule is selected from the group consisting of an MHC class I molecule, a TNF receptor protein, an immunoglobulin-like protein, a cytokine receptor, an integrin, a signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM protein), an activating NK cell receptor, BTLA, Toll ligand receptor, OX40, CD2, CD7, CD27, CD28, CD30, CD40, CD47, CDS, ICAM-1, LFA-1 (CD11a/CD18), 4-1BB (CD137), B7-H3, CDS, ICAM-1, ICOS (CD278), GITR, BAFFR, LIGHT, HVEM (LIGHTR), KIRDS2, SLAMF7, NKp80 (KLRF1), NKp44, NKp30, NKp46, CD19, CD4, CD8alpha, CD8beta, IL2R beta, IL2R gamma, IL7R alpha, ITGA4, VLA1, CD49a, ITGA4, IA4, CD49D, ITGA6, VLA-6, CD49f, ITGAD, CD11d, ITGAE, CD103, ITGAL, CD11a, LFA-1, ITGAM, CD11b, ITGAX, CD11c, ITGB1, CD29, ITGB2, CD18, LFA-1, ITGB7, NKG2D, NKG2C, TNFR2, TRANCE/RANKL, DNAM1 (CD226),

SLAMF4 (CD244, 2B4), CD84, CD96 (Tactile), CEACAM1, CRTAM, Ly9 (CD229), CD160 (BY55), PSGL1, CD100 (SEMA4D), CD69, SLAMF6 (NTB-A, Ly108), SLAM (SLAMF1, CD150, IPO-3), BLAME (SLAMF8), SELPLG (CD162), TLR7, LTBR, LAT, GADS, SLP-76, PAG/Cbp, CD19a, and a ligand that specifically binds with CD83.

19. The multispecific molecule of claim 16, wherein the antigen expressed on a T cell is an immune inhibitory molecule.

20. The multispecific molecule of claim 19, wherein the immune inhibitory molecule is selected from the group consisting of PD1, PD-L1, PD-L2, CTLA4, TIM3, CEACAM (e.g., CEACAM-1, CEACAM-3 and/or CEACAM-5), LAG3, VISTA, BTLA, TIGIT, LAIR1, CD160, 2B4, CD80, CD86, B7-H3 (CD276), B7-H4 (VTCN1), HVEM (TNFRSF14 or CD270), KIR, A2aR, MHC class I, MHC class II, GAL9, adenosine, and TGFR beta.

21. The multispecific molecule of claim 16, wherein the antigen expressed on a T cell is CD3.

22. The multispecific molecule of claim 21, wherein the anti-CD3 binding domain (i.e., the second antigen-binding domain) comprises a heavy chain complementary determining region 1 (HC CDR1), a heavy chain complementary determining region 2 (HC CDR2), and a heavy chain complementary determining region 3 (HC CDR3) of any anti-CD3 binding domain VH amino acid sequence listed in Table 26.

23. The multispecific molecule of claim 22, wherein said anti-CD3 binding domain further comprises a light chain complementary determining region 1 (LC CDR1), a light chain complementary determining region 2 (LC CDR2), and a light chain complementary determining region 3 (LC CDR3) of any anti-CD3 binding domain VL amino acid sequence listed in Table 26.

24. The multispecific molecule of claim 23, wherein said LC CDR1, LC CDR2, and LC CDR3 are the LC CDR sequences of any anti-CD3 binding domain listed in Table 27, 28 or 29.

25. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 22-24, wherein said HC CDR1, HC CDR2 and HC CDR3 are the HC CDR sequences of any anti-CD3 binding domain listed in Table 27, 28 or 29.

26. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 22-25, wherein the anti-CD3 binding domain (i.e., the second antigen-binding domain) comprises:

- (i) the amino acid sequence of any light chain variable region listed in Table 26;
- (ii) an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications of the amino acid sequence of any of the light chain variable regions provided in Table 26; or
- (iii) an amino acid sequence with 95-99% identity to the amino acid sequence of any of the light chain variable regions provided in Table 26.

27. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 22-26, wherein the anti-CD3 binding domain (i.e., the second antigen-binding domain) comprises:

- (i) the amino acid sequence of any heavy chain variable region listed in table 26;
- (ii) an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications but not more than 30, 20 or 10 modifications of the amino acid sequence of any of the heavy chain variable regions provided in Table 26; or
- (ii) an amino acid sequence with 95-99% identity to the amino acid sequence of any of the heavy chain variable regions provided in Table 26.

28. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 22-27, wherein the anti-CD3 binding domain (i.e., the second antigen-binding domain) comprises the amino acid sequence of any light chain variable region listed in Table 26, and the amino acid sequence of any heavy chain variable region listed in Table 26.

29. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 22-28, wherein the anti-CD3 binding domain (i.e., the second antigen-binding domain) comprises the amino acid sequence of any light chain variable region and the amino acid sequence of any heavy chain variable region of any anti-CD3 binding domain listed in Table 26.

30. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 22-28, wherein the anti-CD3 binding domain (i.e., the second antigen-binding domain) comprises a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, and 1236; and a light chain variable amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, and 1237.

31. The multispecific molecule of claim 21, wherein the second antigen binding domain binds CD3 and comprises a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1209 and a VH sequence of SEQ

ID NO: 1236; and wherein the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises:

- a) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 88 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 75;
- b) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 89 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 76;
- c) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74;
- d) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 85 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72;
- e) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 86 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 73;
- f) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 83 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 70;
- g) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 90 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 77;
- h) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 79 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 66; or
- i) a VL sequence of SEQ ID NO: 84 and a VH sequence of SEQ ID NO: 71.

32. The multispecific molecule of claim 21, wherein the second antigen binding domain binds CD3 and comprises SEQ ID NO: 506; and wherein the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 49;
- b) SEQ ID NO: 50;
- c) SEQ ID NO: 48;
- d) SEQ ID NO: 46;
- e) SEQ ID NO: 47;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 44;
- g) SEQ ID NO: 51;
- h) SEQ ID NO: 40; or
- i) SEQ ID NO: 45.

33. The multispecific molecule of claim 21, wherein the polypeptide comprising the second antigen binding domain comprises, e.g., consists of, SEQ ID NO: 507; and wherein the polypeptide comprising the anti-CLL-1 binding domain comprises, e.g., consists of:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 512;
- b) SEQ ID NO: 517;
- c) SEQ ID NO: 522;
- d) SEQ ID NO: 527;
- e) SEQ ID NO: 532;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 537;
- g) SEQ ID NO: 542;

- h) SEQ ID NO: 547; or
- i) SEQ ID NO: 552.

- 34. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-33, wherein said molecule is multivalent, e.g., bivalent, with respect to the first antigen binding domain or second antigen binding domain.
- 35. The multispecific molecule of claim 34, wherein the molecule is bivalent with respect to the anti-CLL-1 binding domain.
- 36. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-35, wherein the multispecific molecule is a bispecific antibody.
- 37. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-31, wherein the multispecific molecule is a dualbody.
- 38. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-33, wherein the multispecific molecule is a scFv-Fc.
- 39. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-31, wherein the multispecific molecule is a mixed chain multispecific molecule.
- 40. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 36-39, wherein the molecule is bispecific.
- 41. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-32, wherein the multispecific molecule is a tandem scFv.
- 42. The multispecific molecule of claim 41, wherein the molecule is bispecific.
- 43. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-40, wherein the polypeptides comprising the HC CDR sequences of the first and/or second antigen binding domain further comprise a CH3 domain, and optionally a CH2 domain.
- 44. The multispecific molecule of claim 43, wherein at least one, e.g., both, of said CH3 domains comprise one or more modifications to enhance heterodimerization, e.g., as described herein.

45. The multispecific molecule of claim 44, wherein the one or more modifications to enhance heterodimerization comprises introduction of a knob in a first CH3 domain and a hole in a second CH3 domain, or vice versa, such that heterodimerization of the polypeptide comprising the first CH3 domain and the polypeptide comprising the second CH3 domain is favored relative to polypeptides comprising unmodified CH3 domains.
46. The multispecific molecule of claim 45, wherein the knob or hole is introduced to the first CH3 domain at residue 366, 405 or 407 according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)) to create either a knob or hole, and a complimentary hole or knob is introduced to the second CH3 domain at residue 407 if residue 366 is mutated in the first CH3 domain, residue 394 if residue 405 is mutated in the first CH3 domain, or residue 366 if residue 407 is mutated in the first CH3 domain, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)).
47. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 44-45, wherein the first CH3 domain comprises introduction of a knob at position 366, and the second CH3 domain comprises introduction of a hole at position 366, position 368 and position 407, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)), or vice versa.
48. The multispecific molecule of claim 47, wherein the first CH3 domain comprises a tyrosine or tryptophan at position 366, and the second CH3 domain comprises a serine at position 366, alanine at position 368 and valine at position 407, according to the EU numbering scheme of Kabat et al. (pp. 688-696 in Sequences of proteins of immunological interest, 5th ed., Vol. 1 (1991; NIH, Bethesda, Md.)), or vice versa.
49. The multispecific molecule of claims 44, wherein the one or more modifications comprise IgG heterodimerization modifications.
50. The multispecific molecule of claim 49, wherein the first CH3 domain comprises the mutation K409R and the second CH3 domain comprises the mutation F405L, or vice versa.
51. The multispecific molecule of claim 44, wherein the one or more modifications comprise polar bridge modifications.

52. The multispecific molecule of claim 51, wherein said one or more modifications to the first CH3 domain are selected from a group consisting of: S364L, T366V, L368Q, D399K, F405S, K409F, T411K, and combinations thereof.
53. The multispecific molecule of claim 52, comprising one more modifications to the second CH3 domain, wherein said one or more modifications are selected from the group consisting of Y407F, K409Q and T411D, and combinations thereof.
54. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 43-53, wherein the first CH3 domain comprises a cysteine capable for forming a disulfide bond with a cysteine of the second CH3 domain.
55. The multispecific molecule of claim 54, wherein the first CH3 domain comprises a cysteine at position 354 and the second CH3 domain comprises a cysteine at position 349, or vice versa.
56. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-40 or 43-55, wherein the multispecific molecule comprises an Fc domain, and wherein the Fc domain comprises one or more mutations, e.g., one mutation, that reduces, e.g., silences, an effector function, e.g., an ADCC and/or CDC function.
57. The multispecific molecule of claim 56, wherein the one or more mutations comprise a LALA mutation, a DAPA mutation, or combination thereof.
58. An isolated nucleic acid, e.g., one or more polynucleotides, encoding the multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-57.
59. The isolated nucleic acid of claim 58, disposed on a single continuous polynucleotide.
60. The isolated nucleic acid of claim 58, disposed on two or more continuous polynucleotides.
61. The isolated nucleic acid of any of claims 58-60, comprising SEQ ID NO: 508 and SEQ ID NO: 509.
62. The isolated nucleic acid of claim 61, comprising SEQ ID NO: 510.
63. The isolated nucleic acid of claim 61 or 62, comprising SEQ ID NO: 511.
64. The isolated nucleic acid of any of claims 58-63, further comprising:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 513 and SEQ ID NO: 514;
- b) SEQ ID NO: 518 and SEQ ID NO: 519;
- c) SEQ ID NO: 523 and SEQ ID NO: 524;
- d) SEQ ID NO: 528 and SEQ ID NO: 529;
- e) SEQ ID NO: 533 and SEQ ID NO: 534;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 538 and SEQ ID NO: 539;
- g) SEQ ID NO: 543 and SEQ ID NO: 544;
- h) SEQ ID NO: 548 and SEQ ID NO: 549; or
- i) SEQ ID NO: 553 and SEQ ID NO: 554.

65. The isolated nucleic acid of claim 58-64, comprising:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 515;
- b) SEQ ID NO: 520;
- c) SEQ ID NO: 525;
- d) SEQ ID NO: 530;
- e) SEQ ID NO: 535;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 540;
- g) SEQ ID NO: 545;
- h) SEQ ID NO: 550; or
- i) SEQ ID NO: 555.

66. The isolated nucleic acid of claim 58-65, comprising:

- a) SEQ ID NO: 516;
- b) SEQ ID NO: 521;
- c) SEQ ID NO: 526;
- d) SEQ ID NO: 531;
- e) SEQ ID NO: 536;
- f) SEQ ID NO: 541;
- g) SEQ ID NO: 546;
- h) SEQ ID NO: 551; or
- i) SEQ ID NO: 556.

67. A vector e.g., one or more vectors, comprising the isolated nucleic acid of any of claims 58-66.

68. A cell comprising the vector of claim 67.
69. A method of treating a mammal having a disease associated with expression of CLL-1 comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-57, the isolated nucleic acid of any of claims 58-66, the vector of claim 67 or the cell of claim 68.
70. The method of claim 69, wherein the disease associated with CLL-1 expression is:
- (i) a cancer or malignancy, or a precancerous condition chosen from one or more of a myelodysplasia, a myelodysplastic syndrome or a preleukemia, or
 - (ii) a non-cancer related indication associated with expression of CLL-1.
71. The method of claim 69 or 70, wherein the disease is a hematologic cancer.
72. The method of any of claims 69-71, wherein the disease is an acute leukemia chosen from one or more of acute myeloid leukemia (AML); acute lymphoblastic B-cell leukemia (B-cell acute lymphoid leukemia, BALL), acute lymphoblastic T-cell leukemia (T-cell acute lymphoid leukemia (TALL), B-cell prolymphocytic leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), myelodysplastic syndrome, plasma cell myeloma, or a combination thereof.
73. the method of claim 72, wherein the disease is acute myeloid leukemia (AML).
74. Use of the multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-57, the isolated nucleic acid of any of claims 58-66, the vector of claim 67 or the cell of claim 58, in the manufacture of a medicament.
75. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-57, for use as a medicament.
76. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-57, for use in a therapy.
77. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-57, for use in treating a subject having a hematologic cancer.
78. The multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-57, for use in treating a subject having acute myeloid leukemia (AML).
79. A composition comprising the multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-57.

80. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-57, and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

81. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the multispecific molecule of any of claims 1-57.

Figure 1

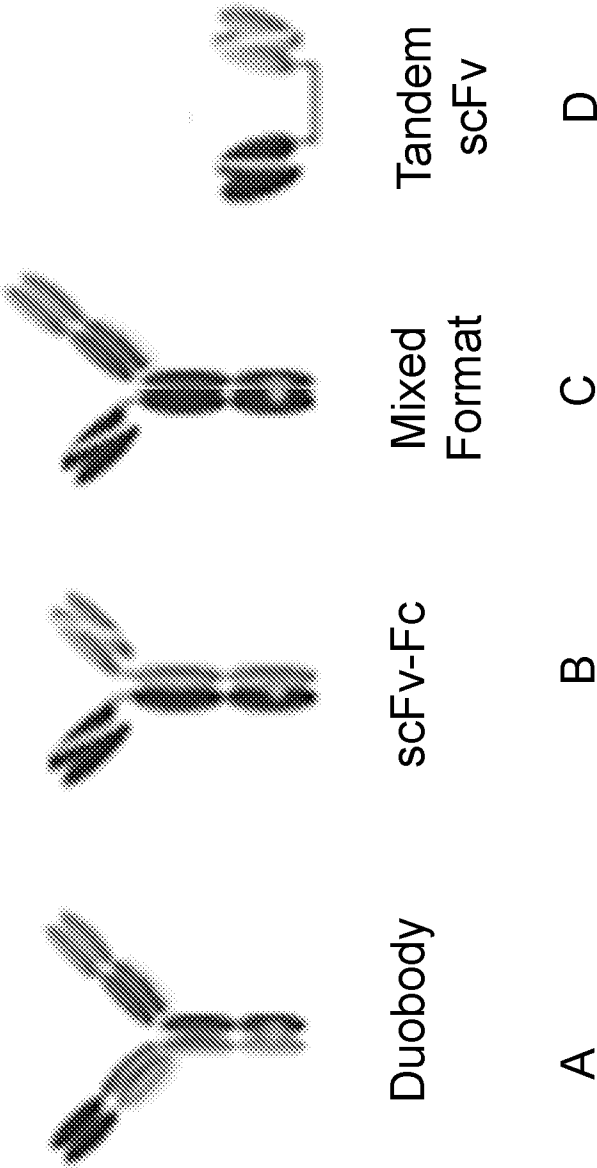


Figure 2

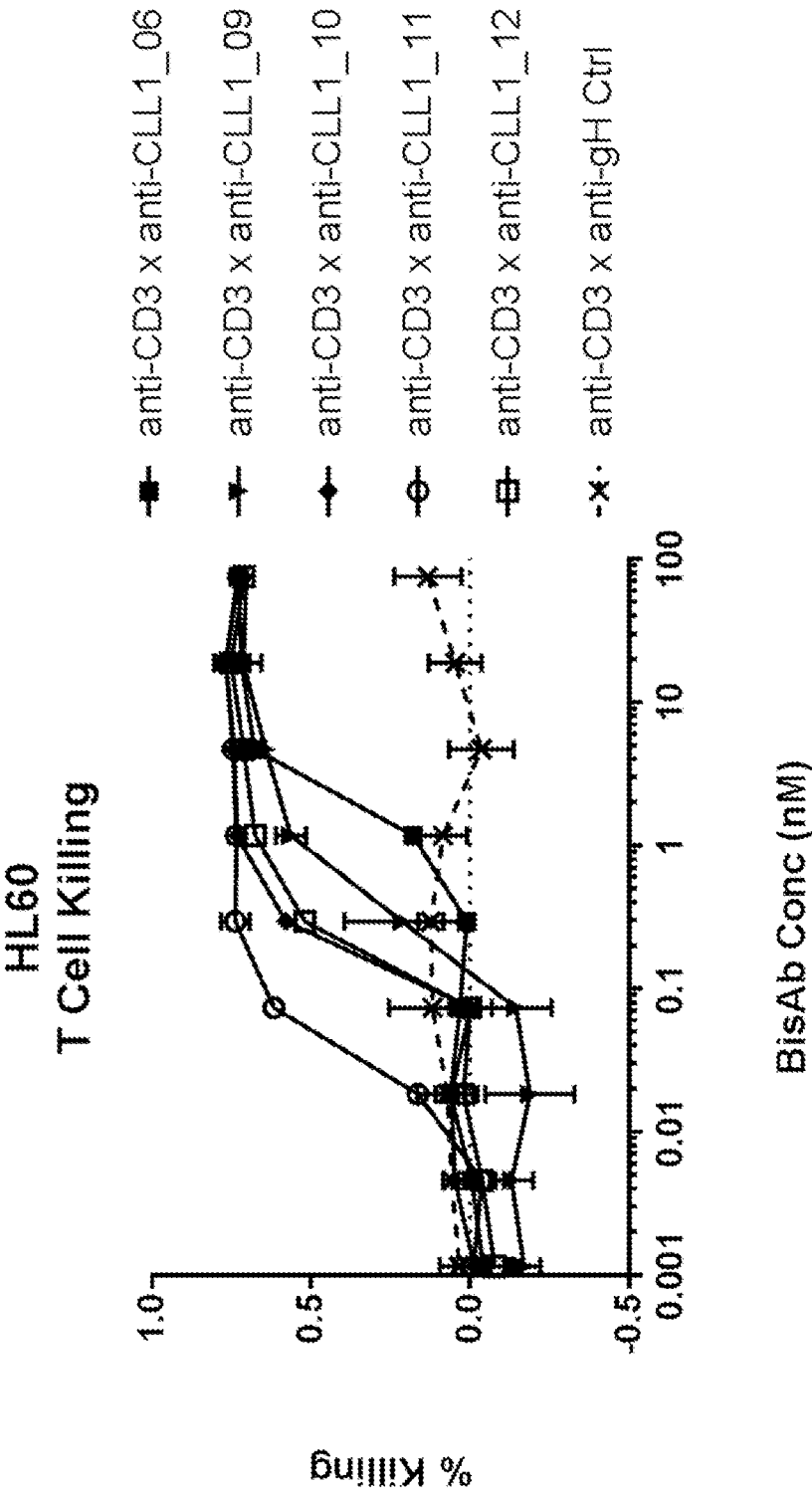
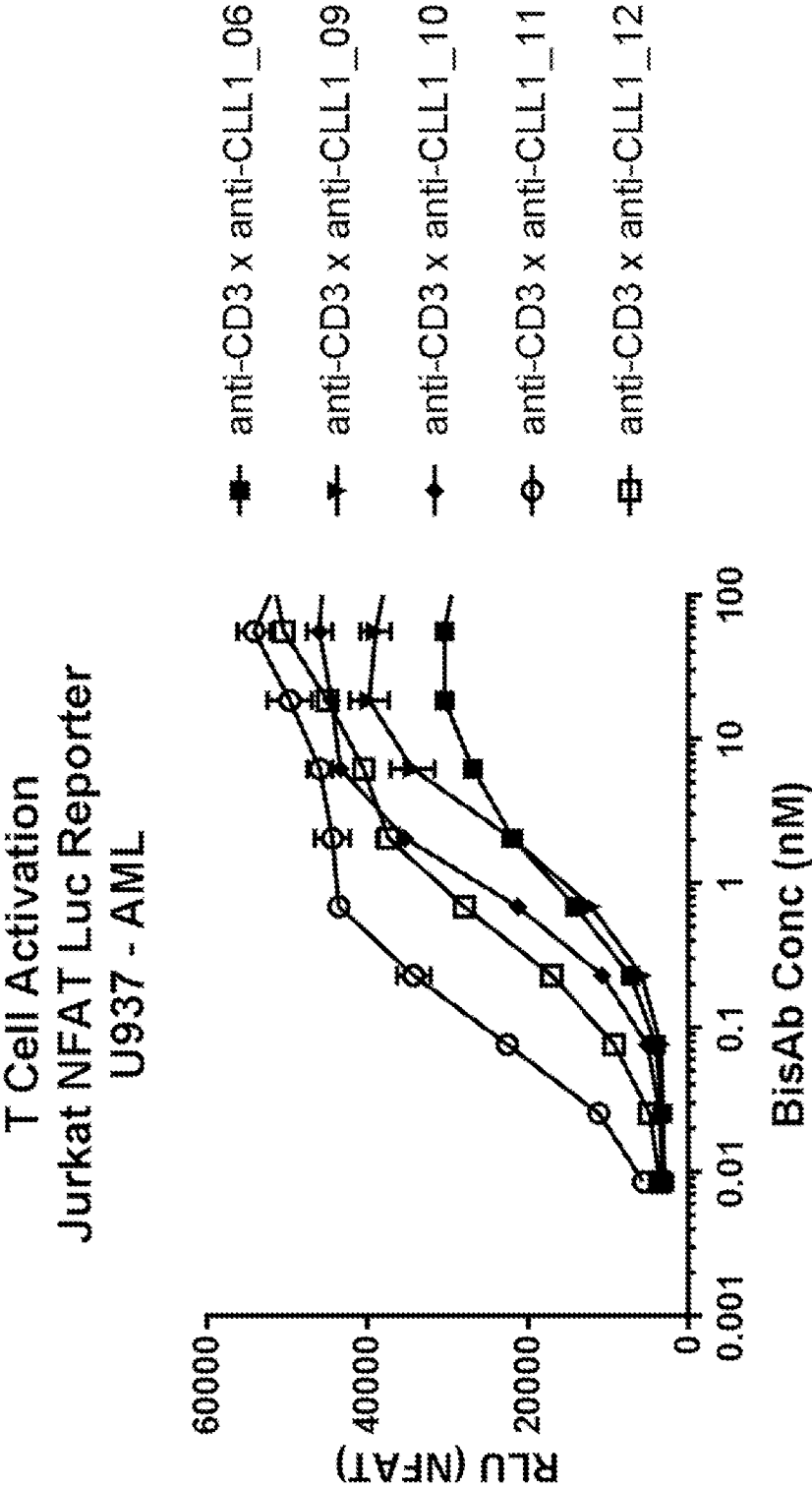


Figure 3



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/IB2017/050318

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C07K16/28
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 April 2017

Date of mailing of the international search report

18/04/2017

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Hix, Rebecca

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
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International application No

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/IB2017/050318

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