



(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2009/10/14
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2010/04/22
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2021/01/19
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2011/04/14
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: CA 2009/001501
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2010/043057
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2008/10/14 (US61/105,305)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *C07K 16/18* (2006.01),
C07K 14/765 (2006.01), *C07K 17/00* (2006.01),
C12N 15/13 (2006.01)
(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
ZHANG, JIANBING, CA;
ARBABI, MEHDI, CA;
CHEN, WANGXUE, CA;
LI, SHENGHUA, CA;
MACKENZIE, C. ROGER, CA
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA, CA
(74) Agent: THOMAS, ROULA

(54) Titre : ANTICORPS SPECIFIQUES DE L'ASB
(54) Title: BSA-SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES

BSA 7 QVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCATSERTAISYYAMGWFCQAPG
BSA 8 QVKLEESGGGLAQAGGSLRLSCAASERT-FIRYTIQWFRQAPG
BSA 12 QVKLEESGGGLVQVGDLSRLSCAASGRT-FSNYTMAWFRQFPG
BSA 16 QVKLEESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAPSGRT-FRTWRMGWFRQAPG

BSA 7 EERDFVAAINWSGETTKYADSVKGRFTISRDAKNTVYLMQNN
BSA 8 KEREFEVGRVNWGGDTYYADSVKGRFTISRDAKNTTVTLQMSS
BSA 12 KEREFEVAVMSRGGGATDYADSVKGRFTISRDAKNTMYLMQNS
BSA 16 KEREFEVAAINLNTGNTYYVDSVKGRFTISGDYAKNTLYLMQNS

BSA 7 LKPEDTAVYYCAAGAR---FDDIGS--YDYWGQGTQVTVSS
BSA 8 LKPEDTAVYSCAASPKWSE-IP---REYIYWGPGTQVTVSS
BSA 12 LKTEDTAVYYCAAGTDLSEY--YSTKKWAYWGQGTQVTVSS
BSA 16 LKPEDTAVYFCAARSPDSYVPLSSIDYQYWGQGTQVTVSS

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

This invention relates to antibodies specific to serum albumins. More specifically, the invention relates to camelid single domain antibodies and pentabodies binding to serum albumins of various species with various affinities.

ABSTRACT

This invention relates to antibodies specific to serum albumins. More specifically, the invention relates to camelid single domain antibodies and pentabodies binding to serum albumins of various species with various affinities.

BSA-SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to BSA-specific antibodies. More specifically, the invention relates to BSA-specific antibody fragments.

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Antibodies play an important role in diagnostic and clinical applications for neutralizing and identifying pathogens. As is known in the art, interaction of the heavy and light chain variable domains (V_H and V_L) of antibodies, comprising three complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) each, results in the formation of an antigen binding region (Fv). The variable region of
10 an antibody contains the antigen binding determinants of the molecule, and thus determines the specificity of an antibody for its target antigen. This characteristic structure of antibodies provides a stable scaffold upon which substantial antigen-binding diversity can be explored by the immune system to obtain specificity for a broad array of antigens.

The immune repertoire of camelids (camels, dromedaries and llamas) is unique in that it
15 possesses unusual types of antibodies referred to as heavy-chain antibodies (Hamers et al, 1993). These antibodies lack light chains and thus their combining sites consist of one domain, termed V_HH . Single domain antibodies (sdAbs) have also been observed in shark and are termed VNARs. Furthermore, recombinant sdAbs may also be prepared using knowledge gleaned from structural studies of naturally-occurring sdAbs.

sdAbs provide several advantages over single-chain Fv (scFv) fragments derived from
20 conventional four-chain antibodies. Single domain antibodies are comparable to their scFv counterparts in terms of affinity, but outperform scFvs in terms of solubility, stability, resistance to aggregation, refoldability, expression yield, and ease of DNA manipulation, library construction and 3-D structural determinations. Many of the aforementioned properties of
25 sdAbs are desired in applications involving antibodies.

Naturally-occurring single domain antibodies can be isolated from libraries (for example, phage display libraries) by panning based solely upon binding property as the selection criterion (Arbabi-Ghahroudi et al., 1997; Lauwereys et al., 1998). However, antibodies/peptides isolated with this method usually have a low to moderate affinity to their antigens/ligands.
30 Since each M13 phage particle presents five copies of the minor coat protein pIII, a phage particle displaying an antibody fragment on all copies of pIII can be considered a pentavalent

antibody. This multivalent display of antibody fragments on phage greatly increases the avidity of the antibody and facilitates both screening and evaluation of phage antibodies. Isolated antibody fragments (scFvs or sdAbs) or peptides bind antigen much less efficiently since they exist primarily in a monovalent form and lack avidity.

- 5 An antibody fragment oligomerization strategy that permits pentavalency as in pIII phage display is the subject of PCT/CA02/01829 (MacKenzie and Zhang). Fusion of a single domain antibody (sdAb) to the homo-pentamerization domain of the B subunit of verotoxin (VT1B) results in the simultaneous pentamerization of the sdAb. The pentavalent sdAbs, termed pentabodies, bind much more strongly to immobilized antigen than their monomeric
- 10 counterparts. In the instance of peptide hormone-binding sdAb, pentamerization resulted in 10^3 to 10^4 -fold improvement in binding to immobilized antigen.

Thus, there is a need in the art to isolate sdAbs that are antigen-specific, soluble and structurally stable for use in clinical and diagnostic applications.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- 15 The present invention relates to BSA-specific antibodies. More specifically, the invention relates to BSA-specific antibody fragments.

The present invention provides an isolated or purified antibody or fragment thereof specific to serum albumin, comprising

- 20 the sequence of complementarity determining region (CDR) 1 selected from sequences NYTMA (SEQ ID NO:1), RYTIG (SEQ ID NO:2), and TWRMG (SEQ ID NO:3);

the sequence of CDR2 selected from sequences VVSRGGGATDYADSVKG (SEQ ID NO:4), RVNWSGGDTYYADSVKG (SEQ ID NO:5), and AINLNTGNTYYVDSVKG (SEQ ID NO:6); and

- 25 the sequence of CDR3 selected from sequences GTDLSYYYSTKKWAY (SEQ ID NO:7), SPKWSEIPREYIY (SEQ ID NO:8), and RSPDSYVPLSSIDYQY (SEQ ID NO:9).

The isolated or purified antibody or fragment thereof may be a single-domain antibody (sdAb); the sdAb may be of camelid origin.

- 30 The isolated or purified antibody or fragment thereof of the present invention may comprise the sequence:

QVKLEESGGGLAQAGGSLRLSCAASERTFIRYTIGWFRQAPGKEREFVGRVNWSGGDTYYA
DSVKGRFTISRDNAAKTTVTLQMSSLKPEDTAVYSCAASPKWSEIPREYIYWGPQTQVTVSS
(SEQ ID NO:11; also referred to herein as BSA8),

- or a sequence substantially identical thereto. Alternatively, the isolated or purified antibody or
5 fragment thereof may comprise the sequence:

QVKLEESGGGLVQVGDSLRLSCAASGRFTFSNYTMAWFRQFPGKEREFVAVVSRGGGATDY
ADSVKGRFTISRDNAAKNTMYLQMNSLKTDTAVYYCAAGTDLSYYYSTKKWAYWGQGTQVTV
SS (SEQ ID NO:12; also referred to herein as BSA12)

- or a sequence substantially identical thereto. In yet another alternative, the isolated or purified
10 antibody or fragment thereof may comprise the sequence:

QVKLEESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAPSGRTFRTWRMGWFRQAPGKEREFVAAINLNTGNTYYV
DSVKGRFTISGDYAKNTLYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYFCAARSPDSYVPLSSIDYQYWGGGTQVT
VSS (SEQ ID NO:13; also referred to herein as BSA16),
or a sequence substantially identical thereto.

- 15 The isolated or purified antibody or fragment thereof of the present invention may possess a
dissociation constant to its ligand lower than 10^{-6} M; alternatively, the dissociation constant
may be lower than 10^{-7} M; or, the dissociation constant of the antibody or fragment thereof may
be lower than 10^{-11} M.

- The present invention also provides an isolated or purified antibody or fragment thereof as
20 described above, wherein the antibody or fragment thereof is in a multivalent display. The
antibody or fragment thereof may be a pentamer. In one embodiment, at least one subunit of
the pentamer comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID
NO:16 or a substantially identical sequence thereto.

- The present invention further provides a nucleic acid molecule and/or a vector encoding the
25 isolated or purified antibody or fragment thereof as described herein.

In accordance with the present invention, there is also provided an isolated or purified antibody
or fragment thereof as described, wherein the antibody or fragment thereof is immobilized onto
a surface. The surface may be a microtiter plate, a sensorchip, or a chromatography resin.

- Additional aspects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent in view of the
30 following description. The detailed description and examples, while indicating preferred
embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, as various changes and

modifications within the scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the teachings of this invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other features of the invention will now be described by way of example, with
5 reference to the appended drawings, wherein:

FIGURE 1 shows the sdAbs and CTB-based pentabodies constructed in this work. (A) Sequences of BSA7 (SEQ ID NO:10), BSA8 (SEQ ID NO:11), BSA12 (SEQ ID NO:12), and BSA16 (SEQ ID NO:13) with the three complementarity determining regions underlined. (B) Schematic drawing of primary structure of the sdAbs and their pentabodies. The ompA signal
10 peptide (SEQ ID NO: 17) will be removed during the secretion of the protein. CTB (SEQ ID NO:21) and the sdAbs are linked by a 15 amino acid linker (L; SEQ ID NO:18) and tagged with a c-Myc detection tag (myc; SEQ ID NO:19) and a 6 x histidine purification tag (SEQ ID NO:20). (C) SDS-PAGE of purified BSA8, BSA12, BSA16, C3C-BSA8, C3C-BSA12, and C3C-BSA16 (lane 1-6).

FIGURE 2 shows interactions between BSA and the antibodies constructed in this work. (A) Binding of BSA8 to BSA at the concentrations of 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100 nM. (B) Binding of BSA12 to BSA at the concentrations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 nM. (C) Binding of BSA16 to BSA at the concentrations of 25, 100, 300, 500, 1000, 2000, and 3000 nM. (D) Binding of BSA12 to BSA at 10 nM with extended dissociation time. Open circles are used for real data
20 point and solid line for fitting of 1:1 binding model in B, C, and D where the fittings are reasonable good. (E) Bindings of 10 nM C3C-BSA8, C3C-BSA12, and C3C-BSA16 to BSA; (F) binding of 10 nM C3C-BSA8 to BSA; (G) binding of 1 μ M BSA to C3C-BSA8, C3C-BSA12, and C3C BSA16 and (H) binding of 1.2 μ M BSA to C3C-BSA8. (F) and (H) are to indicate interactions between C3C-BSA8 and BSA, which are invisible in (E) and (G) due to the scales
25 used.

FIGURE 3 shows the formation of protein complexes between the pentabodies and BSA. SEC profiles of BSA (A) and the pentabody C3C-BSA12 (B) on Superdex 200™ are shown at the top panel. Profiles of C3C-BSA8 and C3C-BSA16 are very similar to that of C3C-BSA12 and are not shown. (C) SEC profiles of a mixture of 80 μ l 1 mg/ml BSA and 168 μ l 1 mg/ml C3C
30 BSA12 (molar ratio = 5:1). Volume of C3C-BSA12 was adjusted to have a molar ratio of 3:1 (D), 2:1 (E), and 1:1 (F). Similarly, SEC profiles of mixtures of C3C-BSA16 and BSA (G) and C3C-BSA8 and BSA (H) at a molar ratio of 3:1 were shown. All graphs were normalized to 100 to facilitate comparison. C3C-BSA12, for example, is shown to form a tight complex.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to BSA-specific antibodies. More specifically, the invention relates to BSA-specific antibody fragments.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides an isolated or purified antibody or fragment
5 thereof specific to serum albumin, comprising

the sequence of complementarity determining region (CDR) 1 is selected from sequences NYTMA (SEQ ID NO:1), RYTIG (SEQ ID NO:2), and TWRMG (SEQ ID NO:3);

10 the sequence of CDR2 is selected from sequences VVSRGGGATDYADSVKG (SEQ ID NO:4), RVNWSGGDTYYADSVKG (SEQ ID NO:5), and AINLNTGNTYYVDSVKG (SEQ ID NO:6); and

the sequence of CDR3 is selected from sequences GTDLSYYYSTKKWAY (SEQ ID NO:7), SPKWSEIPREYIY (SEQ ID NO:8), and RSPDSYVPLSSIDYQY (SEQ ID NO:9).

15 The term "antibody", also referred to in the art as "immunoglobulin" (Ig), used herein refers to a protein constructed from paired heavy and light polypeptide chains; various Ig isotypes exist, including IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM. When an antibody is correctly folded, each chain folds into a number of distinct globular domains joined by more linear polypeptide sequences. For example, the immunoglobulin light chain folds into a variable (V_L) and a constant (C_L)
20 domain, while the heavy chain folds into a variable (V_H) and three constant (C_{H1} , C_{H2} , C_{H3}) domains. Interaction of the heavy and light chain variable domains (V_H and V_L) results in the formation of an antigen binding region (Fv). Each domain has a well-established structure familiar to those of skill in the art.

The light and heavy chain variable regions are responsible for binding the target antigen and
25 can therefore show significant sequence diversity between antibodies. The constant regions show less sequence diversity, and are responsible for binding a number of natural proteins to elicit important biochemical events. The variable region of an antibody contains the antigen binding determinants of the molecule, and thus determines the specificity of an antibody for its target antigen. The majority of sequence variability occurs in the "complementarity-
30 determining regions" (CDRs). There are six CDRs total, three each per variable heavy and light chain; the CDR combine to form the antigen-binding site, and contribute to binding and recognition of an antigenic determinant. The region outside of the CDRs is referred to as the

framework region (FR). This characteristic structure of antibodies provides a stable scaffold upon which substantial antigen-binding diversity can be explored by the immune system to obtain specificity for a broad array of antigens¹.

- An "antibody fragment" as referred to herein may include any suitable antigen-binding antibody fragment known in the art. The antibody fragment may be obtained by manipulation of a naturally-occurring antibody, or may be obtained using recombinant methods. For example, an antibody fragment may include, but is not limited to Fv, single-chain Fv (scFV; a molecule consisting V_L and V_H connected with a peptide linker), Fab, Fab₂, single domain antibody (sdAb), and multivalent presentations of these.
- 10 The antibody fragment may be a single domain antibody (sdAb), which is derived from heavy chain antibodies of camelid origin². These antibodies lack light chains and thus their antigen binding sites consist of one domain, termed V_HH . sdAbs have also been observed in shark and are termed VNARs³, and may be engineered based on human heavy chain sequences^{4, 5}. As used herein, sdAb includes those directly isolated from V_H , V_HH or V_{NAR} reservoir of any
- 15 origin through phage display or other display technologies and those generated through further modification of such sdAbs by humanization, affinity maturation, stabilization and other way of antibody engineering. The term also includes homologues, derivatives, or fragments that are capable of functioning as a single-domain antibody domain.

- A person of skill in the art would be well-acquainted with the structure of a single-domain antibody (see, for example, 3DWT, 2P42 in protein data bank). Most notably, an sdAb comprises a single immunoglobulin domain, therefore only three CDRs form the antigen-binding site. However, not all CDRs may be required for binding the antigen. For example, and without wishing to be limiting, one, two, or three of the CDRs may contribute to binding and recognition of the antigen by the sdAb of the present invention. The CDRs of the sdAb are
- 20 referred to herein as CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3.

- By "specific to serum albumin", it is meant that the antibody or fragment thereof of the present invention recognizes and binds to one or more than one serum albumin from various sources including, but not limited to bovine, human, murine, porcine, sheep, canine, goat, guinea pig, rabbit, or ovalbumin. In a specific, non-limiting example, the antibody or fragment thereof of
- 30 the present invention recognizes and binds to bovine serum albumin (BSA).

In one non-limiting embodiment, the antibody or fragment thereof may have a CDR1 of sequence NYTMA (SEQ ID NO:1), RYTIG (SEQ ID NO:2), or TWRMG (SEQ ID NO:3); CDR2 of sequence VVSRGGGATDYADSVKG (SEQ ID NO:4), RVNWSGGDTYYADSVKG (SEQ ID

NO:5), or AINLNTGNTYYVDSVKG (SEQ ID NO:6); and CDR3 of sequence GTDLSYYSTKKWAY (SEQ ID NO:7), SPKWSEIPREIY (SEQ ID NO:8), or RSPDSDYVPLSSIDYQY (SEQ ID NO:9). The antibody or fragment thereof may be an sdAb. The sdAb may be of camelid origin, and thus may be based on camelid framework regions; alternatively, the CDR may be grafted onto VNAR or human V_HH framework regions.

In a specific, non-limiting example, the antibody or fragment thereof may comprise the sequence:

QVKLEESGGGLAQAGGSLRLSCAASERTFIRYTIGWFRQAPGKEREFVGRVNWSGGDTYYA
DSVKGRFTISRDNAKTTVTLMSSLKPEDTAVYSCAASPKWSEIPREIYWGPGTQVTVSS

(SEQ ID NO:11, also referred to herein as BSA8),

or a sequence substantially identical thereto.

In another example, the sequence of the antibody or fragment thereof may comprise the sequence:

QVKLEESGGGLVQVGDLSRLSCAASGRFTFSNYTMAWFRQFPGKEREFVAVVSRGGGATDY
ADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTMYLQMNSLKTDTAVYYCAAGTDLSSYYSTKKWAYWGQGTQVTVSS (SEQ ID NO:12; also referred to herein as BSA12),

or a sequence substantially identical thereto.

In yet another example, the sequence of the antibody or fragment thereof may comprise the sequence:

QVKLEESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAPSGRTFRTWRMGWFRQAPGKEREFVAAILNTGNTYYV
DSVKGRFTISGDYAKNTLYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYFCAARSPDSDYVPLSSIDYQYWGQGTQVT
VSS (SEQ ID NO:13; also referred to herein as BSA16),

or a sequence substantially identical thereto.

A substantially identical sequence may comprise one or more conservative amino acid mutations. It is known in the art that one or more conservative amino acid mutations to a reference sequence may yield a mutant peptide with no substantial change in physiological, chemical, or functional properties compared to the reference sequence; in such a case, the reference and mutant sequences would be considered "substantially identical" polypeptides. Conservative amino acid mutation may include addition, deletion, or substitution of an amino acid; a conservative amino acid substitution is defined herein as the substitution of an amino

acid residue for another amino acid residue with similar chemical properties (e.g. size, charge, or polarity).

In a non-limiting example, a conservative mutation may be an amino acid substitution. Such a conservative amino acid substitution may substitute a basic, neutral, hydrophobic, or acidic amino acid for another of the same group. By the term "basic amino acid" it is meant hydrophilic amino acids having a side chain pK value of greater than 7, which are typically positively charged at physiological pH. Basic amino acids include histidine (His or H), arginine (Arg or R), and lysine (Lys or K). By the term "neutral amino acid" (also "polar amino acid"), it is meant hydrophilic amino acids having a side chain that is uncharged at physiological pH, but which has at least one bond in which the pair of electrons shared in common by two atoms is held more closely by one of the atoms. Polar amino acids include serine (Ser or S), threonine (Thr or T), cysteine (Cys or C), tyrosine (Tyr or Y), asparagine (Asn or N), and glutamine (Gln or Q). The term "hydrophobic amino acid" (also "non-polar amino acid") is meant to include amino acids exhibiting a hydrophobicity of greater than zero according to the normalized consensus hydrophobicity scale of Eisenberg (1984). Hydrophobic amino acids include proline (Pro or P), isoleucine (Ile or I), phenylalanine (Phe or F), valine (Val or V), leucine (Leu or L), tryptophan (Trp or W), methionine (Met or M), alanine (Ala or A), and glycine (Gly or G). "Acidic amino acid" refers to hydrophilic amino acids having a side chain pK value of less than 7, which are typically negatively charged at physiological pH. Acidic amino acids include glutamate (Glu or E), and aspartate (Asp or D).

Sequence identity is used to evaluate the similarity of two sequences; it is determined by calculating the percent of residues that are the same when the two sequences are aligned for maximum correspondence between residue positions. Any known method may be used to calculate sequence identity; for example, computer software is available to calculate sequence identity. Without wishing to be limiting, sequence identity can be calculated by software such as NCBI BLAST2 service maintained by the Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics (and as found at <http://ca.expasy.org/tools/blast/>), BLAST-P, Blast-N, or FASTA-N, or any other appropriate software that is known in the art.

The substantially identical sequences of the present invention may be at least 75% identical; in another example, the substantially identical sequences may be at least 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, or 100% identical at the amino acid level to sequences described herein. Importantly, the substantially identical sequences retain the activity and specificity of the reference sequence.

By way of example only, and without limiting the scope of the invention, the percent identity between BSA8 and BSA12 is 71%; between BSA8 and BSA16 is 74%; between BSA12 and BSA16 is 72%.

- 5 The antibody or fragment thereof of the present invention may also comprise additional sequences to aid in expression, detection or purification of a recombinant antibody or fragment thereof. For example, and without wishing to be limiting, the antibody or fragment thereof may comprise a targeting or signal sequence (for example, but not limited to ompA), a detection tag (for example, but not limited to c-Myc, SEQ ID NO:19), a purification tag (for example, but not limited to a histidine purification tag, SEQ ID NO:20), or a combination thereof.
- 10 The antibody or fragment thereof of the present invention may also be in a multivalent display. Multimerization may be achieved by any suitable method of know in the art. For example, and without wishing to be limiting in any manner, multimerization may be achieved using self-assembly molecules^{6, 7}, as described in WO2003/046560 (for example, but not limited to SEQ ID NO:21). The described method produces pentabodies by expressing a fusion protein
- 15 comprising the antibody or fragment thereof of the present invention and the pentamerization domain of the B-subunit of an AB₅ toxin family⁸; the pentamerization domain assembles into a pentamer, through which a multivalent display of the antibody or fragment thereof is formed. Each subunit of the pentamer may be the same or different. Additionally, the pentamerization domain may be linked to the antibody or antibody fragment using a linker; such a linker should
- 20 be of sufficient length and appropriate composition to provide flexible attachment of the two molecules, but should not hamper the antigen-binding properties of the antibody. In one non-limiting example, the linker may be the linker of SEQ ID NO:18.

In one, specific, non-limiting example, the antibody or fragment thereof of the present invention is provided in a pentabody, wherein at least one subunit may comprise a sequence selected

25 from SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, or a substantially identical sequence thereto.

Other forms of multivalent display are also encompassed by the present invention. For example, and without wishing to be limiting, the antibody or fragment thereof may be presented as a dimer, a trimer, or any other suitable oligomer. This may be achieved by

30 methods known in the art, for example direct linking connection⁹, c-jun/Fos interaction¹⁰, "Knob into holes" interaction¹¹.

The antibody or fragment thereof of the present invention may have increased affinity for BSA. For example, and without wishing to be limiting in any manner, the antibody or fragment

thereof may exhibit a binding affinity (expressed as dissociation constant, K_D (Molar)) may be lower than about 10^{-6} , 10^{-7} , 10^{-8} , 10^{-9} , 10^{-10} , or 10^{-11} M. In a non-limiting example, the K_D may be lower than about 1×10^{-7} ; alternatively, the K_D may be between about 1×10^{-7} and 4×10^{-12} M, or between about 2.8×10^{-7} and 4×10^{-12} M. In another specific, but non-limiting example,
 5 the K_D may be between about 3.6×10^{-12} and 4×10^{-12} M.

The present invention also encompasses nucleic acid sequences encoding the molecules as described herein. The nucleic acid sequence may be codon-optimized. The present invention also encompasses vectors comprising the nucleic acids as just described.

Furthermore, the invention encompasses cells comprising the nucleic acid and/or vector as
 10 described.

The present invention further encompasses the isolated or purified antibody or fragment of the present invention immobilized onto a surface. Immobilization of the antibody or fragment of the present invention may be useful in various applications for purifying or isolating proteins.

The surface is a microtiter plate, a sensorchip, or a resin bead. Solid surface may be any
 15 suitable surface, for example, but not limited to the well surface of a microtiter plate, channels of surface plasmon resonance (SPR) sensorchips, membranes, beads within a chromatography column, or any other useful surface.

The present invention will be further illustrated in the following examples. However, it is to be understood that these examples are for illustrative purposes only and should not be used to
 20 limit the scope of the present invention in any manner.

Example 1: Isolation of sdAbs specific to BSA

A female llama was immunized with BSA. An sdAb phagemid display library was constructed from the VHH repertoire of this llama and this library was used for the isolation of sdAbs against BSA.

25 The llama immune phage display library was panned against 1 mg/ml BSA that was pre-adsorbed to a Reacti-Bind™ maleic anhydride activated microtiter plate well. About 10^{11} phage were added to the well and incubated at 37C for 2 hr for antigen binding. After disposal of unattached phage, the wells were washed six times with phosphate buffered saline supplemented with 0.05% Tween™ 20 (PBST) for round one and washes were increased by
 30 one for each additional round. Phage were eluted by 10 min incubations with 100 μ l 100 mM triethylamine and the eluate was subsequently neutralized with 200 μ l 1M Tris-HCl (pH 7.5). Phage were rescued and amplified using M13KO7 (New England Biolabs, Mississauga ON)

and used for the next round of panning. After three rounds of panning, eluted phage were used to infect exponentially growing *E. coli* TG1 (New England Biolabs, Mississauga ON) and rescued by M13KO7. The produced phage were used in phage ELISA.

For phage-ELISA, wells of a 96-well plate were coated overnight with 5 µg/ml BSA and then blocked with 1% casein for 2 hr at 37°C. Phage were pre-blocked with casein overnight, added to the preblocked wells and incubated for 1 hr. Positive phage clones detected by standard ELISA procedure, which revealed that 35 of the 38 analyzed phage clones bound to BSA.

These clones were sent for sequencing. Sequence analysis of these clones revealed four sdAbs: BSA7, BSA8, BSA12, and BSA16 (Figure 1A).

10 Example 2: Construction, expression, and characterization of sdAbs

DNA encoding four sdAbs (BSA7, BSA8, BSA12, and BSA16; SEQ ID NO:1-4, respectively) was amplified by PCR and flanked with BbsI and BamHI restriction sites. The products were cloned into the BbsI and BamHI sites of pSJF2H (kindly provided by J. Tanha, IBS, NRC) to generate pBSA7, pBSA8, pBSA12, and pBSA16.

15 All clones were inoculated in 25 ml LB-Ampicillin (30) and incubated at 37°C with 200 rpm shaking overnight. The next day, 20 ml of the culture was used to inoculate 1 L of M9 medium (0.2% glucose, 0.6% Na₂HPO₄, 0.3% KH₂PO₄, 0.1% NH₄Cl, 0.05% NaCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM CaCl₂) supplemented with 0.4% casamino acids, 5 mg/l of vitamin B1 and 200 µg/ml of ampicillin, and cultured for 24 hr. Next, 100 ml of 10 x TB nutrients (12% Tryptone, 24% yeast
20 extract, and 4% glycerol), 2 ml of 100 mg/ml Amp and 1 ml of 1M isopropyl-beta-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) were added to the culture and incubation was continued for another 65-70 hrs at 28°C with 200 rpm shaking. *E. coli* cells were harvested by centrifugation and lysed with lysozyme. Cell lysates were centrifuged, and clear supernatant was loaded onto High-Trap™ chelating affinity columns (GE Healthcare, Uppsala, Sweden) and His-
25 tagged proteins were purified.

The four sdAb genes were cloned into a periplasmic expression vector pSJF2H to generate sdAb expression vector (Figure 1B), and the expressed protein was purified by immobilized metal affinity chromatography (IMAC). 3.1, 16.2 and 6.2 milligrams of protein was obtained from one litre of *E. coli* culture of pBSA8, pBSA12, and pBSA16 (Figure 1C), respectively.

30 Little protein was obtained from BSA7 expression, and further analysis of this protein was not conducted.

The purified proteins were dialyzed against HBS-E buffer. To assess formation of aggregates or lack thereof, size exclusion chromatography was carried out on BSA8, BSA12, and BSA16 with Superdex 75™ or Superdex 200™ column (Amersham Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ) in HBS as described previously (31). The elution volume of BSA8 (11.87 ml), BSA12 (11.72 ml) and BSA16 (11.80 ml) on a Superdex 75™ column suggested that all three proteins existed as monomers based on elution volumes of molecular weight markers run under the same conditions. No aggregation was observed from any of the three proteins.

Example 3: Affinity measurement

The binding kinetics for the interactions of BSA8, BSA12, and BSA16 to immobilized BSA and other SA was determined by surface plasmon resonance (SPR) using BIACORE 3000 (GE Healthcare). 1700 RUs of BSA (Sigma) were immobilized on research grade CM5-sensorchip (BIACORE). Ethanolamine blocked surface was used as a reference. Immobilizations were carried out at the protein concentrations of 50 µg/ml in 10 mM acetate pH 4.5 using amine coupling kit supplied by the manufacturer. Antibodies were passed through Superdex 75™ (GE Healthcare) column to separate monomer prior to BIACORE analysis.

In all instances, analyses were carried out at 25°C in HBS-E buffer (10 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, and 3 mM EDTA, pH 7.4) supplemented with 0.005% surfactant P20 at a flow rate of 20 µl/min. The surfaces were regenerated with 100 mM HCl (3 seconds). Data were analyzed with BIAevaluation 4.1 software.

Affinities of the three sdAbs BSA8, BSA12, and BSA16 to BSA were determined by SPR with Biacore 3000. All three sdAbs bound to BSA specifically (Figure 2). A higher binding capacity (~150 RU) was achieved by BSA12 (Figure 2B) and BSA16 (Figure 2C), whereas only about 40 RU of response was recorded for the binding of BSA8 to BSA (Figure 2A). BSA8 showed binding to BSA with a dissociation rate (k_d) of 5×10^{-3} l/s and an estimated dissociation constant (K_D) in the range of 100 nM. An accurate K_D could not be determined because the SPR profiles did not fit to a 1:1 binding model (Figure 2A).

BSA12 has an extremely tight binding to BSA (Figure 2B). To measure an accurate affinity value, which requires longer dissociation time for very high affinity binders, dissociations were monitored again for 5 min at multiple concentrations from 1 to 50 nM and 4 hr at 10 nM (Figure 2D). Each binding was performed three times, and the obtained data were reproducible. These experiments revealed a k_a of 2.5×10^6 M⁻¹s⁻¹ and a k_d of 1×10^{-5} s⁻¹, giving a calculated K_D of 4×10^{-12} M (Table 1). Despite the extremely slow dissociation rate, the interaction fits nicely into a 1:1 binding model (Figure 2D).

Table 1. Affinities of sdAbs to BSA

	$k_a \pm SE$ (1/Ms)	$k_d \pm SE$ (1/s)	$K_D \pm SE$ (M)
BSA8	NA	NA	$\sim 10^{-7}$
BSA12	$2.5 \times 10^6 \pm 3.2 \times 10^3$	$9 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3 \times 10^{-8}$	4×10^{-12}
BSA16	$1.0 \times 10^6 \pm 2.2 \times 10^4$	$2.7 \times 10^{-1} \pm 5.4 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.8 \times 10^{-7} \pm 1.1 \times 10^{-8}$

NA : data not analyzed

* k_d was determined separately with 4 h dissociation time

k_a = association rate constant; k_d = dissociation rate constant; K_D = dissociation constant; SE = standard error; s = second; M = molar

Example 4: Construction, expression, and characterization of pentabodies

CTB-based pentabodies were constructed by standard molecular cloning procedures. DNA encoding CTB was amplified by PCR and flanked with BbsI restriction site and DNA encoding linker sequence GGGGSGGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:18) at 5'- and 3'-ends, respectively.

- 10 DNA encoding BSA8, BSA12, and BSA16 was amplified by PCR and flanked with DNA encoding the linker sequence GGGGSGGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:18) and BamHI restriction site at 5'- and 3'-ends, respectively. CTB and the three sdAbs are fused at DNA level by overlap extension PCR. The final PCR product was digested by BbsI and BamHI and ligated into pSJF2 digested with the same enzymes to generate clones pC3C-BSA8, pC3C-BSA12, and pC3C-BSA16 (Figure 1).

Expression of the three proteins were carried out as described in Example 3. CTB-based pentabodies were constructed by fusing each of the three isolated sdAbs BSA8, BSA12, and BSA16 to the C-terminus of CTB with a peptide linker GGGGSGGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:18). The generated clones C3C-BSA8, C3C-BSA12, and C3C-BSA16 (Figure 1B) have a subunit molecular weight of 28,257; 28,396; and 28,785 Dalton, respectively. The three proteins were expressed in *E. coli* and purified by IMAC (Figure 1C). 10, 23 and 7 mgs of proteins were obtained from C3C-BSA8, C3C-BSA12, and C3C-BSA16, respectively.

Example 5: Affinities of the pentabodies to the target antigen

SPR analysis was performed to assess the bindings of the three CTB-based pentabodies again. All three proteins showed specific binding to immobilized BSA (Figure 2). Behaving similar to their monomeric counterparts, C3C-BSA12 and C3C-BSA16 achieved high capacity bindings (~ 700 RU, Figure 2E) but C3C-BSA8 did not (~ 45 RU, Figures 2E-F).

C3C-BSA12 showed the tightest binding to BSA with a k_d slower than 10^{-5} 1/s. This is very close to the k_d of BSA12, which is 9×10^{-6} 1/s. This result showed that for an sdAb with very low k_d , pentamerization apparently did not increase its avidity. This is different from pentamerization of low affinity sdAbs, by which a very large gain in functional affinity can be

achieved (see e.g. C3C-BSA8, and C3C-BSA16). Due to the multivalent nature of the bindings, an accurate k_d of the bindings could not be calculated.

Binding of BSA to immobilized pentabodies (Figures 2G-H) revealed similar binding pattern as observed for monomeric bindings. However, dissociation rates were not calculated. A small
5 portion of BSA exists in dimer (Figure 3A).

Example 6: Formation of BSA-pentabody complex

Formation of BSA-pentabody complex is important for the delivery of antigens through CTB-pentabodies, and this was tested with size exclusion chromatography (SEC). The three pentabodies and BSA were analyzed with SEC on a Superdex 200™ to determine their ability
10 to form pentamer as CTB does. All three pentabodies were eluted at the volume of about 13 ml on a Superdex 200™ column (Figure 3B, only the profile of C3C-BSA12 was shown as the three proteins have almost identical graphs). Based on molecular marker run under the same conditions, the actual MW of all three proteins were determined to be about 220kDa. Although this number is between 7 to 8 times of their subunit MW, the three proteins are still considered
15 pentamer based on the crystal structure of CTB.

No monomer was observed from all three proteins. The graphs also showed that the proteins form very little aggregations (Figure 3B).

Monomeric BSA has a MW of 67 kDa, and a CTB-based pentabody has an estimated MW of about 143 kDa. BSA (Figure 3A) and C3C-BSA12 (Figure 3B) have a major elution peak at
20 14.09 and 13.03 ml when run on a Superdex 200™ column. When C3C-BSA12 and BSA were mixed at a 5:1 molar ratio, i.e., a 1:1 molar ration when BSA12 and BSA are concerned, a protein complex was formed (Figure 3C, peak at 9.80 ml) but a large BSA peak was still visible. At a 3:1 pentabody BSA ratio (Figure 3D), the BSA peak almost completely disappeared. This suggests that one C3C-BSA12 pentabody is able to carry approximately
25 three BSA molecules. Further reduction of pentabody:BSA ratio to 2:1 (Figure 3E) and 1:1 (Figure 3F) resulted in a shift of the complex peak from 9.8 to 10.10 and 10.32ml, respectively, probably caused by competition of BSA binding sites in a pentabody molecule by BSA.

C3C-BSA16 (Figure 3G) and C3C-BSA8 (Figure 3H) also form complex with BSA, But the height of the free BSA peaks at 14.08 ml suggests that the majority of the BSA remains
30 unbound. In addition, the position of the protein complex peaks also suggest that association and dissociation between BSA and C3C-BSA16/C3C-BSA8 are constantly occurring. In conclusion, C3C-BSA12 is able to form tight protein complex with BSA whereas C3C-BSA8 and C3C-BSA16 did not.

Example 7: Affinities of BSA12 to serum albumins of other species.

Affinities of BSA12 to serum albumins of various other species were determined as described in Example 3. Results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Affinity of BSA12 to serum albumins of various species

Albumin	SI to BSA (%)	k_a (1/Ms)	k_d (1/s)	K_D (M)
Bovine	100	2.5×10^6	9×10^{-6}	3.6×10^{-12}
Human	77	NA	NA	$1 \times 10^{-5} < K_D < 50 \times 10^{-5}$
Murine	70	2.7×10^6	0.16	5.9×10^{-8}
Porcine	80	6.8×10^5	0.22	3.8×10^{-7}
Sheep	92	NA	NA	1.0×10^{-6}
Canine	77	NA	NA	1.4×10^{-6}
Goat	92	1.2×10^6	0.3	2.4×10^{-7}
Guinea pig		8.3×10^5	0.6	7.3×10^{-7}
Rabbit	72	ND	ND	ND
Ovalbumin	11	ND	ND	ND

5 NA: data not analyzable

NB: No binding was detected.

The embodiments and examples described herein are illustrative and are not meant to limit the scope of the invention as claimed. Variations of the foregoing embodiments, including alternatives, modifications and equivalents, are intended by the inventors to be encompassed by the claims. Furthermore, the discussed combination of features might not be necessary for the inventive solution.

REFERENCES

1. Padlan, E.A. Anatomy of the antibody molecule. *Molecular immunology* **31**, 169-217 (1994).
- 15 2. Hamers-Casterman, C. et al. Naturally occurring antibodies devoid of light chains. *Nature* **363**, 446-448 (1993).
3. Nuttall, S.D. et al. Isolation and characterization of an IgNAR variable domain specific for the human mitochondrial translocase receptor Tom70. *European journal of biochemistry / FEBS* **270**, 3543-3554 (2003).
- 20 4. Jespers, L., Schon, O., Famm, K. & Winter, G. Aggregation-resistant domain antibodies selected on phage by heat denaturation. *Nat Biotechnol* **22**, 1161-1165 (2004).
5. To, R. et al. Isolation of monomeric human V(H)s by a phage selection. *J Biol Chem* **280**, 41395-41403 (2005).

6. Zhang, J. et al. A pentavalent single-domain antibody approach to tumor antigen discovery and the development of novel proteomics reagents. *J Mol Biol* **341**, 161-169 (2004).
7. Zhang, J. et al. Pentamerization of single-domain antibodies from phage libraries: a
5 novel strategy for the rapid generation of high-avidity antibody reagents. *J Mol Biol* **335**, 49-56 (2004).
8. Merritt, E.A. & Hol, W.G. AB5 toxins. *Current opinion in structural biology* **5**, 165-171 (1995).
9. Nielsen, U.B., Adams, G.P., Weiner, L.M. & Marks, J.D. Targeting of bivalent anti-
10 ErbB2 diabody antibody fragments to tumor cells is independent of the intrinsic antibody affinity. *Cancer research* **60**, 6434-6440 (2000).
10. de Kruif, J. & Logtenberg, T. Leucine zipper dimerized bivalent and bispecific scFv antibodies from a semi-synthetic antibody phage display library. *J Biol Chem* **271**, 7630-7634 (1996).
- 15 11. Ridgway, J.B., Presta, L.G. & Carter, P. 'Knobs-into-holes' engineering of antibody CH3 domains for heavy chain heterodimerization. *Protein Eng* **9**, 617-621 (1996).

PCT application No. PCT/CA02/01829

CLAIMS:

1. An isolated or purified single domain antibody (sdAb) specific to serum albumin, comprising
complementarity determining region (CDR) 1 of sequence NYTMA (SEQ ID NO:1);
CDR2 of sequence VVSRGGGATDYADSVKG (SEQ ID NO:4); and
CDR3 of sequence GTDLSYYYSTKKWAY (SEQ ID NO:7).
2. The isolated or purified single domain antibody of claim 1, wherein the sdAb is of camelid origin.
3. The isolated or purified single domain antibody of claim 1, comprising the sequence:
QVKLEESGGGLVQVGDSLRLSCAASGRFTFSNYTMAWFRQFPGKEREFVAVVSRGGGATDY
ADSVKGRFTISRDNKNTMYLQMNSLKTDTAVYYCAAGTDLSYYYSTKKWAYWGQGTQVTV
SS (SEQ ID NO:12),
or a sequence at least 75% identical thereto.
4. The isolated or purified single domain antibody of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the dissociation constant (K_D) of the antibody to its ligand is between 1×10^{-6} to 4×10^{-12} M.
5. The isolated or purified single domain antibody of any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the antibody is in a multivalent display.
6. The isolated or purified single domain antibody of claim 5, wherein the antibody is displayed in a pentamer.
7. The isolated or purified single domain antibody of claim 6, wherein at least one subunit of the pentamer comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 or a sequence at least 75% identical thereto.
8. A nucleic acid molecule encoding the isolated or purified single domain antibody of any one of claims 1 to 7.
9. A vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 8.
10. The isolated or purified single domain antibody of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the antibody is immobilized onto a surface.

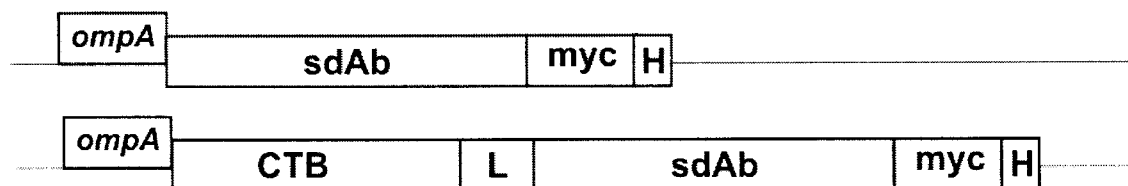
11. The isolated or purified single domain antibody of claim 10, wherein the surface is a microtiter plate, a sensorchip, or a chromatography resin.

A

BSA7 QVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCATSERIAISYYAMGWFCQAPG
 BSA8 QVKLEESGGGLAQAGGSLRLSCAASERT-FIRYTIIGWFRQAPG
 BSA12 QVKLEESGGGLVQVGD¹SLRLSCAASGRT-FS²NYTMAWFRQ³FPG
 BSA16 QVKLEESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAPSGRT-FRTWRMGWFRQAPG

BSA7 EERDFVAAINWSGETTKYADSVKGRFTISR⁴DHAKNTVYLQMN⁵N
 BSA8 KERE⁶FVGRVNWSGGDTYYADSVKGRFTISR⁷DNAKTTVT⁸LQMSS⁹
 BSA12 KERE¹⁰FVAVVSRGGGATDYADSVKGRFTISR¹¹DNAKNTMYLQMN¹²S
 BSA16 KERE¹³FVAAINLNTGNTYYVDSVKGRFTISGDYAKNTLYLQMN¹⁴S

BSA7 LKPEDTAVYYCAAGAR---FDDIGS--YDYWGQGTQVTVSS
 BSA8 LKPEDTAVYSCAASPKWSE-IP---REYIYWGPGTQVTVSS
 BSA12 LKTEDTAVYYCAAGTDLSYY--YSTKKWAYWGQGTQVTVSS
 BSA16 LKPEDTAVYFCAARSPDS¹⁵DYVPLSSIDYQYWGQGTQVTVSS

B

ompA	signal sequence	MKKTAAIAVALAGFATVAQA
CTB	Cholera toxin B subunit	AAP72183, AA2-104
L	Linker	GGGSGGGSGGGGS
sdAb	BSA8, BSA12 or BSA16	
myc	c-Myc detection tag	GSEQKLISEEDLN
H	6XHis purification tag	HHHHHH

FIG. 1

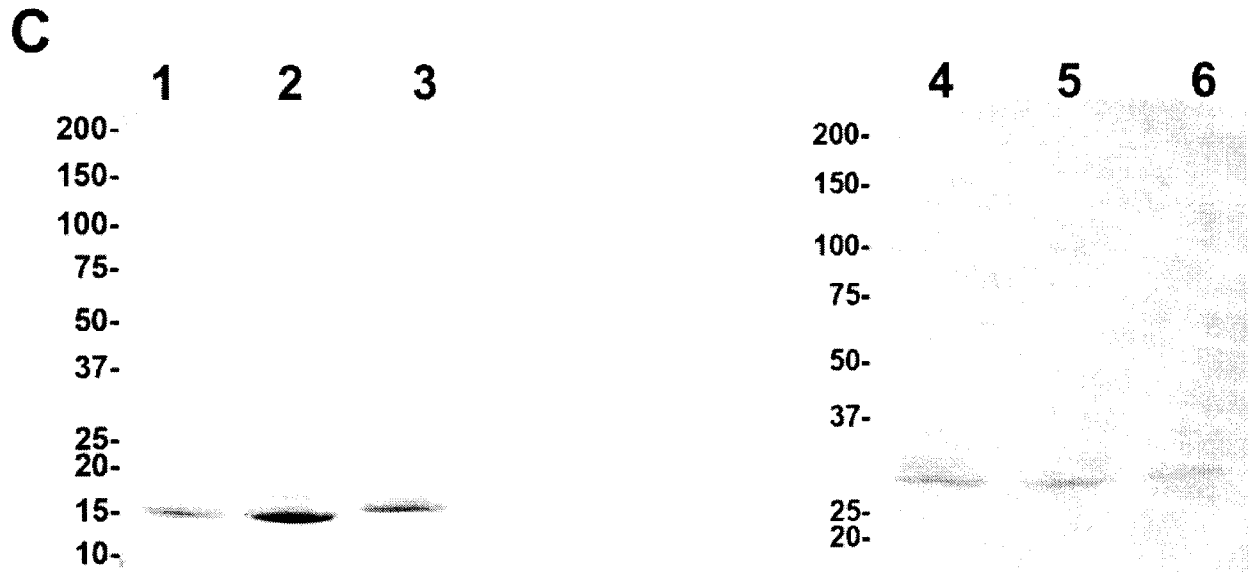


FIG. 1 (CONT'D)

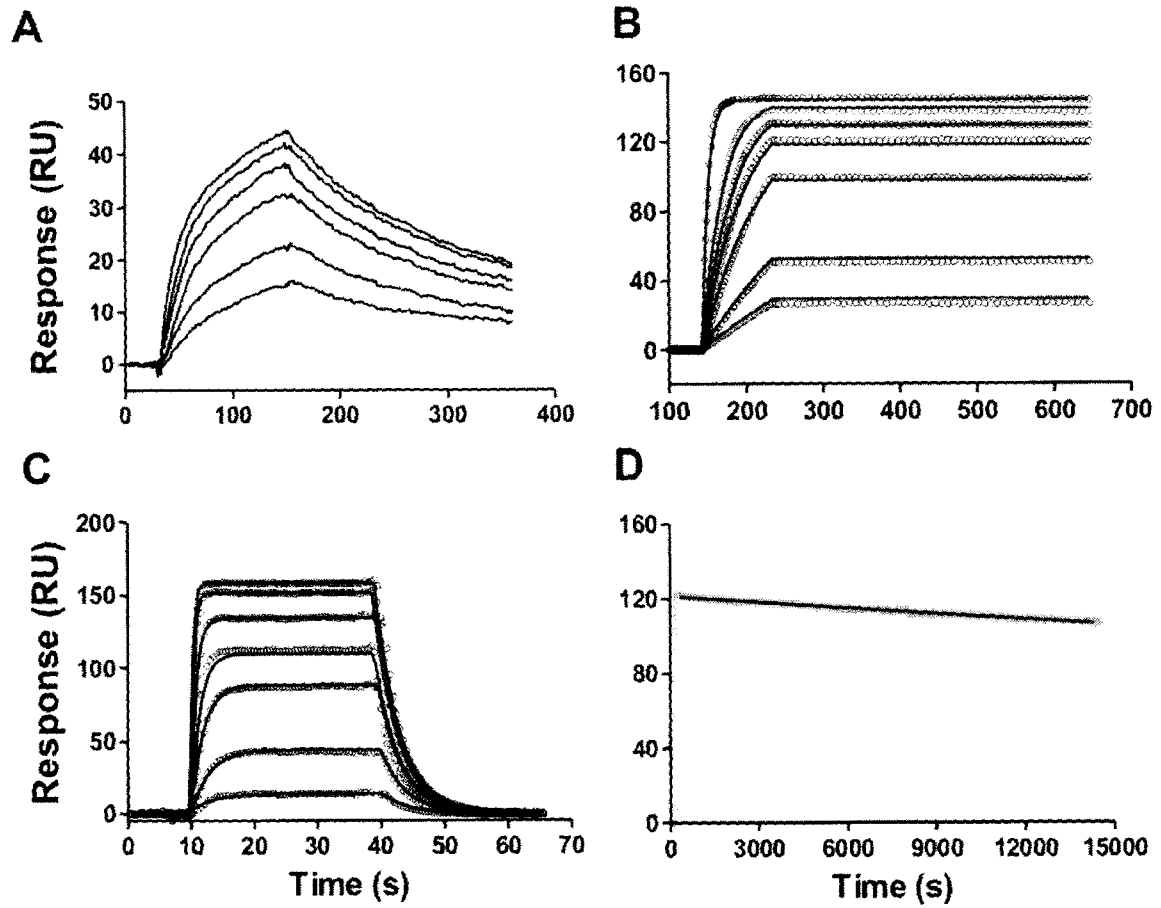


FIG. 2

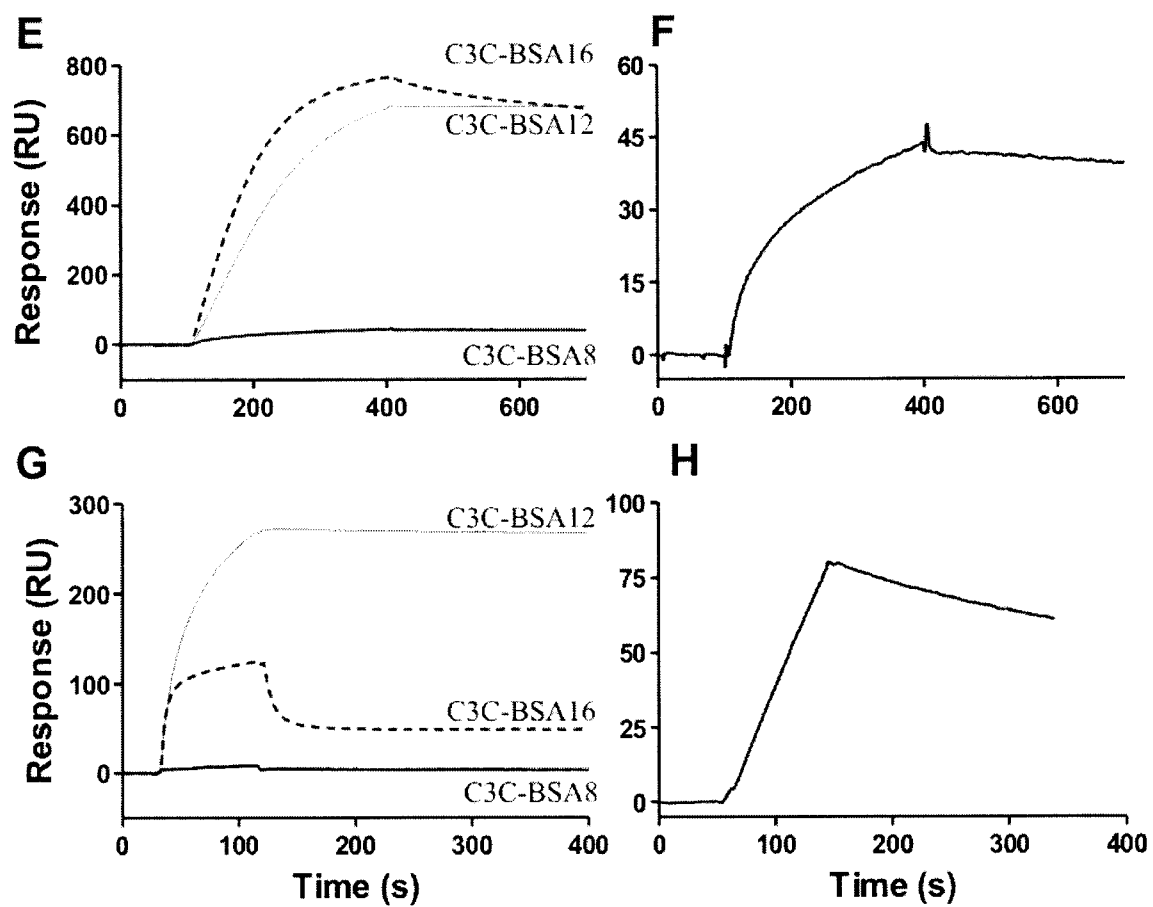


FIG. 2 (CONT'D)

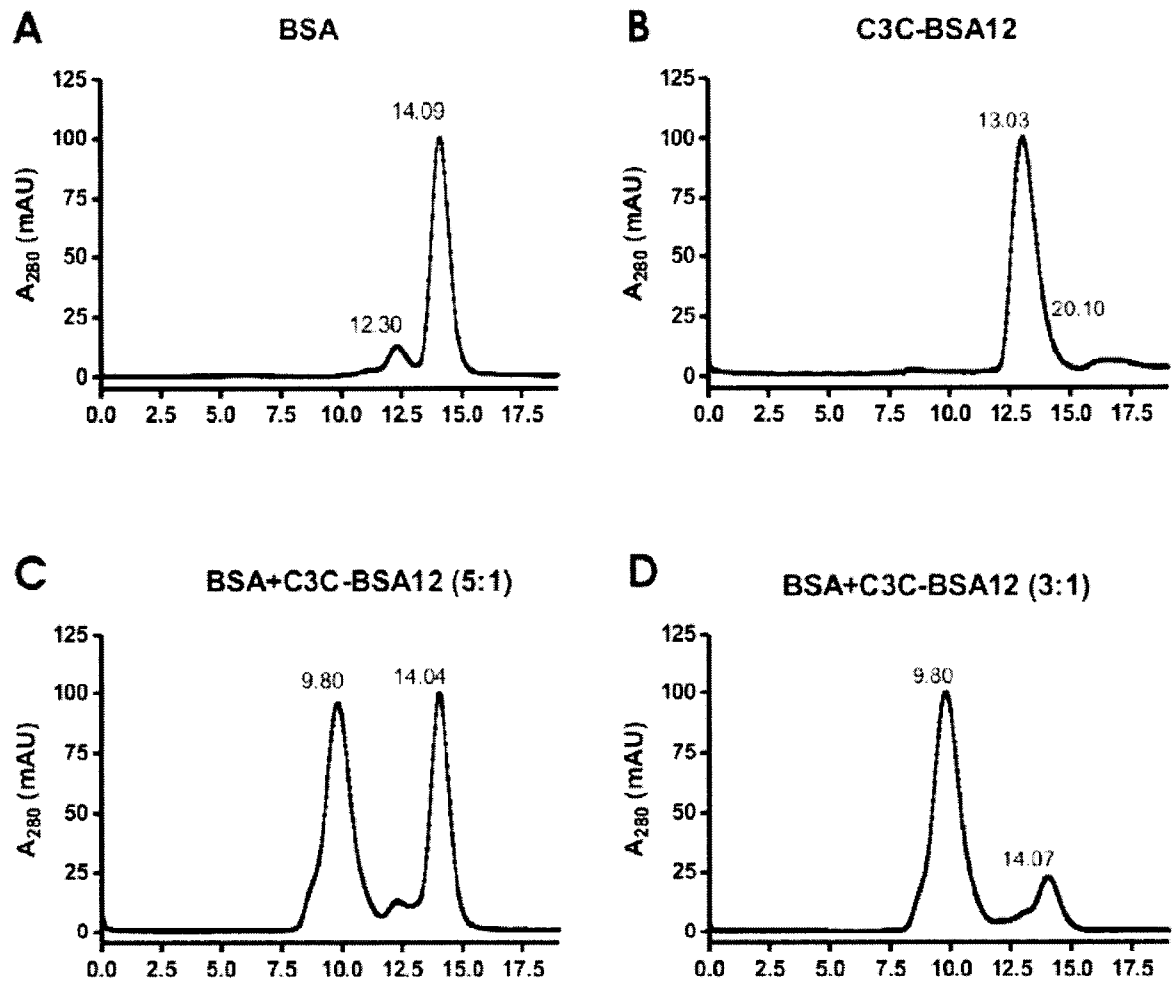


FIG. 3

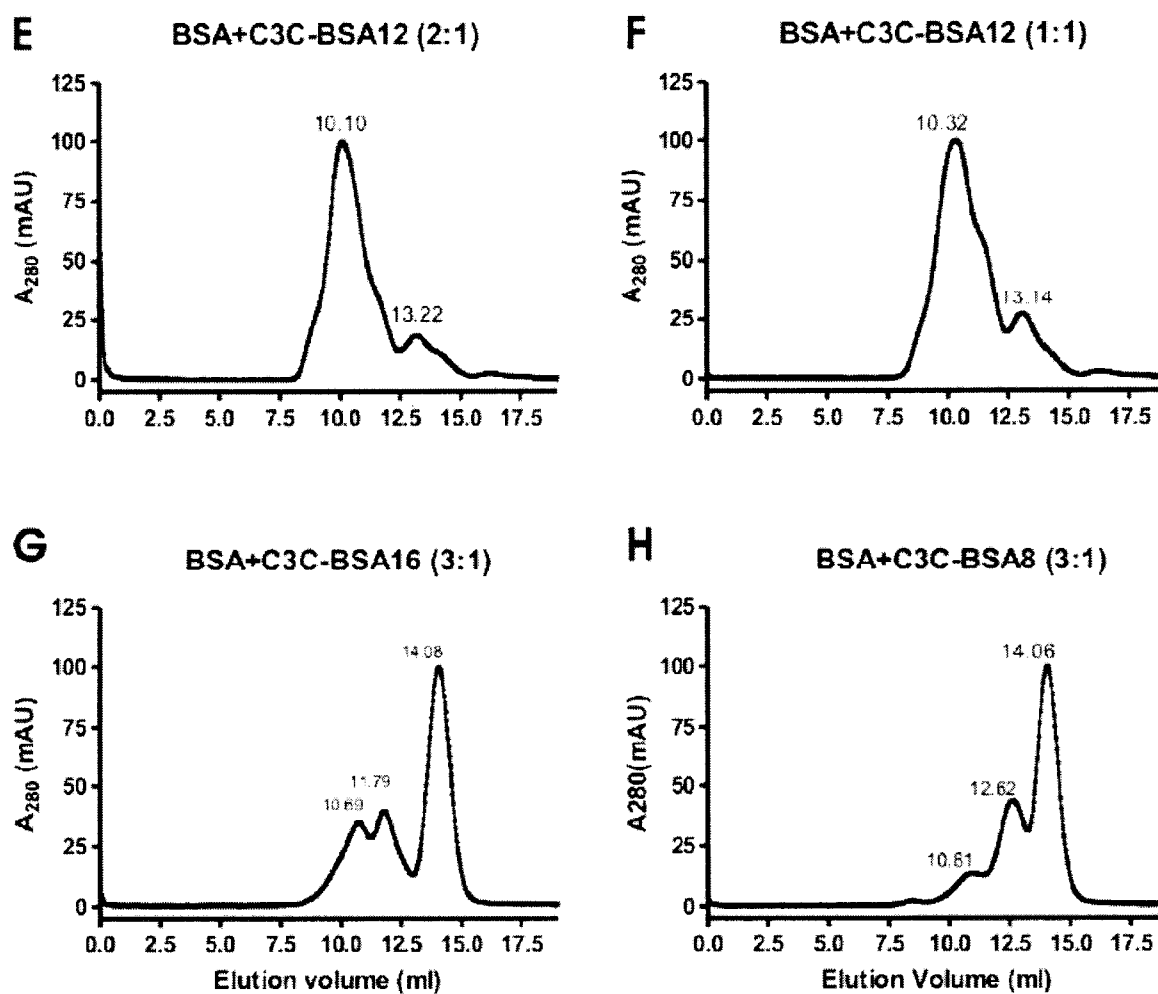


FIG. 3 (CONT'D)

BSA7 QVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCATSERTAISYYAMGWFCQAPG
BSA8 QVKLEESGGGLAQAGGSLRLSCAASERT-FIRYTIQWFRQAPG
BSA12 QVKLEESGGGLVQVGDLSRLSCAASGRT-FSNYTMWFRQFPG
BSA16 QVKLEESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAPSGRT-FRTWRMGWFRQAPG

BSA7 EERDFVAAINWSGETTKYADSVKGRFTISRDHAKNTVYLQMNN
BSA8 KEREVGRVNWSGGDTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKTTVTLQMSS
BSA12 KEREVAVMSRGGGATDYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTMYLQMNS
BSA16 KEREVAAINLNTGNTYYVDSVKGRFTISGDYAKNTLYLQMNS

BSA7 LKPEDTAVYYCAAGAR---FDDIGS--YDYWGQGTQVTVSS
BSA8 LKPEDTAVYSCAASPKWSE-IP---REYIYWGPQTQVTVSS
BSA12 LKTEDTAVYYCAAGTDLSTYY--YSTKKWAYWGQGTQVTVSS
BSA16 LKPEDTAVYFCAARSPDSYVPLSSIDYQYWGQGTQVTVSS
