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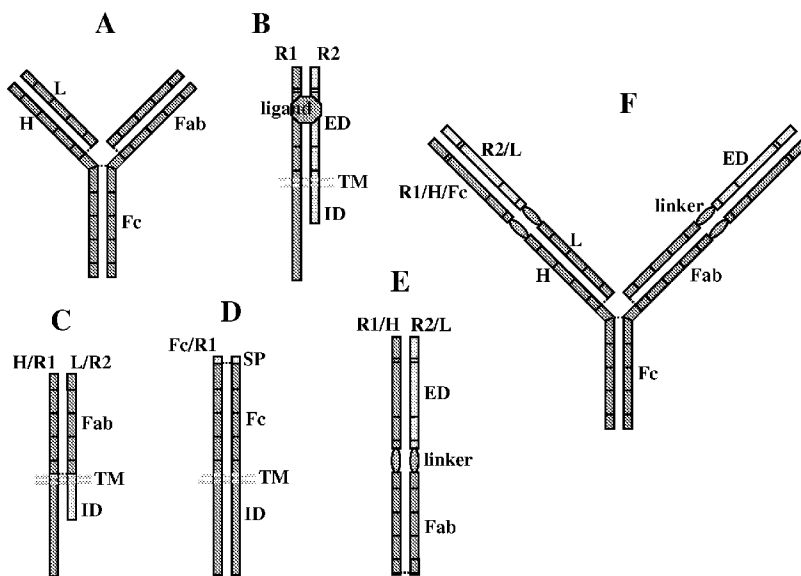
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(54) Title: A STRATEGY FOR HOMO- OR HETERO-DIMERIZATION OF VARIOUS PROTEINS IN SOLUTIONS AND IN CELLS



(57) Abstract: The present invention describes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain. The present invention also describes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises a receptor extracellular region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab fragment or an antibody light chain region. Polynucleotides encoding the chimeric polypeptides and methods of use of the chimeric polypeptides are also described.

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## **A Strategy for Homo- or Hetero- Dimerization of Various Proteins in Solutions and in Cells**

5

### **Field of the Invention**

This invention relates to a novel method for the generation of homo- and hetero-dimeric protein complexes which include heterodimeric chimeric soluble receptor complexes and constitutively active ligand-independent homo- or heterodimeric membrane-bound chimeric receptor complexes. These chimeric complexes may be used for the treatment of various diseases or as a research tool.

### **Background of the Invention**

Development of cancer is a multi-step process. It is likely to be started with one point mutation which gives a single cell a minor advantage - either increased rate of uncontrolled proliferation, or unresponsiveness to external signals commanding the cell to commence apoptosis. The immune system also reacts to and destroys the mutated cell and its progeny. However, in rare events, one or more of the cell's offspring, in addition to the initial advantageous mutation, gain other mutations to protect themselves from the immune surveillance. Thus, the immune system is engaged in all steps of tumor development and progression, and the failure of the immune system to recognize and eliminate cancerous cells is a must for tumor survival and progression.

Cytokines regulate a broad array of cellular and immunological functions. They exert their biological activities through the binding to cell surface receptors leading to

induction of specific signal transduction events. Cytokines are powerful weapons which are utilized by both cancer cells and the immune system for their own advantages. For example, tumors can benefit from immunosuppressive properties of IL-10. By expressing IL-10, tumors can downregulate antigen presentation and inhibit immune response  
5 directed against tumor cells. In addition, several cytokines can stimulate proliferation of tumor cells. If such cytokines are produced by tumors, they may serve as autocrine growth factors for tumor cells. On the other hand, the immune system can inhibit tumor growth through the expression of IFNs, cytokines with strong antiproliferative activity. In addition, IFNs and other cytokines can mobilize and activate various aspects of the  
10 immune system to fight cancer.

Many drugs and methods targeting tumors for destruction are being developed and are in trials for their effectiveness. However, it is unlikely that a single drug equally effective in fighting different cancers can ultimately be created, particularly since even a single tumor often represents a pool of cells which have accumulated different multiple  
15 mutations. The immune system, on the other hand, is the army of “universal soldiers” which ideally should be able to deal with any type of cancer. In reality, however, the immune system, in the case of cancers, is not able to handle them on its own and several strategies have been developed to help the immune system combat the disease. Such strategies include: the enhancement of the immune system with the use of  
20 immunostimulating cytokines, antibodies (Ab) specific for cancer cells (tumor antigens), Ab-cytokine fusion proteins to attract the immune cells to and/or stimulate them at the cancer site, and the boosting of the immune system with in-vitro stimulated immune cells or in-vitro modified cancer cells. The present invention is directed, in part, to the latter

strategy and has several advantages including a new method of modifying cancer cells to make them highly immunostimulatory.

In one possible approach to treating cancer using the methods and compositions of the present invention, solid tumors can be transfected with and forced to express  
5 constitutively active chimeric IFN receptors (tumor cells can be transfected with expression plasmids or infected with adenovirus harboring the receptor). Infected tumor cells can become highly immunogenic and stimulate an anti-tumor immune response. After stimulating an anti-tumor immune response these modified tumor cells will undergo apoptosis.

10 This approach will also work for blood cell tumors. Malignant cells can be collected, modified as described for solid tumors and delivered back to the patient. When a primary solid tumor is removed, tumor cells are modified as described above and delivered back to the patient in the case of metastasis or to prevent metastasis. Importantly, targeted delivery of modified tumor cells to sites of residual tumors or  
15 metastases can be achieved by using an Ab that is specific for tumor antigens. The extracellular part of the Ab-receptor fusion complex, or the Ab part which is expressed on the cell surface can be specific for tumor antigens. Therefore, modified tumor cells injected into the blood stream may be able to accumulate in tumor sites. This will provide recruitment of immune cells and activation of an antitumor immune response specifically  
20 in sites of residual tumors or metastases.

In addition, the present invention can be used to constitutively express active IFN receptors in pathogen-infected cells to stimulate intracellular anti-viral or anti-bacterial

protection, and/or make pathogen-infected cells more immunogenic, and/or stimulate apoptosis of infected cells.

### **Summary of the Invention**

In one aspect the present invention is directed to a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion  
5 comprising a dimerization domain. In certain embodiments the first portion consists of the receptor domain and the second portion consists of the dimerization domain. In another embodiment the chimeric polypeptide comprises a linker sequence between the first portion and the second portion.

In another embodiment, the dimerization domain comprises an amino acid  
10 sequence derived from an antibody. In certain embodiments the dimerization domain comprises an antibody Fc region or a fragment thereof, an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab region or a fragment thereof, or an antibody light chain region or a fragment thereof. In certain embodiments, the dimerization domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 16 to 25.

15 In another embodiment, the receptor domain comprises an amino acid sequence of a receptor selected from the group consisting of an interleukin receptor, a cytokine receptor, an interferon receptor and a growth factor receptor. In certain embodiments, the receptor domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 41 to 50.

20 In another aspect the present invention is directed to a composition comprising a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first a chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an

intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain; and a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second  
5 portion comprising a dimerization domain; receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor the same as the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide; wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of  
10 the second chimeric polypeptide.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a composition comprising a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first a chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a  
15 dimerization domain; and a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain; receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor different from the receptor domain of the first  
20 chimeric polypeptide; wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a composition comprising a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain comprising an antibody Fc region or a fragment thereof; and a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain comprising an antibody Fc region or a fragment thereof, wherein the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor the same as the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide; wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to composition comprising a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain comprising an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab region or a fragment thereof; and a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain comprising an antibody light chain region or a fragment thereof, wherein the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor

different from the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide; wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide.

5 In another aspect the present invention is directed to a method of activating a signaling pathway in a cell comprising administering to the cell a composition of the present invention. In one embodiment the signaling pathway is a pathway activated by a receptor selected from the group consisting of an interleukin receptor, a cytokine receptor, an interferon receptor and a growth factor receptor. In another embodiment the signaling  
10 pathway is a JAK/STAT signaling pathway or a MAP kinase signaling pathway.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a method of preventing, treating, or ameliorating a disease related to an increased or extended signaling pathway induced by cytokines or growth factors in a subject comprising administering to the subject a composition according of the present invention wherein the composition  
15 activates a signaling pathway that counterbalances, suppresses or alters the increased or extended signaling pathway in the subject. In one embodiment the disease is selected from the group consisting of cancer, malignant conditions, chronic infections with various pathogens such as viruses and bacteria, chronic inflammatory conditions and autoimmune diseases. For example, the Type I, II, and III interferons have antiproliferative/ pro-  
20 apoptotic activity. Membrane-bound chimeric polypeptides comprising the intracellular domains of the receptors for these interferons would be useful to treat proliferative disorders such as cancer. Proliferation and cell survival can be induced by various ligands including EGF, IL-20, and IL-22 or oncoproteins such as v-Abl or v-Src. Soluble

chimeric polypeptides (described in more detail below) comprising the extracellular domains of the receptors for these ligands would be useful to treat proliferative disorders such as cancer.

Similarly, IL-10 has an anti-inflammatory activity. Membrane-bound chimeric polypeptides comprising the intracellular domains of the IL-10 receptor would be useful to treat chronic inflammatory conditions. Conversely, IL-12; IL-23; IFN-gamma (type II IFN), IL-17, IL-22 have proinflammatory activity. Soluble chimeric polypeptides (described in more detail below) comprising the extracellular domains of the receptors for these ligand would be useful to treat chronic inflammatory conditions.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a method of preventing, treating, or ameliorating a disease related to increased or extended STAT3 and/or STAT5 activity in a subject comprising administering to the subject a composition according to the present invention wherein the composition activates a STAT1 signaling pathway in the subject.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises a receptor extracellular region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab fragment or an antibody light chain region. In one embodiment, the first portion consists of the receptor domain and the second portion consists of the dimerization domain. In another embodiment, the chimeric polypeptide comprises a linker sequence between the first portion and the second portion. In another embodiment, the receptor

domain comprises amino acid sequence from a receptor selected from the group consisting of an interleukin receptor, a cytokine receptor, an interferon receptor and a growth factor receptor. In another embodiment, the receptor domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 51 to 55. In another embodiment, the  
5 dimerization domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 26 to 30.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a composition comprising first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain  
10 comprises a receptor extracellular region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab fragment or an antibody light chain region; and a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first  
15 portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises a receptor extracellular region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab fragment or an antibody light chain region, wherein the receptor domain of the second chimeric  
20 polypeptide is derived from a receptor different from the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide; wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a method of inhibiting or reducing activation of a signaling pathway in a cell comprising administering to the cell a composition comprising first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain,

5 wherein the receptor domain comprises a receptor extracellular region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab fragment or an antibody light chain region; and a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor

10 domain comprises a receptor extracellular region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab fragment or an antibody light chain region, wherein the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor different from the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide; wherein the dimerization domain of the first

15 chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide. In one embodiment the signaling pathway is activated by a cytokine. In another embodiment the cytokine is selected from the group consisting of type I IFN, type II IFN, type III IFN, IL-10, IL-19, IL-20, IL-22,

20 IL-24, IL-26 and Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF)

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a polynucleotide encoding a chimeric polypeptide according to the present invention. In one embodiment the polynucleotide encodes a receptor domain comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 41 to 50 or a receptor domain comprising an

amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 51 to 55. In another embodiment the polynucleotide encodes a dimerization domain comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 16 to 25 or a dimerization domain comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group  
5 consisting of SEQ ID NO: 26 to 30. In another embodiment the polynucleotide the polynucleotide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 86 to 95 and 111 to 120 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 96 to 100 and 121 to 125.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a vector comprising a  
10 polynucleotide sequence of the present invention. In one embodiment the vector comprises a polynucleotide wherein the polynucleotide sequence is operably linked to a promoter selected from the group consisting of HSV, TK, RSV, SV40, CMV, elongation factor 1 $\alpha$  (EF-1 $\alpha$ ), and  $\beta$ -actin promoters.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a cell comprising a chimeric  
15 polypeptide, a polynucleotide or a vector of the present invention.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide, a polynucleotide or a vector of the present invention.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

20 Figure 1. Schematic models of various natural and fusion protein complexes.

Figure 2. Interleukins and Growth Hormones as Oncoproteins.

Figure 3. Role of Cytokines in Cancer.

Figure 4. Class II cytokine receptor family and its associated cytokines.

Figure 5. Ligand-independent constitutively active IFN- $\gamma$  signaling.

5 Figure 6. Balancing STAT1 and STAT3 Activation.

Figure 7. IL-10R-Ab chimeric complex neutralizes IL-10 signaling.

Figure 8. Nucleotide and amino acid sequences of chimeric antibody-receptor constructs.

Figure 9. Schematic of relative position of primers used to amplify various parts of  
10 Ab molecules.

Figure 10. Constitutive ligand-independent STAT activation of receptors transiently expressed in COS cells.

### **Detailed Description of the Invention**

In one aspect the present invention is directed to a chimeric polypeptide  
15 comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain.

A chimeric polypeptide is a human-engineered or in vivo mutated protein that is encoded by a nucleotide sequence made by a splicing together of two or more complete or partial genes or cDNA. The pieces used may be from different species.

A receptor is a protein on the cell membrane or within the cytoplasm or cell  
5 nucleus that binds to a specific molecule (a ligand). A receptor domain is a portion or fragment of a receptor amino acid sequence or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence of a receptor. Different receptor domains can be characterized based on where they are located in relation to a cellular membrane. Receptors generally have an intracellular region, a transmembrane region, and an extracellular region. The  
10 transmembrane region of a receptor is that portion of a receptor that is embedded within the cell membrane. The transmembrane region is generally a hydrophobic region. The intracellular region is in the cytoplasm of the cell. This region interacts with cytoplasmic molecules and activates signaling pathways. As used herein, the term “intracellular domain” means the intracellular domain of the receptor or a portion of the intracellular  
15 domain that is necessary for activation of the receptor signaling pathways. The extracellular region is outside the cell. This region interacts with the receptor ligands. As used herein, the term “extracellular domain” means the extracellular domain of the receptor or a portion of the extracellular domain that is necessary for binding to its ligand.

A dimerization domain is an amino acid sequence capable of associating with or  
20 binding to another dimerization domain. The association or binding may be covalent or non-covalent. The association or binding may be facilitated by the binding of non-amino acid molecules to the dimerization domain. For example, an avidin molecule attached to one dimerization domain and a biotin molecule attached to another dimerization domain

would result in formation of an avidin-biotin bridge, thus promoting dimerization of the two domains. In another embodiment, the association or binding is through protein-protein interactions of the dimerization domains, for example, two leucine zipper domains. In one embodiment the dimerization domain is derived from an antibody.

5           In certain embodiments the first portion consists of the receptor domain and the second portion consists of the dimerization domain. In another embodiment the chimeric polypeptide comprises a linker sequence between the first portion and the second portion. A linker is a molecule that acts as a bridge between different domains of the chimeric polypeptide. A linker sequence is a polypeptide sequence that acts as a bridge. Linker  
10           sequences can be of any length. In one embodiment the linker sequence is less than 50 amino acids. In other embodiments the linker sequence is less than 40, less than 30 or less than 20 amino acids in length. In certain embodiments, the linker sequence is between 21 and 25 amino acids in length. In other embodiments the linker sequence comprises an amino acid sequence comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of amino  
15           acids 221-245 of SEQ ID NO: 11; amino acids 464-470 of SEQ ID NO: 11; amino acids 236-260 of SEQ ID NO: 12; amino acids 479-490 of SEQ ID NO: 12; amino acids 236-260 of SEQ ID NO: 13; amino acids 227-241 of SEQ ID NO: 14; and amino acids 229-253 of SEQ ID NO: 15.

          In another embodiment, the dimerization domain comprises an amino acid  
20           sequence derived from an antibody. Generally, an antibody (or immunoglobulin) is a large Y-shaped protein used by the immune system to identify and neutralize foreign objects like bacteria and viruses. Each antibody recognizes a specific antigen unique to its target. The basic unit of each antibody is a monomer (one Ig unit). The monomer is a "Y"-

shaped molecule that consists of four polypeptide chains; two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains connected by disulfide bonds or through protein-protein interaction (Fig. 1A). The Fc region is derived from the stem of the "Y," and is composed of two heavy chains that each contribute two to three constant domains (depending on the class of the antibody). Fc regions are capable of binding to Fc regions with identical or similar amino acid sequences. Such a dimer is referred to a homodimer.

Each end of the forked portion of the "Y" on the antibody is called the Fab region (Fragment, antigen binding). It is composed of a portion of the heavy chain and one light chain. These domains shape the antigen binding site at the amino terminal end of the monomer. Fc regions are capable of binding to Fc regions with identical or similar amino acid sequences. The heavy chain of the Fab fragment binds to and forms a dimer with the light chain. Because the heavy and light chains are different amino acid sequences, such a dimer is referred to a heterodimer.

The following tables refer to chimeric polypeptides, and fragments thereof, and polynucleotides that encode the chimeric polypeptides, and fragments thereof, that are disclosed in the Examples below. The present invention is directed to the use of any of these amino acid or polynucleotide sequences to generate a chimeric polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention. Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a chimeric polypeptide comprising and a polynucleotide encoding an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 to 55, and a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 56 to 125.

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID NO	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID NO
Full Length	1-484	1	Full Length	1-1452	56
			Full Length + Stop Codon	1-1455	71
Ab portion	1-241	16	Ab portion	1-723	86
Trans-membrane	242-265	31	Trans-membrane	724-795	101
Intracellular	266-484	41	Intracellular	796-1452	111

mL2/ $\gamma$ R2

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID NO	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID NO
Full Length	1-327	2	Full Length	1-981	57
			Full Length + Stop Codon	1-984	72
Ab portion	1-236	17	Ab portion	1-711	87
Trans-membrane	237-231	32	Trans-membrane	712-783	102
Intracellular	262-327	41	Intracellular	784-981	112

SPd6xHis-hH2/ $\gamma$ R1

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID NO	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID NO
Full Length	1-20	3	Full Length	1-1485	58
			Full Length + Stop Codon	1-1488	73
Ab portion	27-252	18	Ab portion	79-756	88
Trans-membrane	253-276	33	Trans-membrane	757-828	103
Intracellular	277-495	43	Intracellular	829-1485	113

SPFL-hL2/ $\gamma$ R2

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID NO	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID NO
Full Length	1-342	4	Full Length	1-1026	59
			Full Length + Stop Codon	1-1029	74
Ab portion	28-252	19	Ab portion	82-756	89
Trans-membrane	253-276	34	Trans-membrane	757-828	104
Intracellular	277-342	44	Intracellular	829-1026	114

SPFL-mFc/ $\gamma$ R1

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID NO	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID NO
Full Length	1-597	5	Full Length	1-1491	60
			Full Length + Stop Codon	1-1494	75
Ab portion	28-254	20	Ab portion	82-762	90
Trans-membrane	255-278	35	Trans-membrane	763-834	105
Intracellular	279-597	45	Intracellular	835-1491	115

SPFL-mFc/IFN- $\lambda$ R1

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID NO	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID NO
Full Length	1-548	6	Full Length	1-1637	61
			Full Length + Stop Codon	1-1640	76
Ab portion	30-254	21	Ab portion	88-762	91
Trans-membrane	255-277	36	Trans-membrane	763-831	106
Intracellular	278-548	46	Intracellular	832-1637	116

SPFL-mFc/IFN- $\alpha$ R2

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID NO	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID NO
Full Length	1-526	7	Full Length	1-1577	62
			Full Length + Stop Codon	1-1560	77
Ab portion	30-254	22	Ab portion	88-762	92
Trans-membrane	255-275	37	Trans-membrane	763-825	107
Intracellular	276-526	47	Intracellular	826-1577	117

## SPFL-mFc/IL-20R1

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID NO	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID NO
Full Length	1-557	8	Full Length	1-1667	63
			Full Length + Stop Codon	1-1670	78
Ab portion	30-254	23	Ab portion	88-762	93
Trans-membrane	255-278	38	Trans-membrane	763-836	108
Intracellular	279-557	48	Intracellular	837-1667	118

## SPFL-mFc/IL-20R1

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID
		NO			NO
Full Length	1-600	9	Full Length	1-1800	65
			Full Length + Stop Codon	1-1803	79
Ab portion	30-254	24	Ab portion	88-762	94
Trans- membrane	255-277	38	Trans-membrane	763-831	109
Intracellular	278-600	49	Intracellular	832-1800	119

SPFL-mFc/EGFR

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID
		NO			NO
Full Length	1-818	10	Full Length	1-2447	65
			Full Length + Stop Codon	1-	80
Ab portion	30-254	25	Ab portion	88-762	95
Trans- membrane	255-276	40	Trans-membrane	763-828	110
Intracellular	277-818	50	Intracellular	829-2447	120

IL-10R2-2xlinker-L2-linker-FL

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID
		NO			NO
Full Length	1-479	11	Full Length	1-1437	66
			Full Length + Stop Codon	1-1440	81
Ab portion	246-463	26	Ab portion	736-1398	96
Extracellular	1-220	51	Extracellular	1-660	121

IL-10R1-2xlinker-H2-linker-6xHis

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID
		NO			NO
Full Length	1-496	12	Full Length	1-1491	67
			Full Length + Stop Codon	1-1494	82
Ab portion	261-478	27	Ab portion	781-1434	97
Extracellular	1-235	52	Extracellular	1-705	122

IL-10R1-2xlinker-H2-Fc

Description	Amino Acid		Polynucleotide		
	Residues	SEQ ID	Description	Nucleotides	SEQ ID
		NO			NO

Full Length	1-705	13	Full Length	1-2115	68
			Full Length + Stop	1-2118	83
			Codon		
Ab portion	261-705	28	Ab portion	781-2115	98
Extracellular	1-235	53	Extracellular	1-705	123

IFN-λR1-linker-H2-Fc

Description	Amino Acid		Description	Polynucleotide	
	Residues	SEQ ID		Nucleotides	SEQ ID
		NO			NO
Full Length	1-386	14	Full Length	1-2058	69
			Full Length + Stop	1-2061	84
			Codon		
Ab portion	242-386	29	Ab portion	724-2058	99
Extracellular	1-226	54	Extracellular	1-678	124

IL-22R1-2xlinker-H2-Fc

Description	Amino Acid		Description	Polynucleotide	
	Residues	SEQ ID		Nucleotides	SEQ ID
		NO			NO
Full Length	1-699	15	Full Length	1-2097	70
			Full Length + Stop	1-2100	85
			Codon		
Ab portion	254-699	30	Ab portion	760-2097	100
Extracellular	1-228	55	Extracellular	1-684	125

5            In certain embodiments the dimerization domain comprises an antibody Fc region or a fragment thereof, an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab region or a fragment thereof, or an antibody light chain region or a fragment thereof. As used herein, the term “Fc region or a fragment thereof” means the Fc region or a fragment thereof that is necessary for homodimer formation. As used herein, the term “an antibody heavy chain

10 region of a Fab region or a fragment thereof” means the antibody heavy chain region of a Fab region or a fragment thereof that is necessary for heterodimer formation with a light chain or a fragment thereof. As used herein, the term “an antibody light chain region or a fragment thereof” means the antibody light chain region or a fragment thereof that is necessary for heterodimer formation with an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab region

15 or a fragment thereof. In certain embodiments, the dimerization domain comprises an

amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 16 to 25 or an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 26 to 30.

The unique property of antibody molecules can be utilized to design a universal approach of creating various homo- or hetero-dimeric fusion proteins. The overall design is shown in Fig. 1. Generalized structures of natural and designed fusion (or chimeric) protein complexes are schematically presented on Fig. 1. Whole Fc and Fab Ab portions or their fragments that are sufficient for dimerization are utilized to create membrane bound constitutively active receptor complexes. Such receptor complexes do not require a ligand. Fab parts of heavy and light chains of Ab serve as the extracellular domains of the Fab/receptor chimeric complex, heterodimerize on the cell surface without any stimulus and cause heterodimerization of the intracellular domains (ID) of receptor subunits that triggers signal transduction cascade specific for the given receptor subunits. Very often ID of only one receptor subunit determines the specificity of signaling (Kotenko et al., 1996, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004). In such cases homodimerization of the R1 type of the receptor subunit is sufficient (Kotenko et al., 1996, 1999, 2000) and Fc/R1 fusion proteins can be utilized to create constitutively active cytokine-specific receptor complex (see Fig. 1 B and C).

In addition, whole Ab, Fab Ab portions or their fragments that are sufficient for dimerization are utilized to create heterodimeric soluble cytokine-specific receptor complexes as schematically shown on Fig. 1 E and F.

In Fig. 1, R1 can be IFN- $\alpha$ R2c, IFN- $\gamma$ R1, IL-10R1, IL-22R1, IL-20R1 or IFN- $\lambda$ R1; whereas R2 can be IFN- $\alpha$ R1, IFN- $\gamma$ R2, IL-20R2 or IL-10R2. Receptor activation by

various IFNs is shown in Fig. 4. The two subunits of the IFN- $\gamma$  and the type I IFN receptor complexes are indicated, respectively, as " $\gamma$ R1" and " $\gamma$ R2", and " $\alpha$ R1" and " $\alpha$ R2". Tissue factor (TF) is a receptor for coagulation factor VIIa (FVIIa). IL-10R2 can be combined with either IL-10R1, IL-22R1, IFN- $\lambda$ R1 or IL-20R1 to assemble the IL-10, 5 IL-22, IFN- $\lambda$  or IL-26 receptor complexes, respectively. IL-22R1 can also function with IL-20R2, generating the receptor complexes for IL-20 and IL-24. In turn, IL-20R2 can also join IL-20R1 to form the receptor complex for IL-19, IL-20 and IL-24. IL-22BP is the IL-22 binding protein, the only soluble receptor from this family.

In another embodiment, the receptor domain comprises an amino acid sequence of 10 a receptor selected from the group consisting of an interleukin receptor, a cytokine receptor, an interferon receptor and a growth factor receptor. In certain embodiments, the receptor is a receptor shown in Figure 4. In another embodiment, the receptor is IFN $\gamma$ R, IFN $\alpha$ R, IL- $\lambda$ R, IL-10R, IL-20R, IL-22R or EGFR. In another embodiment, the receptor domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID 15 NO: 41 to 50.

Further provided by the present invention are isolated polypeptides having an amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO.: 1 to 55, or the amino acid sequence of a functionally equivalent fusion protein product, fragment or bioprecursor of the protein. A protein of the invention can be in a substantially purified form, in which case it 20 will generally comprise the polypeptide in a preparation in which more than 90%, e.g. 95%, 98%, or 99% of the polypeptide in the preparation is a polypeptide of the invention. Proteins of the invention can be modified, for example by the addition of histidine residues to assist their purification or by the addition of a signal sequence to promote their secretion

from a cell. Proteins having at least 90% sequence identity, for example at least 95%, 98% or 99% sequence identity to the polypeptide protein depicted in SEQ ID NO.: 1 to 55 may be proteins which are amino acid sequence variants, alleles, derivatives, or mutants of the protein depicted in SEQ ID NO.: 1 to 55, and are also provided by the present invention.

5           In certain embodiments the chimeric polypeptides of the present invention comprise an epitope tag. Common epitopes tags used for this purpose are c-myc, HA, FLAG, V5, and His 6X. In other embodiments the epitope tag sequence comprises an amino acid sequence comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of amino acids 21-26 of SEQ ID NO: 3; amino acids 22-27 of SEQ ID NOS: 4-10; amino acids 471-10 478 of SEQ ID NO: 11; and amino acids 491-496 of SEQ ID NO: 12. In certain embodiments a signal peptide is introduced in the beginning of the chimeric polypeptides to target the polypeptide to the membrane.

          In another aspect the present invention is directed to a composition comprising a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first a chimeric polypeptide comprises a first 15 portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain; and a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second 20 portion comprising a dimerization domain; receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor the same as the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide; wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the

receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a composition comprising a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first a chimeric polypeptide comprises a first  
5 portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain; and a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second  
10 portion comprising a dimerization domain; receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor different from the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide; wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of  
15 the second chimeric polypeptide.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a composition comprising a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization  
20 domain comprising an antibody Fc region or a fragment thereof; and a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain

comprising an antibody Fc region or a fragment thereof, wherein the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor the same as the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide; wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to composition comprising a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain comprising an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab region or a fragment thereof; and a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide comprises a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain comprising an antibody light chain region or a fragment thereof, wherein the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor different from the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide; wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a method of activating a signaling pathway in a cell comprising administering to the cell a composition of the present invention. In one embodiment the signaling pathway is a pathway activated by a

receptor selected from the group consisting of an interleukin receptor, a cytokine receptor, an interferon receptor and a growth factor receptor. In another embodiment the signaling pathway is a JAK/STAT signaling pathway or a MAP kinase signaling pathway.

Cytokines secreted by tumor cells can have several effects on tumor growth.

- 5 Several cytokines such as IL-10 or TGF- $\beta$  can suppress anti-tumor immune response leading to the establishment of immunological tolerance to tumor antigens. Tumor cells may also express functional receptor complex for a cytokine secreted by the same tumor cells. If this cytokine can support proliferation of tumor cells, for example through the activation of STAT3 and/or STAT5, then this cytokine may function as an autocrine
- 10 growth factor for tumor cells.

- Many interleukins (ILs) and growth factors (GFs) as well as several oncoproteins are able to predominantly activate STAT3 during signal transduction events. Constitutive signaling through STAT3 leads to malignant transformation (Fig. 2). Cytokine milieu can shift the balance between STAT1 and STAT3 activation inside of tumor cells. IFNs are
- 15 well known for their ability to signal predominantly through STAT1 activation that leads to the induction of anti-proliferative response, cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.

- To circumvent immune surveillance, tumors must develop means of protecting themselves from being recognized by immune cells as an abnormal cell type thus avoiding destruction by the immune cells. Often this leads to general suppression of the immune
- 20 system. In addition, tumor cells constitutively proliferate. Agents inducing constitutive proliferation are often driving forces in cancer development. Autocrine growth factors or mutations leading to activation of one or more signal transduction pathways (e.g., Ras-

MAP kinase or Jak-STAT pathways) induced by growth factors are examples of such agents. The present invention includes a method to deliver anti-proliferative signals to cancer cells forcing them to stop or at least to slow down their proliferation. For example, expression of constitutively active STAT3 was shown to drive cells to malignant transformation (Bromberg et al., 1999). Studies also demonstrated that STAT3 is maintained in activated form in many tumors. In contrast, activation of STAT1 is linked to anti-proliferative effect, cell cycle arrest and induction of apoptosis (Fig. 3 and 6). Therefore, a method was designed to force tumor cells to express constitutively active STAT1. STAT1 is predominantly activated by interferons (IFNs) (Fig. 3). IFNs are also well known for their strong anti-proliferative activities. Therefore, a constitutively active IFN signaling was designed. The chimeric receptors shown in Fig. 1 C and D are examples of such IFN signaling constructs.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a method of preventing, treating, or ameliorating a disease related to an increased or extended signaling pathway induced by cytokines or growth factors in a subject comprising administering to the subject a composition according of the present invention wherein the composition activates a signaling pathway that counterbalances, suppresses or alters the increased or extended signaling pathway in the subject. In one embodiment the disease is selected from the group consisting of cancer, malignant conditions, chronic infections with various pathogens such as viruses and bacteria, chronic inflammatory conditions and autoimmune diseases. In another aspect the present invention is directed to a method of preventing, treating, or ameliorating a disease related to increased or extended STAT3 activity in a subject comprising administering to the subject a composition according to the present invention wherein the composition activates a STAT1 signaling pathway in the subject.

Many cancer cells demonstrate constitutively active STAT3 signaling that can be induced through several mechanisms (Fig. 3) including response to various interleukins (ILs) present in the local environment (cytokine milieu). By forcing cells to undergo constitutive IFN signaling (Fig. 5) resulting in STAT1 activation, the balance between 5 activated STAT3 and STAT1 is shifted toward STAT1. This event leads to the induction of various biological activities (some are listed on the figure) that are beneficial for immune system and disadvantageous for cancer progression.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain 10 comprises a receptor extracellular region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab fragment or an antibody light chain region. In one embodiment, the first portion consists of the receptor domain and the second portion consists of the dimerization domain. In another embodiment, the chimeric polypeptide comprises a linker sequence 15 between the first portion and the second portion. In another embodiment, the receptor domain comprises amino acid sequence from a receptor selected from the group consisting of an interleukin receptor, a cytokine receptor, an interferon receptor and a growth factor receptor. In another embodiment, the receptor domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 51 to 55. In another embodiment, the 20 dimerization domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 26 to 30.

In another aspect the present invention is direct to a composition comprising first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide

comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises a receptor extracellular region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab fragment or an antibody light chain region; and a second chimeric polypeptide

5 wherein the second chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises a receptor extracellular region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab fragment or an antibody light chain region, wherein the receptor domain of the second chimeric

10 polypeptide is derived from a receptor different from the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide; wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide.

15 Most cytokines signal through heterodimeric receptor complexes. In general, a homodimeric receptor has lower affinity for the cytokine than the combination of two different receptor subunits. Therefore, soluble receptors representing just one receptor subunit are very inefficient in neutralizing cytokine functions. The use of Ab-receptor chimeric polypeptides as presented on Fig. 1 E and F allows the generation of

20 heterodimeric soluble receptors. This technique has been successfully applied to the IL-10 ligand-receptor system. IL-10R-Ab fusion molecule (IL-10R1/H/Fc+IL-10R2/L) is very efficient in specifically inhibiting IL-10 signaling (Fig. 7A). Both IL-10R1/H/Fc and IL-10R2/L chimeric chains are coexpressed in a cell to allow proper assembling of the IL-10R-Ab complex.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a method of inhibiting or reducing activation of a signaling pathway in a cell comprising administering to the cell a composition comprising first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain,

5 wherein the receptor domain comprises a receptor extracellular region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab fragment or an antibody light chain region; and a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor

10 domain comprises a receptor extracellular region; and a second portion comprising a dimerization domain, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab fragment or an antibody light chain region, wherein the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor different from the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide; wherein the dimerization domain of the first

15 chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide. In one embodiment the signaling pathway is activated by a cytokine. In another embodiment the cytokine is selected from the group consisting of type I IFN, type II IFN, type III IFN, IL-10, IL-19, IL-20, IL-22,

20 IL-24, IL-26 and Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF)

Chimeric polypeptides and compositions of the present invention can be used for the treatment of autoimmune diseases, cancers, immunomodulation, and any antibody-mediated pathologies. Administration of chimeric polypeptides and compositions of the present invention to a subject can be intravenous, intraarterial, intraperitoneal,

intramuscular, subcutaneous, intrapleural, intrathecal, by perfusion through a regional catheter, or by direct intralesional injection. When administering therapeutic proteins by injection, the administration may be by continuous infusion or by single or multiple boluses.

5 Additional routes of administration include oral, mucosal-membrane, pulmonary, and transcutaneous. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptides and compositions of the present invention can be formulated according to known methods to prepare pharmaceutically useful compositions, whereby the chimeric polypeptides and compositions of the present invention are combined in a mixture with a pharmaceutically  
10 acceptable carrier. A composition is to be a "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" if its administration can be tolerated by a recipient patient. Sterile phosphate-buffered saline is one example of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Other suitable carriers are well-known to those in the art.

For purposes of therapy, chimeric polypeptides and compositions of the present  
15 invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier are administered to a patient in a therapeutically effective amount. A combination of a chimeric polypeptides and compositions of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is to be administered in a "therapeutically effective amount" if the amount administered is physiologically significant. An agent is physiologically significant if its presence results in  
20 a detectable change in the physiology of a recipient patient. For example, an agent used to treat inflammation is physiologically significant if its presence alleviates the inflammatory response. As another example, an agent used to inhibit the growth of tumor cells is physiologically significant if the administration of the agent results in a decrease in the

number of tumor cells, decreased metastasis, a decrease in the size of a solid tumor, or increased necrosis of a tumor.

A pharmaceutical composition comprising chimeric polypeptides and compositions of the present invention can be furnished in liquid form, in an aerosol, or in solid form.

5 Liquid forms, are illustrated by injectable solutions and oral suspensions. Exemplary solid forms include capsules, tablets, and controlled-release forms.

Liposomes provide one means to deliver therapeutic polypeptides to a subject intravenously, intraperitoneally, intrathecally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, or via oral administration, inhalation, or intranasal administration. Liposomes are microscopic  
10 vesicles that consist of one or more lipid bilayers surrounding aqueous compartments. Liposomes are similar in composition to cellular membranes and as a result, liposomes can be administered safely and are biodegradable. Depending on the method of preparation, liposomes may be unilamellar or multilamellar, and liposomes can vary in size with diameters ranging from 0.02  $\mu\text{m}$  to greater than 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . A variety of agents can be  
15 encapsulated in liposomes: hydrophobic agents partition in the bilayers and hydrophilic agents partition within the inner aqueous space(s). Moreover, it is possible to control the therapeutic availability of the encapsulated agent by varying liposome size, the number of bilayers, lipid composition, as well as the charge and surface characteristics of the liposomes.

20 Liposomes can also be prepared to target particular cells or organs by varying phospholipid composition or by inserting receptors or ligands into the liposomes. For example, liposomes, prepared with a high content of a nonionic surfactant, have been used

to target the liver (Hayakawa et al., Japanese Patent 04-244,018; Kato et al., Biol. Pharm. Bull. 16:960 (1993)). These formulations were prepared by mixing soybean phosphatidylcholine,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol, and ethoxylated hydrogenated castor oil (HCO-60) in methanol, concentrating the mixture under vacuum, and then reconstituting the mixture with water. A liposomal formulation of dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine (DPPC) with a soybean-derived sterylglucoside mixture (SG) and cholesterol (Ch) has also been shown to target the liver (Shimizu et al., Biol. Pharm. Bull. 20:881 (1997)).

Alternatively, various targeting ligands can be bound to the surface of the liposome, such as antibodies, antibody fragments, carbohydrates, vitamins, and transport proteins. In one embodiment of the present invention a first chimeric polypeptide comprising a heavy chain of a Fab fragment associates with a second chimeric polypeptide comprising a light of a Fab fragment such that upon dimerization the heavy and light chains can bind to a target molecule. In one embodiment the target molecule is found on the surface of a target cell.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a polynucleotide encoding a chimeric polypeptide according to the present invention. In one embodiment the polynucleotide encodes a receptor domain comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 41 to 50 or a receptor domain comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 51 to 55. In another embodiment the polynucleotide encodes a dimerization domain comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 16 to 25 or a dimerization domain comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 26 to 30. In another embodiment the polynucleotide the

polynucleotide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 86 to 95 and 111 to 120 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 96 to 100 and 121 to 125.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a vector comprising a  
5 polynucleotide sequence of the present invention. In one embodiment the vector  
comprises a polynucleotide wherein the polynucleotide sequence is operably linked to a  
promoter selected from the group consisting of HSV, TK, RSV, SV40, CMV, elongation  
factor 1 $\alpha$  (EF-1 $\alpha$ ), and  $\beta$ -actin promoters. Expression vectors can also contain other  
nucleotide sequences, such as IRES elements, polyadenylation signals, splice donor/splice  
10 acceptor signals, and the like.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a cell comprising a chimeric  
polypeptide, a polynucleotide or a vector of the present invention.

In another aspect the present invention is directed to a composition comprising a  
chimeric polypeptide, a polynucleotide or a vector of the present invention.

15 The present invention includes the use of polynucleotides of the present invention  
to provide the chimeric polypeptides of the present invention to a subject in need of  
treatment with the chimeric polypeptide. The present nucleic acids can be incorporated  
into an expression vector and subsequently used to transform, transfect or infect a suitable  
host cell. In such an expression vector the nucleic acid according to the invention is  
20 operably linked to a control sequence, such as a suitable promoter or the like, ensuring  
expression of the proteins according to the invention in a suitable host cell. The expression  
vector can be a plasmid, cosmid, virus or other suitable vector. The expression vector and

the host cell transfected, transformed or infected with the vector also form part of the present invention. Preferably, the host cell is a eukaryotic cell or a bacterial cell and even more preferably a mammalian cell or insect cell. Mammalian host cells are particularly advantageous because they provide the necessary post-translational modifications to the expressed proteins according to the invention, such as glycosylation or the like, which modifications confer optimal biological activity of the proteins, which when isolated can advantageously be used in diagnostic kits or the like.

The recombinant vectors of the invention generally comprise a polynucleotide of the present invention operatively positioned downstream from a promoter. The promoter is capable of directing expression of the polynucleotide of the present invention in a mammalian, e.g. human cell. Such promoters are thus "operative" in mammalian cells, e.g. human cells.

Expression vectors and plasmids embodying the present invention comprise one or more constitutive promoters, such as viral promoters or promoters from mammalian genes that are generally active in promoting transcription. Examples of constitutive promoters include the HSV, TK, RSV, SV40, CMV, elongation factor 1 $\alpha$  (EF-1 $\alpha$ ), and  $\beta$ -actin promoters.

Inducible promoters and/or regulatory elements are also contemplated for use with the expression vectors of the invention. Examples of suitable inducible promoters include promoters from genes such as cytochrome P450 genes, heat shock protein genes, metallothionein genes, hormone-inducible genes, such as the estrogen gene promoter, and such like. Promoters that are activated in response to exposure to ionizing radiation, such

as fos, jun and erg-1, are also contemplated. The tetVP16 promoter that is responsive to tetracycline is a currently preferred example.

Tissue-specific promoters and/or regulatory elements will be useful in certain embodiments. Examples of such promoters that can be used with the expression vectors of the invention include promoters from the liver fatty acid binding (FAB) protein gene, specific for colon epithelial cells; the insulin gene, specific for pancreatic cells; the transphyretin,  $\alpha$ -1-antitrypsin, plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1 (PAI-1), apolipoprotein AI and LDL receptor genes, specific for liver cells; the myelin basic protein (MBP) gene, specific for oligodendrocytes; the glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) gene, specific for glial cells; OPSIN, specific for targeting to the eye; and the neural-specific enolase (NSE) promoter that is specific for nerve cells.

The construction and use of expression vectors and plasmids is well known to those of skill in the art. Virtually any mammalian cell expression vector can thus be used in connection with the genes disclosed herein.

Preferred vectors and plasmids are constructed with at least one multiple cloning site. In certain embodiments, the expression vector will comprise a multiple cloning site that is operatively positioned between a promoter and a human Mus81 or murine Mus81 encoding gene sequence. Such vectors can be used, in addition to uses in other embodiments, to create N-terminal or C-terminal fusion proteins by cloning a second protein-encoding DNA segment into the multiple cloning site so that it is contiguous and in-frame with the mammalian Mus81 encoding nucleotide sequence.

There are numerous approaches to introduce a gene to a subject, including the use of recombinant host cells that express, delivery of naked nucleic acid, use of a cationic lipid carrier with a nucleic acid molecule, and the use of viruses, such as recombinant retroviruses, recombinant adeno-associated viruses, recombinant adenoviruses, and recombinant Herpes simplex viruses. In an ex vivo approach, for example, cells are isolated from a subject, transfected with a vector that expresses the chimeric polypeptides of the present invention, and then transplanted into the subject.

In order to effect expression of a chimeric polypeptide of the present invention, an expression vector is constructed in which a nucleotide sequence encoding a chimeric polypeptide of the present invention is operably linked to a core promoter, and optionally a regulatory element, to control gene transcription.

Alternatively, a polynucleotide encoding a chimeric polypeptide of the present invention can be delivered using recombinant viral vectors, including for example, adenoviral vectors, adenovirus-associated viral vectors, alphaviruses such as Semliki Forest Virus and Sindbis Virus, herpes viral vectors, parvovirus vectors, pox virus vectors, pox viruses, such as canary pox virus or vaccinia virus, and retroviruses. Within various embodiments, either the viral vector itself, or a viral particle which contains the viral vector may be utilized.

Alternatively, an expression vector encoding a chimeric polypeptide of the present invention can be introduced into a subject's cells by lipofection in vivo using liposomes. Synthetic cationic lipids can be used to prepare liposomes for in vivo transfection of a gene encoding a marker. The use of lipofection to introduce exogenous genes into specific

organs in vivo has certain practical advantages. Liposomes can be used to direct transfection to particular cell types, which is particularly advantageous in a tissue with cellular heterogeneity, such as the pancreas, liver, kidney, and brain. Lipids may be chemically coupled to other molecules for the purpose of targeting. Targeted peptides  
5 (e.g., hormones or neurotransmitters), proteins such as antibodies, or non-peptide molecules can be coupled to liposomes chemically.

Electroporation is another alternative mode of administration. For example, Aihara and Miyazaki, *Nature Biotechnology* 16:867 (1998), have demonstrated the use of in vivo electroporation for gene transfer into muscle.

10 In general, the dosage of a composition comprising a therapeutic vector encoding a chimeric polypeptide of the present invention, such as a recombinant virus, will vary depending upon such factors as the subject's age, weight, height, sex, general medical condition and previous medical history. Suitable routes of administration of therapeutic  
15 vectors include intravenous injection, intraarterial injection, intraperitoneal injection, intramuscular injection, intratumoral injection, and injection into a cavity that contains a tumor.

It is apparent that many modifications and variations of this invention as hereinabove set forth may be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. The specific embodiments are given by way of example only and the invention is limited  
20 only by the terms of the appended claims. All publications cited herein are incorporated by reference in their entireties.

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What is claimed is:

1. A chimeric polypeptide comprising:  
a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain  
comprises an intracellular region and a transmembrane region; and  
5 a second portion comprising a dimerization domain.
2. The chimeric polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the first portion consists of  
the receptor domain and the second portion consists of the dimerization domain.
- 10 3. The chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 and 2, wherein the  
chimeric polypeptide comprises a linker sequence between the first portion and the second  
portion.
4. The chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the  
15 dimerization domain comprises an amino acid sequence derived from an antibody.
5. The chimeric polypeptide according to claim 4, wherein the dimerization domain  
comprises an antibody Fc region or a fragment thereof.
- 20 6. The chimeric polypeptide according to claim 4, wherein the dimerization domain  
comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab region or a fragment thereof.
7. The chimeric polypeptide according to claim 4 wherein the dimerization domain  
comprises an antibody light chain region or a fragment thereof.

8. The chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the receptor domain comprises an amino acid sequence from a receptor selected from the group consisting of an interleukin receptor, a cytokine receptor, an interferon receptor and  
5 a growth factor receptor.
9. The chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the receptor domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of  
10 SEQ ID NO: 41 to 50.
10. The chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 16 to 25.  
15
11. A cell comprising the chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 10.
12. A composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 10.  
20
13. A composition comprising:  
a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide according to claim 1; and

a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor the same as the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide;

5 wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide.

10 14. A composition comprising:

a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide according to claim 1; and

a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the receptor domain of the second  
15 chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor different from the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide;

wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second  
20 chimeric polypeptide.

15. A composition comprising:

a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide according to claim 5; and

a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide according to claim 5, wherein the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor the same as the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide;

5 wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide.

10 16. A composition comprising:

a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide according to claim 6; and

a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric polypeptide according to claim 7, wherein the receptor domain of the second  
15 chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor different from the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide;

wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second  
20 chimeric polypeptide.

17. A polynucleotide encoding a chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 10:

18. The polynucleotide according to claim 17, wherein the receptor domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 41 to 50.

19. The polynucleotide according to claim 17, wherein the dimerization domain  
5 comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 16 to 25.

20. The polynucleotide according to claim 17, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 86 to 95 and 111 to 120.

10

21. A vector comprising the polynucleotide sequence according to any one of claims 18 to 20.

22. The vector according to claim 21, wherein the polynucleotide sequence is operably  
15 linked to a promoter selected from the group consisting of HSV, TK, RSV, SV40, CMV, elongation factor 1 $\alpha$  (EF-1 $\alpha$ ), and  $\beta$ -actin promoters.

23. A cell comprising the polynucleotide according to any one of claims 18 to 20.

20 24. A cell comprising the vector according to any one of claims 21 and 22.

25. A composition comprising the polynucleotide according to any one of claims 18 to 20.

26. A composition comprising the vector according to any one of claims 21 and 22.

27. A method of activating a signaling pathway in a cell comprising administering to the cell a composition according to any one of claims 13 to 16.

5

28. The method of claim 27 wherein the signaling pathway is a pathway activated by a receptor selected from the group consisting of an interleukin receptor, a cytokine receptor, an interferon receptor and a growth factor receptor. .

10 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the signaling pathway is a JAK/STAT signaling pathway.

30. The method of claim 26 wherein the signaling pathway is a MAP kinase signaling pathway.

15

31. A method of preventing, treating, or ameliorating a disease related to increased or extended STAT3 activity in a subject comprising  
administering to the subject a composition according to any one of claims 13 to 16 wherein the composition activates a STAT1 signaling pathway in the subject.

20

32. A method of preventing, treating, or ameliorating a disease related to increased or extended signaling pathway induced by cytokines or growth factors in a subject comprising

administering to the subject a composition according to any one of claims 13 to 16 wherein the composition activates a signaling pathway that counterbalances, suppresses or alters the increased or extended signaling pathway in the subject.

5 33. The method according to claim 32 wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of cancer, malignant conditions, chronic infections with various pathogens such as viruses and bacteria, chronic inflammatory conditions and autoimmune diseases.

34. A chimeric polypeptide comprising:

10 a first portion comprising a receptor domain, wherein the receptor domain comprises a receptor extracellular region; and

a second portion comprising a dimerization domain, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an antibody heavy chain region of a Fab fragment or an antibody light chain region.

15

35. The chimeric polypeptide according to claim 34, wherein the first portion consists of the receptor domain and the second portion consists of the dimerization domain.

20 36. The chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 34 and 35, wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a linker sequence between the first portion and the second portion.

37. The chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 34 to 36, wherein the receptor domain comprises amino acid sequence from a receptor selected from the group

consisting of an interleukin receptor, a cytokine receptor, an interferon receptor and a growth factor receptor.

38. The chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 34 to 37, wherein the  
5 receptor domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of  
SEQ ID NO: 51 to 55.

39. The chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 34 to 37, wherein the  
dimerization domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting  
10 of SEQ ID NO: 26 to 30.

40. A cell comprising the chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 34 to  
39.

15 41. A composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims  
34 to 39.

42. A composition comprising:  
a first chimeric polypeptide wherein the first chimeric polypeptide is the chimeric  
20 polypeptide according to claim 34; and  
a second chimeric polypeptide wherein the second chimeric polypeptide is the  
chimeric polypeptide according to claim 34, wherein the receptor domain of the second  
chimeric polypeptide is derived from a receptor different from the receptor domain of the  
first chimeric polypeptide;

wherein the dimerization domain of the first chimeric polypeptide binds to the dimerization domain of the second chimeric polypeptide resulting in the receptor domain of the first chimeric polypeptide associating with the receptor domain of the second chimeric polypeptide.

5

43. A polynucleotide encoding a chimeric polypeptide according to any one of claims 34 to 39:

44. The polynucleotide according to claim 43, wherein the receptor domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 51 to 55.

10

45. The polynucleotide according to claim 43, wherein the dimerization domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 26 to 30.

15

46. The polynucleotide according to claim 43, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 96 to 100 and 121 to 125.

20

47. A vector comprising the polynucleotide sequence according to any one of claims 43 to 46.

48. The vector according to claim 47, wherein the polynucleotide sequence is operably linked to a promoter selected from the group consisting of HSV, TK, RSV, SV40, CMV, elongation factor 1 $\alpha$  (EF-1 $\alpha$ ), and  $\beta$ -actin promoters.

49. A cell comprising the polynucleotide according to any one of claims 43 to 46.

50. A cell comprising the vector according to any one of claims 47 and 48.

5

51. A composition comprising the polynucleotide according to any one of claims 43 to 46.

52. A composition comprising the vector according to any one of claims 47 and 48.

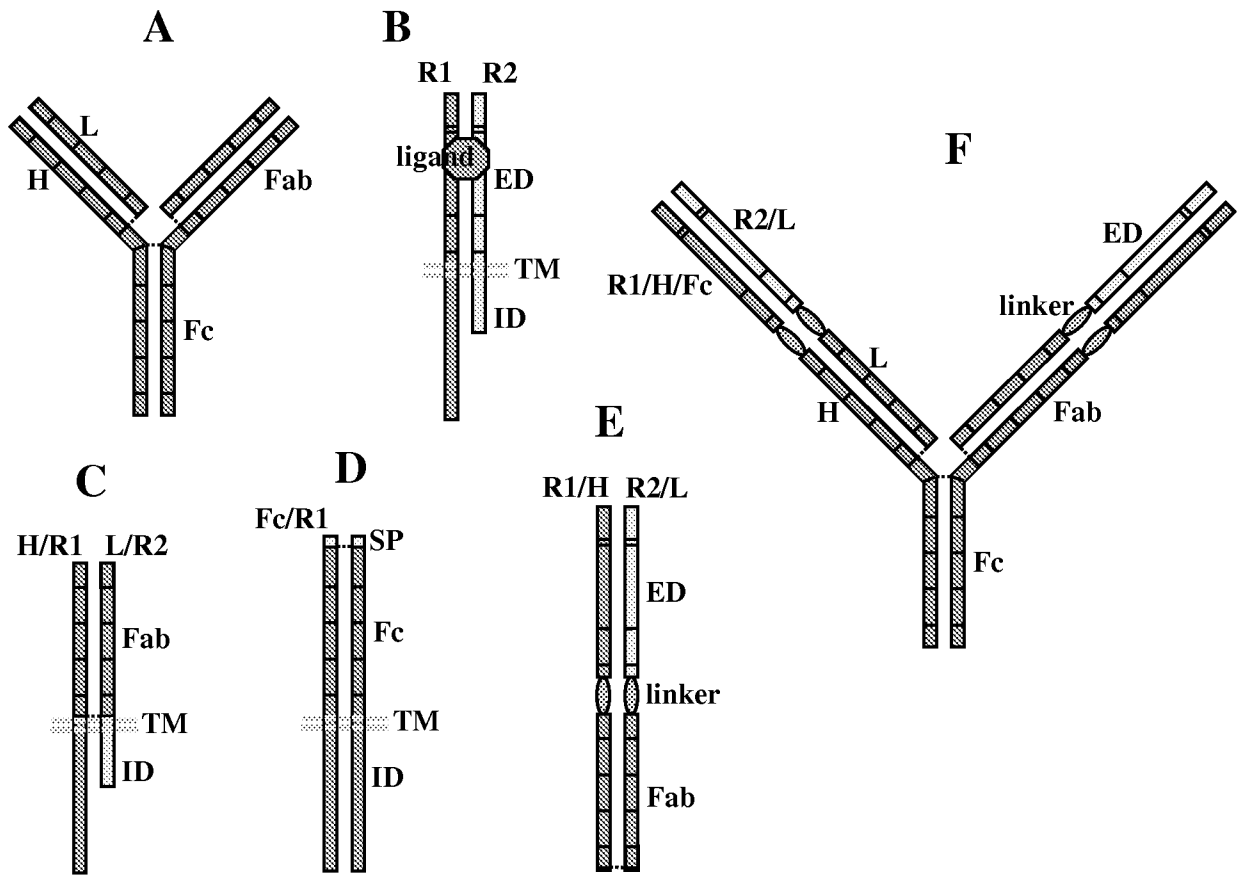
10

53. A method of inhibiting or reducing activation of a signaling pathway in a cell comprising administering to the cell a composition of claim 42.

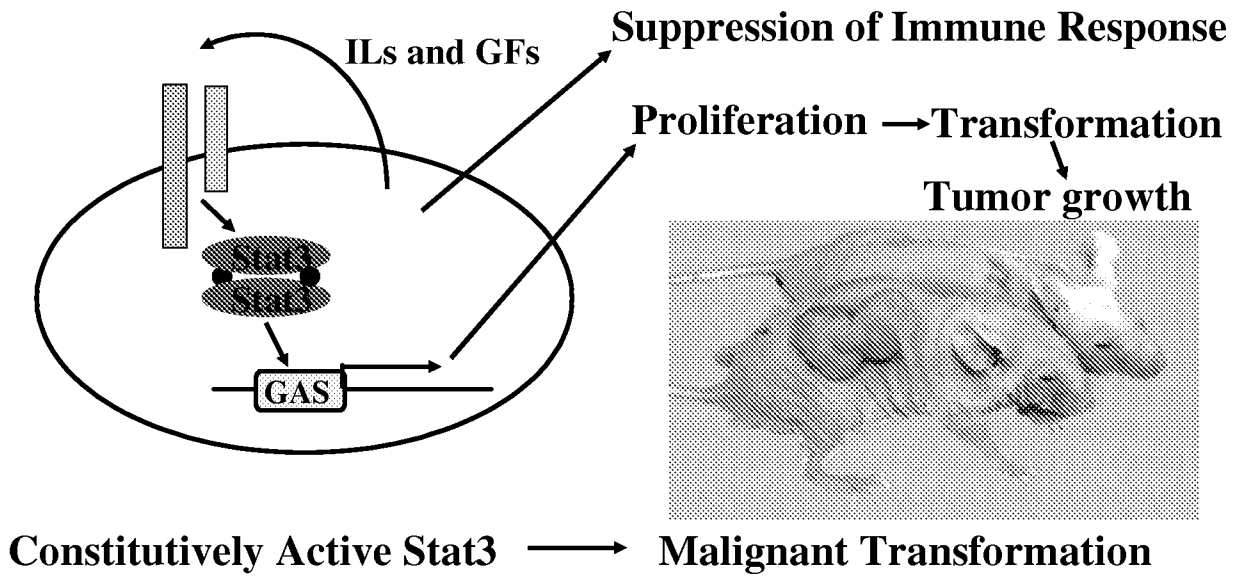
15

54. The method according to claim 53 wherein the signaling pathway is activated by a cytokine.

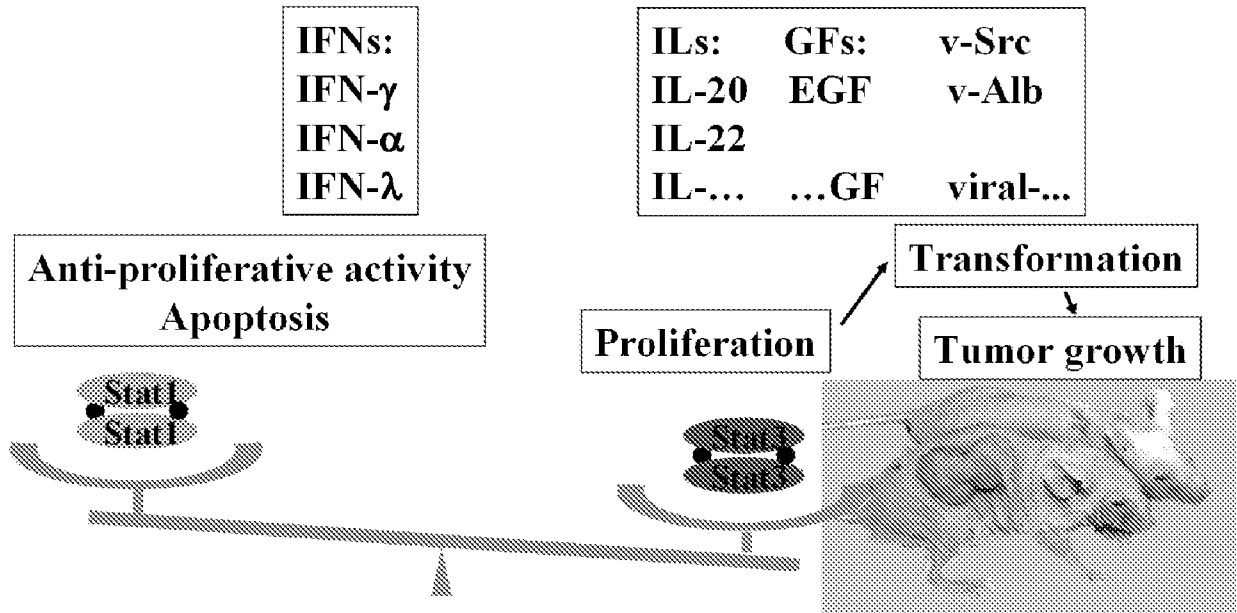
55. The method according to claim 54 wherein the cytokine is selected from the group consisting of type I IFN, type II IFN, type III IFN, IL-10, IL-19, IL-20, IL-22, IL-24, IL-26 and Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF).



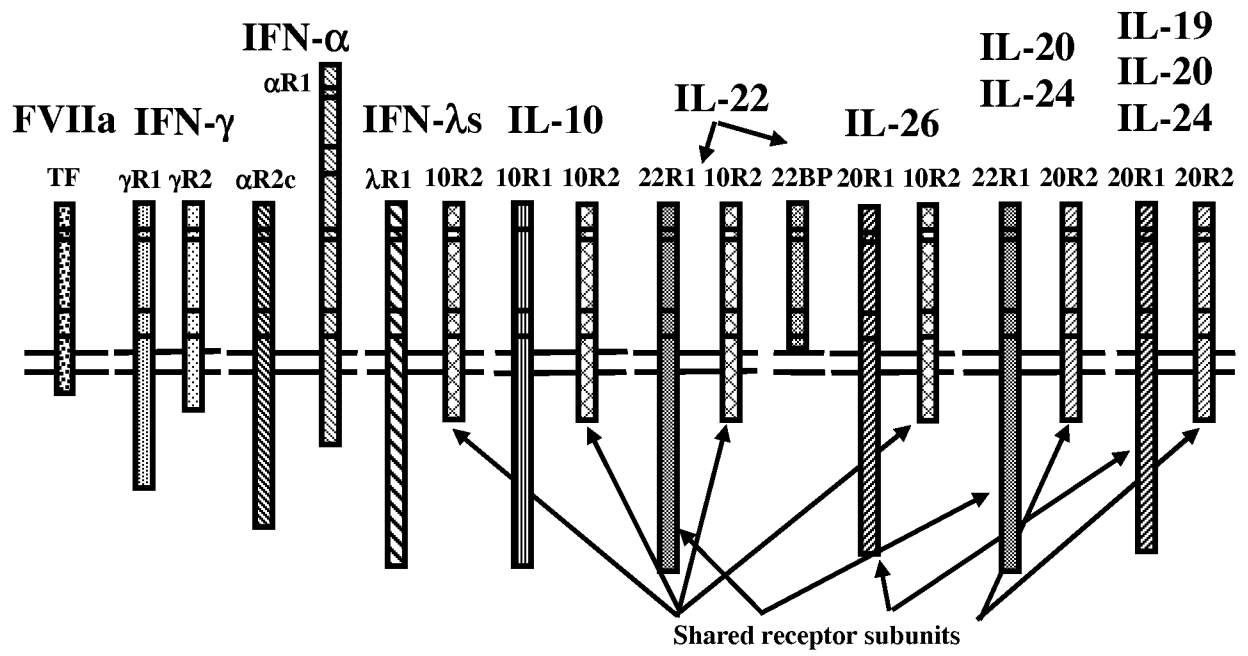
**Fig. 1.**



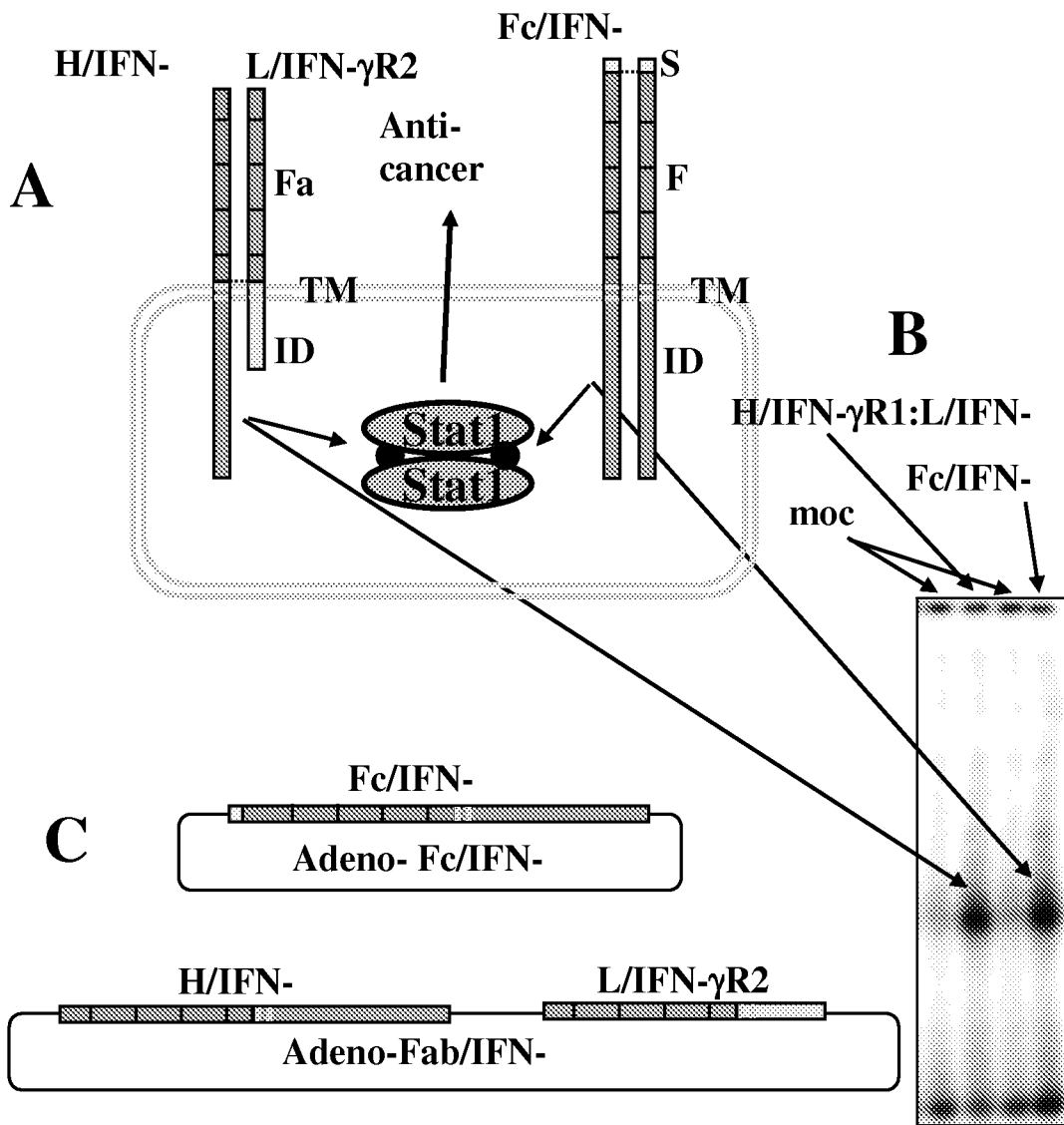
**Fig. 2.**



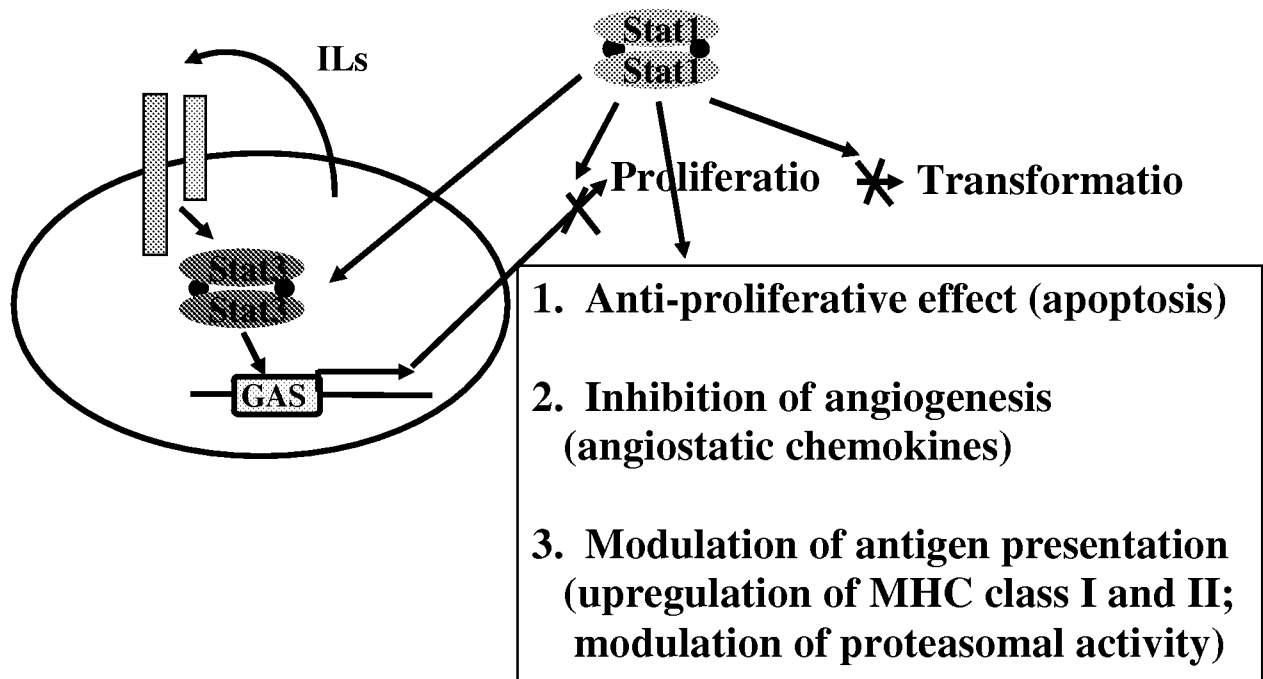
**Fig. 3.**

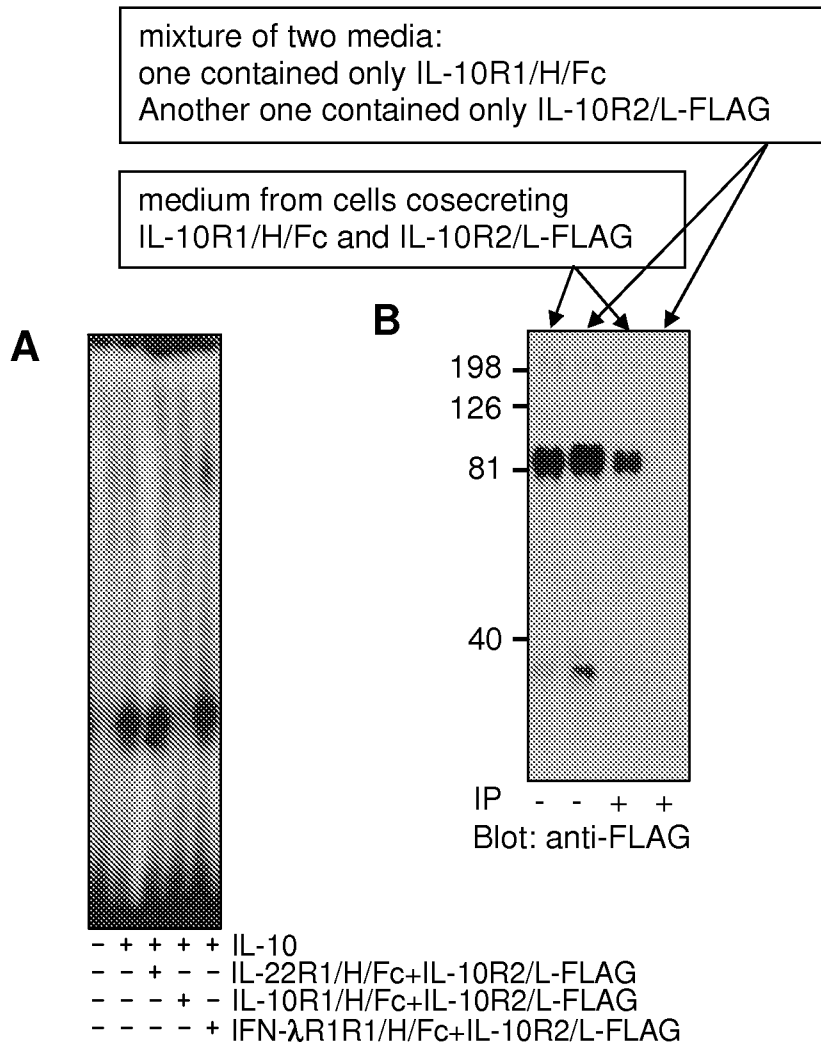


**Fig. 4.**



**Fig. 5.**

**Fig. 6.**



**Fig. 7.**

**Fig. 8A** mH2/ $\gamma$ R1

ATGGAATGGAGCTGGGTCTTTCTCTTCATCCTCTCAGGAACTGCAAGTGTCCACTCCCAG 60  
 M E W S W V F L F I L S G T A S V H S Q  
 GTTCAGCTGCAGCAGCCTGGAGCTGAGCTGGCGAGGCCTGGGGCTTCAGTGAAGATGTCC 120  
 V Q L Q Q P G A E L A R P G A S V K M S  
 TGCAAGGCTTCTGGTACTCATTACAAAGCTATGGTATAAGCTGGGTGAAGCAGAAAAC 180  
 C K A S G Y S F T S Y G I S W V K Q K T  
 AGACAGGGCCTTGAGTGGATTGGAGAGATTTATCCTGGAAGTGGTAACACTTACTACAAT 240  
 R Q G L E W I G E I Y P G S G N T Y Y N  
 GAAAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACACTGACTGCAGACAAATCCTCCAGCACAGCCTACATG 300  
 E K F K G K A T L T A D K S S S T A Y M  
 CAGCTCAGCAGCCTGACATCTGAGGACTCTGCAGTCTATTTCTGTGCAAGATGGGGGGAG 360  
 Q L S S L T S E D S A V Y F C A R W G E  
 CCCTGGGACGTGGACTACTGGGGCCAAGGCACCACTATCACAGTCTCCTCAGCCAAAACG 420  
 P W D V D Y W G Q G T T I T V S S A K T  
 ACACCCCATCTGTCTATCCACTGGCCCCTGGATCTGCTGCCAAACTAACTCCATGGTG 480  
 T P P S V Y P L A P G S A A Q T N S M V  
 ACCCTGGGATGCCTGGTCAAGGGCTATTTCCCTGAGCCAGTGACAGTGACCTGGAAC 540  
 T L G C L V K G Y F P E P V T V T W N S  
 GGATCCCTGTCCAGCGGTGTGCACACCTTCCCAGCTGTCTCCTGCAGTCTGACCTCTACACT 600  
 G S L S S G V H T F P A V L Q S D L Y T  
 CTGAGCAGCTCAGTGACTGTCCCCTCCAGCACCTGGCCCAGCCAGACCGTCACCTGCAAC 660  
 L S S S V T V P S S T W P S Q T V T C N  
 GTTGCCACCCGGCCAGCAGCACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAATTGTGCCAGGGATTGTGGT 720  
 V A H P A S S T K V D K K I V P R D C G  
 AAGTGGCTAGCGCCAGTTGTTGCTGCTTTACTACTCTTTCTAGTGCTTAGCCTGGTATTC 780  
 K W L A P V V A A L L L F L V L S L V F  
 ATCTGTTTTTATATTAAGAAAATTAATCCATTGAAGGAAAAAAGCATAATATTACCCAAG 840  
 I C F Y I K K I N P L K E K S I I L P K  
 TCCTTGATCTCTGTGGTAAGAAGTGCTACTTTAGAGACAAAACCTGAATCAAAAATATGTA 900  
 S L I S V V R S A T L E T K P E S K Y V  
 TCACTCATCACGTCATAACCAGCCATTTTCCTTAGAAAAGGAGGTGGTCTGTGAAGAGCCG 960  
 S L I T S Y Q P F S L E K E V V C E E P  
 TTGTCTCCAGCAACAGTTCAGGCATGCATAACCGAAGACAATCCAGGAAAAGTGGAACAT  
 1020

L S P A T V P G M H T E D N P G K V E H  
ACAGAAGAACTTTCTAGTATAACAGAAGTGGTGACTACTGAAGAAAATATTCCTGACGTG  
1080  
T E E L S S I T E V V T T E E N I P D V  
GTCCCGGGCAGCCATCTGACTCCAATAGAGAGAGAGAGTTCTTCACCTTTAAGTAGTAAC  
1140  
V P G S H L T P I E R E S S S P L S S N  
CAGTCTGAACCTGGCAGCATCGCTTTAAACTCGTATCACTCCAGAAATTGTTCTGAGAGT  
1200  
Q S E P G S I A L N S Y H S R N C S E S  
GATCACTCCAGAAATGGTTTTGATACTGATTCCAGCTGTCTGGAATCACATAGCTCCTTA  
1260  
D H S R N G F D T D S S C L E S H S S L  
TCTGACTCAGAATTTCCCCCAAATAATAAAGGTGAAATAAAAACAGAAGGACAAGAGCTC  
1320  
S D S E F P P N N K G E I K T E G Q E L  
ATAACCGTAATAAAAGCCCCCACCTCCTTTGGTTATGATAAACCACATGTGCTAGTGGAT  
1380  
I T V I K A P T S F G Y D K P H V L V D  
CTACTTGTGGATGATAGCGGTAAAGAGTCCTTGATTGGTTATAGACCAACAGAAGATTCC  
1440  
L L V D D S G K E S L I G Y R P T E D S  
AAAGAATTTTCATGA 1455  
K E F S \*

**Fig. 8B** mL2/ $\gamma$ R2

ATGGATTTTCAAGTGCAGATTTTTCAGCTTCCTGCTAATCAGTGCCTCAGTCATAATATCC 60  
 M D F Q V Q I F S F L L I S A S V I I S  
 AGAGGACAAATTGTTCTCACCCAGTCTCCGGCAATCATGTCTGCATCTCCAGGGGAGAGG 120  
 R G Q I V L T Q S P A I M S A S P G E R  
 GTCACCATGACCTGCAGTGCCAGCTCAAGTGTAAGTCACATGCACTGGTACCAGCAGAAG 180  
 V T M T C S A S S S V S H M H W Y Q Q K  
 TCAGGCACCTCCCCAAAAGATGGATTTATGACACATTCAAGTTGACTTCTGGAGTCCCT 240  
 S G T S P K R W I Y D T F K L T S G V P  
 GATCGCTTCAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACCTCTTACTCTCTCACAATCAGCAACATGGAG 300  
 D R F S G S G S G T S Y S L T I S N M E  
 GCTGAAGATGTTGCCACTTATTACTGCCAGCAGTGGAGTAGAAACCCACCCACGTTCCGT 360  
 A E D V A T Y Y C Q Q W S R N P P T F G  
 GTTGGGACCAAGCTGGAGCTGAAACGGGCTGATGCTGCACCAACTGTATCCATCTTCCCA 420  
 V G T K L E L K R A D A A P T V S I F P  
 CCATCCAGTGAGCAGTAAACATCTGGAGGTGCCTCAGTCGTGTGCTTCTTGAACAACCTC 480  
 P S S E Q L T S G G A S V V C F L N N F  
 TACCCCAAAGACATCAATGTCAAGTGGAAGATTGATGGCAGTGAACGACAAAATGGCGTC 540  
 Y P K D I N V K W K I D G S E R Q N G V  
 CTGAACAGTTGGACTGATCAGGACAGCAAAGACAGCACCTACAGCATGAGCAGCACCCCTC 600  
 L N S W T D Q D S K D S T Y S M S S T L  
 ACGTTGACCAAGGACGAGTATGAACGACATAACAGCTATACCTGTGAGGCCACTCACAAAG 660  
 T L T K D E Y E R H N S Y T C E A T H K  
 ACATCAACTTCACCCATTGTCAAGAGCTTCAACAGGAATGAGTGTGAGCAGTGGCTAGCG 720  
 T S T S P I V K S F N R N E C Q Q W L A  
 ATCTCCGTGGGAACATTTTCGTTGCTGTGCGGTGCTGGCAGGAGCCTGTTTCTTCTGCTC 780  
 I S V G T F S L L S V L A G A C F F L V  
 CTGAAATATAGAGGCCTGATTAATACTGGTTTCACACTCCACCAAGCATCCCATTACAG 840  
 L K Y R G L I K Y W F H T P P S I P L Q  
 ATAGAAGAGTATTTAAAAGACCCAACTCAGCCCATCTTAGAGGCCTTGGACAAGGACAGC 900  
 I E E Y L K D P T Q P I L E A L D K D S  
 TCACCAAAGGATGACGTCTGGGACTCTGTGTCCATTATCTCGTTTCCGAAAAGGAGCAA 960  
 S P K D D V W D S V S I I S F P E K E Q  
 GAAGATGTTCTCCAAACGCTTTGA 984  
 E D V L Q T L \*

**Fig. 8C** SPd6xHis-hH2/ $\gamma$ R1

ATGAAGTTATGCATATTACTGGCCGTCGTGGCCTTTGTTGGCCTCTCGCTCGGGAGACCT 60  
 M K L C I L L A V V A F V G L S L G R P  
 CATCATCACCATCACCATCCGGATCCCCAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCAGAGGTG 120  
 H H H H H H P D P Q V Q L V Q S G A E V  
 AAAAAGCCCGGGGAGTCTCTGAAGATCTCCTGTCAGGGTTCTGGCTACAAGTTTACCAGT 180  
 K K P G E S L K I S C Q G S G Y K F T S  
 TATTGGATCGGCTGGGTGCGCCAGATGCCCGGGAAAGGCCTGGAGTGGATGGCGATCGTC 240  
 Y W I G W V R Q M P G K G L E W M A I V  
 TATCCTTCTGACTCTGATGCCAGATATAGCCCGTCCTTCCAAGGCCGGGTACCCATCTCA 300  
 Y P S D S D A R Y S P S F Q G R V T I S  
 GCCGACAAGTCCACCAGCACCGCCTACATGCAGTGGAGCGCCCTGAATACCTCGGACACC 360  
 A D K S T S T A Y M Q W S A L N T S D T  
 GCCATTTATTTCTGTGCGGAGGCGGCTGGCGTGACGCTTTTGTATGTCTGGGGCCAAGGG 420  
 A I Y F C A R G G W R D A F D V W G Q G  
 ACAATTGTCACCGTCTCTTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCC 480  
 T I V T V S S A S T K G P S V F P L A P  
 TCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTC 540  
 S S K S T S G G T A A L G C L V K D Y F  
 CCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGCGTGGAACTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTC 600  
 P E P V T V S W N S G A L T S G V H T F  
 CCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCC 660  
 P A V L Q S S G L Y S L S S V V T V P S  
 AGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAG 720  
 S S L G T Q T Y I C N V N H K P S N T K  
 GTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAATGGCTAGCGCCAGTTGTTGCTGCT 780  
 V D K K V E P K S C D K W L A P V V A A  
 TTACTIONTTCTAGTGCTTAGCCTGGTATTCATCTGTTTTTATATTAAGAAAATTAAT 840  
 L L L F L V L S L V F I C F Y I K K I N  
 CCATTGAAGGAAAAAGCATAATATTACCCAAGTCCTTGATCTCTGTGGTAAGAAGTGCT 900  
 P L K E K S I I L P K S L I S V V R S A  
 ACTTTAGAGACAAAACCTGAATCAAAATATGTATCACTCATCACGTCATAACCAGCCATTT 960  
 T L E T K P E S K Y V S L I T S Y Q P F  
 TCCTTAGAAAAGGAGGTGGTCTGTGAAGAGCCGTTGTCTCCAGCAACAGTTCCAGGCATG  
 1020

S L E K E V V C E E P L S P A T V P G M  
CATAACCGAAGACAATCCAGGAAAAGTGGAACATACAGAAGAACTTTCTAGTATAACAGAA  
1080  
H T E D N P G K V E H T E E L S S I T E  
GTGGTGACTACTGAAGAAAATATTCCTGACGTGGTCCCGGGCAGCCATCTGACTCCAATA  
1140  
V V T T E E N I P D V V P G S H L T P I  
GAGAGAGAGAGTTCTTCACCTTTAAGTAGTAACCACTGTAACCTGGCAGCATCGCTTTG  
1200  
E R E S S S P L S S N Q S E P G S I A L  
AACTCGTATCACTCCAGAAATTGTTCTGAGAGTGATCACTCCAGAAATGGTTTTGATACT  
1260  
N S Y H S R N C S E S D H S R N G F D T  
GATCCAGCTGTCTGGAATCACATAGCTCCTTATCTGACTCAGAATTTCCCCAAATAAT  
1320  
D S S C L E S H S S L S D S E F P P N N  
AAAGGTGAAATAAAAACAGAAGGACAAGAGCTCATAACCGTAATAAAAAGCCCCACCTCC  
1380  
K G E I K T E G Q E L I T V I K A P T S  
TTTGTTATGATAAACACATGTGCTAGTGGATCTACTTGTGGATGATAGCGGTAAAGAG  
1440  
F G Y D K P H V L V D L L V D D S G K E  
TCCTTGATTGGTTATAGACCAACAGAAGATTCCAAAGAATTTTCATGA 1488  
S L I G Y R P T E D S K E F S \*



V W D S V S I I S F P E K E Q E D V L Q

ACGCTTTGA 1029

T L \*



P F S L E K E V V C E E P L S P A T V P  
GGCATGCATACCGAAGACAATCCAGGAAAAGTGGAACATACAGAAGAACCTTTCTAGTATA  
1080  
G M H T E D N P G K V E H T E E L S S I  
ACAGAAGTGGTGACTACTGAAGAAAATATTCCTGACGTGGTCCCGGGCAGCCATCTGACT  
1140  
T E V V T T E E N I P D V V P G S H L T  
CCAATAGAGAGAGAGAGAGTTCTTCACCTTTAAGTAGTAACCAGTCTGAACCTGGCAGCATC  
1200  
P I E R E S S S P L S S N Q S E P G S I  
GCTTTAAACTCGTATCACTCCAGAAATTGTTCTGAGAGTGATCACTCCAGAAATGGTTTT  
1260  
A L N S Y H S R N C S E S D H S R N G F  
GATACTGATTCCAGCTGTCTGGAATCACATAGCTCCTTATCTGACTCAGAATTTCCCCCA  
1320  
D T D S S C L E S H S S L S D S E F P P  
AATAATAAAGGTGAAATAAAAACAGAAGGACAAGAGCTCATAACCGTAATAAAAAGCCCC  
1380  
N N K G E I K T E G Q E L I T V I K A P  
ACCTCCTTTGGTTATGATAAACCACATGTGCTAGTGGATCTACTTGTGGATGATAGCGGT  
1440  
T S F G Y D K P H V L V D L L V D D S G  
AAAGAGTCCTTGATTGGTTATAGACCAACAGAAGATTCCAAAGAATTTTCATGA 1494  
K E S L I G Y R P T E D S K E F S \*

**Fig. 8F** IL-10R2-2xlinker-L2-linker-FL

ATGGCGTGGAGCCTTGGGAGCTGGCTGGGTGGCTGCCTGCTGGTGTTCAGCATTGGGAATG 60  
M A W S L G S W L G G C L L V S A L G M

GTGCCACCTCCCAGAAAATGTCAGAATGAATTCTGTTAATTTCAAGAACATTCTACAGTGG 120  
V P P P E N V R M N S V N F K N I L Q W

GAGTCACCTGCTTTTGGCGAAGGGAACCTGACTTTCACAGCTCAGTACCTAAGTTATAGG 180  
E S P A F A E G N L T F T A Q Y L S Y R

ATATTCCAAGATAAATGCATGAATACTACCTTGACGGAATGTGATTTCTCAAGTCTTTCC 240  
I F Q D K C M N T T L T E C D F S S L S

AAGTATGGTGACCACACCTTGAGAGTCAGGGCTGAATTTGCAGATGAGCATTGAGACTGG 300  
K Y G D H T L R V R A E F A D E H S D W

GTAAACATCACCTTCTGTCCTGTGGATGACACCATTATTGGACCCCCTGGAATGCAAGTA 360  
V N I T F C P V D D T I I G P P G M Q V

GAAGTACTTGCTGATTCTTTACATATGCGTTTCTTAGCCCCTAAAATTGAGAATGAATAC 420  
E V L A D S L H M R F L A P K I E N E Y

GAAACTTGGACTATGAAGAATGTGTATAACTCATGGACTTATAATGTGCAATACTGGAAA 480  
E T W T M K N V Y N S W T Y N V Q Y W K

AACGGTACTGATGAAAAGTTTCAAATTACTCCCCAGTATGACTTTGAGGTCCCTCAGAAAC 540  
N G T D E K F Q I T P Q Y D F E V L R N

CTGGAGCCATGGACAACCTTATTGTGTTCAAGTTCGAGGGTTTCTTCTGATCGGAACAAA 600  
L E P W T T Y C V Q V R G F L P D R N K

GCTGGGGAATGGAGTGAGCCTGTCTGTGAGCAAACAACCCATGACGAAACGGTCCCCTCC 660  
A G E W S E P V C E Q T T H D E T V P S

GCTAGCGGGAGTTCTGGTGGTAGCTCTGGGACTAGCGGGAGTTCTGGTGGTAGCTCTGGG 720  
A S G S S G G S S G T S G S S G G S S G

ACTAGTACGGATCCTGTGATGTCACAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTACCTGTGTCAGTTGGCGAG 780  
T S T D P V M S Q S P S S L P V S V G E

AAGTTACTTTGAGCTGCAAGTCCAGTCAGAGCCTTTTATATAGTGGTAATCAAAGAAC 840  
K V T L S C K S S Q S L L Y S G N Q K N

TACTTGGCCTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCAGGGCAGTCTCCTAAACTGCTGATTTACTGGGCA 900  
Y L A W Y Q Q K P G Q S P K L L I Y W A

TCCGCTAGGGAATCTGGGGTCCCTGATCGCTTACAGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCC 960  
S A R E S G V P D R F T G S G S G T D F

ACTCTCTCCATCAGCAGTGTGAAGACTGAAGACCTGGCAGTTTATTACTGTCAGCAGTAT  
1020

T L S I S S V K T E D L A V Y Y C Q Q Y  
TATAGCTATCCCCTCACGTTTCGGTGCTGGGACCAAGCTGGTGCTGAAACGGGCGCGGCT  
1080  
Y S Y P L T F G A G T K L V L K R A A A  
GCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCT  
1140  
A P S V F I F P P S D E Q L K S G T A S  
GTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGAT  
1200  
V V C L L N N F Y P R E A K V Q W K V D  
AACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGC  
1260  
N A L Q S G N S Q E S V T E Q D S K D S  
ACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGTC  
1320  
T Y S L S S T L T L S K A D Y E K H K V  
TACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGG  
1380  
Y A C E V T H Q G L S S P V T K S F N R  
GGAGAGTGTTCGTCGGGGGGAAGTACTAGCCCTGACTACAAGGACGACGATGACAAGCTCTAG  
1440  
G E C S S G G T S P D Y K D D D D K L \*

**Fig. 8G** IL-10R1-2xlinker-H2-linker-6xHis

ATGCTGCCGTGCCTCGTAGTGCTGCTGGCGGCGCTCCTCAGCCTCCGTCTTGGCTCAGAC 60  
 M L P C L V V L L A A L L S L R L G S D

GTCATGGGACAGAGCTGCCAGCCCTCCGTCTGTGTGGTTTGAAGCAGAATTTTTCCAC 120  
 A H G T E L P S P P S V W F E A E F F H

CACATCCTCCACTGGACACCCATCCCAAATCAGTCTGAAAGTACCTGCTATGAAGTGGCG 180  
 H I L H W T P I P N Q S E S T C Y E V A

CTCCTGAGGTATGGAATAGAGTCCTGGAACTCCATCTCCAAGTGTAGCCAGACCCTGTCC 240  
 L L R Y G I E S W N S I S N C S Q T L S

TATGACCTTACCGCAGTGACCTTGGACCTGTACCACAGCAATGGCTACCGGGCCAGAGTG 300  
 Y D L T A V T L D L Y H S N G Y R A R V

CGGGCTGTGGACGGCAGCCGGCACTCCAAGTGGACCGTCACCAACACCCGCTTCTCTGTG 360  
 R A V D G S R H S N W T V T N T R F S V

GATGAAGTGACTCTGACAGTTGGCAGTGTGAACCTAGAGATCCACAATGGCTTCATCCTC 420  
 D E V T L T V G S V N L E I H N G F I L

GGAAGATTCAGCTACCCAGGCCCAAGATGGCCCCGCGAATGACACATATGAAAGCATC 480  
 G K I Q L P R P K M A P A N D T Y E S I

TTCAGTCACTTCCGAGAGTATGAGATTGCCATTCGCAAGGTGCCGGGAAACTTCACGTTCC 540  
 F S H F R E Y E I A I R K V P G N F T F

ACACACAAGAAAGTAAAACATGAAAACCTTCAGCCTCCTAACCTCTGGAGAAGTGGGAGAG 600  
 T H K K V K H E N F S L L T S G E V G E

TTCTGTGTCCAGGTGAAACCATCTGTCGCTTCCCGAAGTAACAAGGGGATGTGGTCTAAA 660  
 F C V Q V K P S V A S R S N K G M W S K

GAGGAGTGCATCTCCCTCACCAGGCAGTATTTACCGTGACCAACGCTAGCGGGAGTTCT 720  
 E E C I S L T R Q Y F T V T N A S G S S

GGTGGTAGCTCTGGGACTAGCGGGAGTTCTGGTGGTAGCTCTGGGACTAGTACGGATCCC 780  
 G G S S G T S G S S G G S S G T S T D P

CAGTTTCAGTTGCAGCAGTCTGACGCTGAGTTGGTGAACCTGGGGCTTCAGTGAAGATT 840  
 Q V Q L Q Q S D A E L V K P G A S V K I

TCCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACACCTTCACTGACCATGCAATTCAGTGGGTGAAACAGAAC 900  
 S C K A S G Y T F T D H A I H W V K Q N

CCTGAACAGGGCCTGGAATGGATTGGATATTTTTCTCCCGGAAATGATGATTTTAAATAC 960  
 P E Q G L E W I G Y F S P G N D D F K Y

AATGAGAGGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACACTGACTGCAGACAAATCCTCCAGCACTGCCTAC  
 1020

N E R F K G K A T L T A D K S S S T A Y  
GTGCAGCTCAACAGCCTGACATCTGAGGATTCTGCAGTGTATTTCTGTACAAGATCCCTG  
1080  
V Q L N S L T S E D S A V Y F C T R S L  
AATATGGCCTACTGGGGTCAAGGAACCTCAGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCCAAAACGACGGGC  
1140  
N M A Y W G Q G T S V T V S S A K T T G  
CCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTG  
1200  
P S V F P L A P S S K S T S G G T A A L  
GGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAAGTCAAGGCGCC  
1260  
G C L V K D Y F P E P V T V S W N S G A  
CTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTC  
1320  
L T S G V H T F P A V L Q S S G L Y S L  
AGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTG  
1380  
S S V V T V P S S S L G T Q T Y I C N V  
AATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTACTAGC  
1440  
N H K P S N T K V D K K V E P K S C T S  
GGGAGTTCTGGTGGTAGCTCTGGGACTAGCCATCATCACCATCACCATTGA 1491  
G S S G G S S G T S H H H H H H \*

**Fig. 8H** IL-10R1-2xlinker-H2-Fc

ATGCTGCCGTGCCTCGTAGTGCTGCTGGCGGCGCTCCTCAGCCTCCGTCTTGGCTCAGAC 60  
 M L P C L V V L L A A L L S L R L G S D

GTCATGGGACAGAGCTGCCAGCCCTCCGTCTGTGTGGTTTGAAGCAGAATTTTTCCAC 120  
 A H G T E L P S P P S V W F E A E F F H

CACATCCTCCACTGGACACCCATCCCAAATCAGTCTGAAAGTACCTGCTATGAAGTGGCG 180  
 H I L H W T P I P N Q S E S T C Y E V A

CTCCTGAGGTATGGAATAGAGTCCTGGAACTCCATCTCCAAGTGTAGCCAGACCCTGTCC 240  
 L L R Y G I E S W N S I S N C S Q T L S

TATGACCTTACCGCAGTGACCTTGGACCTGTACCACAGCAATGGCTACCGGGCCAGAGTG 300  
 Y D L T A V T L D L Y H S N G Y R A R V

CGGGCTGTGGACGGCAGCCGGCACTCCAAGTGGACCGTCACCAACACCCGCTTCTCTGTG 360  
 R A V D G S R H S N W T V T N T R F S V

GATGAAGTGACTCTGACAGTTGGCAGTGTGAACCTAGAGATCCACAATGGCTTCATCCTC 420  
 D E V T L T V G S V N L E I H N G F I L

GGAAGATTCAGCTACCCAGGCCCAAGATGGCCCCGCGAATGACACATATGAAAGCATC 480  
 G K I Q L P R P K M A P A N D T Y E S I

TTCAGTCACTTCCGAGAGTATGAGATTGCCATTCGCAAGGTGCCGGGAAACTTCACGTTCC 540  
 F S H F R E Y E I A I R K V P G N F T F

ACACACAAGAAAGTAAAACATGAAAACCTCAGCCTCCTAACCTCTGGAGAAGTGGGAGAG 600  
 T H K K V K H E N F S L L T S G E V G E

TTCTGTGTCCAGGTGAAACCATCTGTCGCTTCCCGAAGTAACAAGGGGATGTGGTCTAAA 660  
 F C V Q V K P S V A S R S N K G M W S K

GAGGAGTGCATCTCCCTCACCAGGCAGTATTTACCGTGACCAACGCTAGCGGGAGTTCT 720  
 E E C I S L T R Q Y F T V T N A S G S S

GGTGGTAGCTCTGGGACTAGCGGGAGTTCTGGTGGTAGCTCTGGGACTAGTACGGATCCC 780  
 G G S S G T S G S S G G S S G T S T D P

CAGTTTCAAGTGCAGCAGTCTGACGCTGAGTTGGTGAACCTGGGGCTTCAAGTGAAGATT 840  
 Q V Q L Q Q S D A E L V K P G A S V K I

TCCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACACCTTCACTGACCATGCAATTCAGTGGGTGAAACAGAAC 900  
 S C K A S G Y T F T D H A I H W V K Q N

CCTGAACAGGGCCTGGAATGGATTGGATATTTTTCTCCCGGAAATGATGATTTTAAATAC 960  
 P E Q G L E W I G Y F S P G N D D F K Y

AATGAGAGGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACACTGACTGCAGACAAATCCTCCAGCACTGCCTAC  
 1020

N E R F K G K A T L T A D K S S S T A Y  
 GTGCAGCTCAACAGCCTGACATCTGAGGATTCTGCAGTGTATTTCTGTACAAGATCCCTG  
 1080  
 V Q L N S L T S E D S A V Y F C T R S L  
 AATATGGCCTACTGGGGTCAAGGAACCTCAGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCCAAAACGACGGGC  
 1140  
 N M A Y W G Q G T S V T V S S A K T T G  
 CCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTG  
 1200  
 P S V F P L A P S S K S T S G G T A A L  
 GGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAACCTCAGGCGCC  
 1260  
 G C L V K D Y F P E P V T V S W N S G A  
 CTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTC  
 1320  
 L T S G V H T F P A V L Q S S G L Y S L  
 AGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTG  
 1380  
 S S V V T V P S S S L G T Q T Y I C N V  
 AATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAA  
 1440  
 N H K P S N T K V D K K V E P K S C D K  
 ACTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTC  
 1500  
 T H T C P P C P A P E L L G G P S V F L  
 TTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTG  
 1560  
 F P P K P K D T L M I S R T P E V T C V  
 GTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTG  
 1620  
 V V D V S H E D P E V K F N W Y V D G V  
 GAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGTGTG  
 1680  
 E V H N A K T K P R E E Q Y N S T Y R V  
 GTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAG  
 1740  
 V S V L T V L H Q D W L N G K E Y K C K  
 GTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGCCAAAGGGCAG  
 1800

V S N K A L P A P I E K T I S K A K G Q

CCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGATGAGCTGACCAAGAACCAG  
1860

P R E P Q V Y T L P P S R D E L T K N Q

GTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAG  
1920

V S L T C L V K G F Y P S D I A V E W E

AGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGC  
1980

S N G Q P E N N Y K T T P P V L D S D G

TCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC  
2040

S F F L Y S K L T V D K S R W Q Q G N V

TTTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCC  
2100

F S C S V M H E A L H N H Y T Q K S L S

CTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGA 2118

L S P G K \*

**Fig. 8I** IFN-λR1-linker-H2-Fc

ATGGCGGGGCCCCGAGCGCTGGGGCCCCCTGCTCCTGTGCCTGCTGCAGGCCGCTCCAGGG 60  
M A G P E R W G P L L L C L L Q A A P G

AGGCCCCGTCTGGCCCCTCCCCAGAATGTGACGCTGCTCTCCCAGAACTTCAGCGTGTAC 120  
R P R L A P P Q N V T L L S Q N F S V Y

CTGACATGGCTCCCAGGGCTTGGCAACCCCCAGGATGTGACCTATTTTGTGGCCTATCAG 180  
L T W L P G L G N P Q D V T Y F V A Y Q

AGCTCTCCTACCCGTAGACGGTGGCGCGAAGTGGAAGAGTGTGCGGGAACCAAGGAGCTG 240  
S S P T R R R W R E V E E C A G T K E L

CTATGTTCTATGATGTGCCTGAAGAAACAGGACCTGTACAACAAGTTCAAGGGACGCGTG 300  
L C S M M C L K K Q D L Y N K F K G R V

CGGACGGTTTTCTCCCAGCTCCAAGTCCCCCTGGGTGGAGTCCGAATACCTGGATTACCTT 360  
R T V S P S S K S P W V E S E Y L D Y L

TTTGAAGTGGAGCCGGCCCCACCTGTCCTGGTGCTCACCCAGACGGAGGAGATCCTGAGT 420  
F E V E P A P P V L V L T Q T E E I L S

GCCAATGCCACGTACCAGCTGCCCCCCTGCATGCCCCCACTGGATCTGAAGTATGAGGTG 480  
A N A T Y Q L P P C M P P L D L K Y E V

GCATTCTGGAAGGAGGGGGCCGAAACAAGACCCTATTTCCAGTCACTCCCCATGGCCAG 540  
A F W K E G A G N K T L F P V T P H G Q

CCAGTCCAGATCACTCTCCAGCCAGCTGCCAGCGAACACCACTGCCTCAGTGCCAGAACC 600  
P V Q I T L Q P A A S E H H C L S A R T

ATCTACACGTTTCAAGTGTCCCGAAATACAGCAAGTTCTCTAAGCCCACCTGCTTCTTGCTG 660  
I Y T F S V P K Y S K F S K P T C F L L

GAGGTCCCAGAAGCCAACGCTAGCGGGAGTTCTGGTGGTAGCTCTGGGACTAGTACGGAT 720  
E V P E A N A S G S S G G S S G T S T D

CCCCAGGTTTCAAGTGTCCCGAAATACAGCAAGTTCTCTAAGCCCACCTGCTTCTTGCTG 780  
P Q V Q L Q Q S D A E L V K P G A S V K

ATTTCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACACCTTCACTGACCATGCAATTCCTGGGTGAAACAG 840  
I S C K A S G Y T F T D H A I H W V K Q

AACCCTGAACAGGGCCTGGAATGGATTGGATATTTTTCTCCCGAAATGATGATTTTAAA 900  
N P E Q G L E W I G Y F S P G N D D F K

TACAATGAGAGGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACACTGACTGCAGACAAATCCTCCAGCACTGCC 960  
Y N E R F K G K A T L T A D K S S S T A

TACGTGCAGCTCAACAGCCTGACATCTGAGGATTCTGCAGTGTATTTCTGTACAAGATCC  
1020

Y V Q L N S L T S E D S A V Y F C T R S  
CTGAATATGGCCTACTGGGGTCAAGGAACCTCAGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCCAAAACGACG  
1080  
L N M A Y W G Q G T S V T V S S A K T T  
GGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCC  
1140  
G P S V F P L A P S S K S T S G G T A A  
CTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAAGTCAAGC  
1200  
L G C L V K D Y F P E P V T V S W N S G  
GCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCC  
1260  
A L T S G V H T F P A V L Q S S G L Y S  
CTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAAC  
1320  
L S S V V T V P S S S L G T Q T Y I C N  
GTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGAC  
1380  
V N H K P S N T K V D K K V E P K S C D  
AAAACCTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTC  
1440  
K T H T C P P C P A P E L L G G P S V F  
CTCTTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGC  
1500  
L F P P K P K D T L M I S R T P E V T C  
GTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGC  
1560  
V V V D V S H E D P E V K F N W Y V D G  
GTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGT  
1620  
V E V H N A K T K P R E E Q Y N S T Y R  
GTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGC  
1680  
V V S V L T V L H Q D W L N G K E Y K C  
AAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGCCAAAGGG  
1740  
K V S N K A L P A P I E K T I S K A K G  
CAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGATGAGCTGACCAAGAAC  
1800

Q P R E P Q V Y T L P P S R D E L T K N

CAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGG  
1860

Q V S L T C L V K G F Y P S D I A V E W

GAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGAC  
1920

E S N G Q P E N N Y K T T P P V L D S D

GGCTCCTTCTTCTTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAAC  
1980

G S F F L Y S K L T V D K S R W Q Q G N

GTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTC  
2040

V F S C S V M H E A L H N H Y T Q K S L

TCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGA 2061

S L S P G K \*

**Fig. 8J** IL-22R1-2xlinker-H2-Fc

ATGAGGACGCTGCTGACCATCTTGACTGTGGGATCCCTGGCTGCTCACGCCCTGAGGAC 60  
M R T L L T I L T V G S L A A H A P E D

CCCTCGGATCTGCTCCAGCACGTGAAATTCCAGTCCAGCAACTTTGAAAACATCCTGACG 120  
P S D L L Q H V K F Q S S N F E N I L T

TGGGACAGCGGGCCAGAGGGCACCCCAGACACGGTCTACAGCATCGAGTATAAGACGTAC 180  
W D S G P E G T P D T V Y S I E Y K T Y

GGAGAGAGGGACTGGGTGGCAAAGAAGGGCTGTCAGCGGATCACCCGGAAGTCCTGCAAC 240  
G E R D W V A K K G C Q R I T R K S C N

CTGACGGTGGAGACGGGCAACCTCACGGAGCTCTACTATGCCAGGGTCACCGCTGTCAGT 300  
L T V E T G N L T E L Y Y A R V T A V S

GCGGGAGGCCGGTCAGCCACCAAGATGACTGACAGGTTTCTCTGCAGCACACTACC 360  
A G G R S A T K M T D R F S S L Q H T T

CTCAAGCCACCTGATGTGACCTGTATCTCCAAAGTGAGATCGATTTCAGATGATTGTTTCA 420  
L K P P D V T C I S K V R S I Q M I V H

CCTACCCCCACGCCAATCCGTGCAGGCGATGGCCACCGGCTAACCCCTGGAAGACATCTTC 480  
P T P T P I R A G D G H R L T L E D I F

CATGACCTGTTCTACCACTTAGAGCTCCAGGTCAACCGCACCTACCAAATGCACCTTGGA 540  
H D L F Y H L E L Q V N R T Y Q M H L G

GGGAAGCAGAGAGAATATGAGTTCTTCGGCCTGACCCCTGACACAGAGTTTCTTGGCACC 600  
G K Q R E Y E F F G L T P D T E F L G T

ATCATGATTTGCGTTCCACCTGGGCCAAGGAGAGTGCCCCCTACATGTGCCGAGTGAAG 660  
I M I C V P T W A K E S A P Y M C R V K

ACACTGCCAGACCGGACATGGACCGCTAGCGGGAGTTCTGGTGGTAGCTCTGGGACTAGC 720  
T L P D R T W T A S G S S G G S S G T S

GGGAGTTCTGGTGGTAGCTCTGGGACTAGTACGGATCCCCAGGTTTTCAGTTGCAGCAGTCT 780  
G S S G G S S G T S T D P Q V Q L Q Q S

GACGCTGAGTTGGTCAAACCTGGGGCTTTCAGTGAAGATTTCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTAC 840  
D A E L V K P G A S V K I S C K A S G Y

ACCTTCACTGACCATGCAATTCCTGGGTGAAACAGAACCCTGAACAGGGCCTGGAATGG 900  
T F T D H A I H W V K Q N P E Q G L E W

ATTGGATATTTTTCTCCCGGAAATGATGATTTTAAATACAATGAGAGGTTCAAGGGCAAG 960  
I G Y F S P G N D D F K Y N E R F K G K

GCCACACTGACTGCAGACAAATCCTCCAGCACTGCCTACGTGCAGCTCAACAGCCTGACA  
1020

A T L T A D K S S S T A Y V Q L N S L T  
TCTGAGGATTCTGCAGTGTATTTCTGTACAAGATCCCTGAATATGGCCTACTGGGGTCAA  
1080  
S E D S A V Y F C T R S L N M A Y W G Q  
GGAACCTCAGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCCAAAACGACGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCA  
1140  
G T S V T V S S A K T T G P S V F P L A  
CCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTAC  
1200  
P S S K S T S G G T A A L G C L V K D Y  
TTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAAGTCAAGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACC  
1260  
F P E P V T V S W N S G A L T S G V H T  
TTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCC  
1320  
F P A V L Q S S G L Y S L S S V V T V P  
TCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACC  
1380  
S S S L G T Q T Y I C N V N H K P S N T  
AAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACCGTGC  
1440  
K V D K K V E P K S C D K T H T C P P C  
CCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTTCTTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGAC  
1500  
P A P E L L G G P S V F L F P P K P K D  
ACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAA 1560  
T L M I S R T P E V T C V V V D V S H E  
GACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACA  
1620  
D P E V K F N W Y V D G V E V H N A K T  
AAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTG  
1680  
K P R E E Q Y N S T Y R V V S V L T V L  
CACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCA  
1740  
H Q D W L N G K E Y K C K V S N K A L P  
GCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTAC  
1800  
A P I E K T I S K A K G Q P R E P Q V Y

ACCCTGCCCCCATCCC GGGATGAGCTGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTC  
1860

T L P P S R D E L T K N Q V S L T C L V

AAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAAC  
1920

K G F Y P S D I A V E W E S N G Q P E N

AACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAG  
1980

N Y K T T P P V L D S D G S F F L Y S K

CTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCAT  
2040

L T V D K S R W Q Q G N V F S C S V M H

GAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGAATT  
2100

E A L H N H Y T Q K S L S L S P G K \*



C P Q K E L T R G V R P T P R V R A P A  
ACCCAACAGACAAGATGGAAGAAGGACCTTGCAGAGGACGAAGAGGAGGAGGATGAGGAG  
1080  
T Q Q T R W K K D L A E D E E E E D E E  
GACACAGAAGATGGCGTCAGCTTCCAGCCCTACATTGAACCACCTTCTTTCTGGGGCAA  
1140  
D T E D G V S F Q P Y I E P P S F L G Q  
GAGCACCAGGCTCCAGGGCACTCGGAGGCTGGTGGGGTGGACTCAGGGAGGCCAGGGCT  
1200  
E H Q A P G H S E A G G V D S G R P R A  
CCTCTGGTCCCAAGCGAAGGCTCCTCTGCTTGGGATTCTTCAGACAGAAGCTGGGCCAGC  
1260  
P L V P S E G S S A W D S S D R S W A S  
ACTGTGGACTCCTCCTGGGACAGGGCTGGGTCTCTGGCTATTTGGCTGAGAAGGGGCCA  
1320  
T V D S S W D R A G S S G Y L A E K G P  
GGCCAAGGGCCGGGTGGGGATGGGCACCAAGAATCTCTCCCACCACCTGAATTCTCCAAG  
1380  
G Q G P G G D G H Q E S L P P P E F S K  
GACTCGGGTTTCTGGAAGAGCTCCCAGAAGATAACCTCTCCTCCTGGGCCACCTGGGGC  
1440  
D S G F L E E L P E D N L S S W A T W G  
ACCTTACCACCGGAGCCGAATCTGGTCCCTGGGGGACCCCCAGTTTCTCTTCAGACTG  
1500  
T L P P E P N L V P G G P P V S L Q T L  
ACCTTCTGCTGGGAAAGCAGCCCTGAGGAGGAAGAGGAGGCGAGGGAATCAGAAATTGAG  
1560  
T F C W E S S P E E E E E A R E S E I E  
GACAGCGATGCGGGCAGCTGGGGGGCTGAGAGCACCCAGAGGACCGAGGACAGGGGCCGG  
1620  
D S D A G S W G A E S T Q R T E D R G R  
ACATTGGGGCATTACATGGCCAGGTGA 1640  
T L G H Y M A R \*



K K K V W D Y N Y D D E S D S D T E A A  
CCCAGGACAAGTGGCGGTGGCTATAACCATGCATGGACTGACTGTCAGGCCTCTGGGTCAG  
1080  
P R T S G G G Y T M H G L T V R P L G Q  
GCCTCTGCCACCTCTACAGAATCCCAGTTGATAGACCCGGAGTCCGAGGAGGAGCCTGAC  
1140  
A S A T S T E S Q L I D P E S E E E P D  
CTGCCTGAGGTTGATGTGGAGCTCCCCACGATGCCAAAGGACAGCCCTCAGCAGTTGGAA  
1200  
L P E V D V E L P T M P K D S P Q Q L E  
CTCTTGAGTGGGCCCTGTGAGAGGAGAAAGAGTCCACTCCAGGACCCTTTTCCCGAAGAG  
1260  
L L S G P C E R R K S P L Q D P F P E E  
GACTACAGCTCCACGGAGGGGTCTGGGGGCAGAATTACCTTCAATGTGGACTTAAACTCT  
1320  
D Y S S T E G S G G R I T F N V D L N S  
GTGTTTTTGGAGAGTTCTTGATGACGAGGACAGTGACGACTTAGAAGCCCCTCTGATGCTA  
1380  
V F L R V L D D E D S D D L E A P L M L  
TCGTCTCATCTGGAAGAGATGGTTGACCCAGAGGATCCTGATAATGTGCAATCAAACCAT  
1440  
S S H L E E M V D P E D P D N V Q S N H  
TTGCTGGCCAGCGGGGAAGGGACACAGCCAACCTTTCCAGCCCCTCTTCAGAGGGCCTG  
1500  
L L A S G E G T Q P T F P S P S S E G L  
TGGTCCGAAGATGCTCCATCTGATCAAAGTGACACTTCTGAGTCAGATGTTGACCTTGGG  
1560  
W S E D A P S D Q S D T S E S D V D L G  
GATGGTTATATAATGAGATGA 1580  
D G Y I M R \*



S D D S K I S H Q D M S L L G K S S D V  
TCCAGCCTTAATGATCCTCAGCCCAGCGGGAACCTGAGGCCCCCTCAGGAGGAAGAGGAG  
1080  
S S L N D P Q P S G N L R P P Q E E E E  
GTGAAACATTTAGGGTATGCTTCGCATTTGATGGAAATTTTTTGTGACTCTGAAGAAAAC  
1140  
V K H L G Y A S H L M E I F C D S E E N  
ACGGAAGGTACTTCTCTCACCCAGCAAGAGTCCCTCAGCAGAACAATACCCCCGGATAAA  
1200  
T E G T S L T Q Q E S L S R T I P P D K  
ACAGTCATTGAATATGAATATGATGTCAGAACCACTGACATTTGTGCGGGGCCTGAAGAG  
1260  
T V I E Y E Y D V R T T D I C A G P E E  
CAGGAGCTCAGTTTGCAGGAGGAGGTGTCCACACAAGGAACATTATTGGAGTCGCAGGCA  
1320  
Q E L S L Q E E V S T Q G T L L E S Q A  
GCGTTGGCAGTCTTGGGCCCCGAAACGTTACAGTACTCATAACCCCTCAGCTCCAAGAC  
1380  
A L A V L G P Q T L Q Y S Y T P Q L Q D  
TTAGACCCCCTGGCGCAGGAGCACACAGACTCGGAGGAGGGGCCGGAGGAAGAGCCATCG  
1440  
L D P L A Q E H T D S E E G P E E E P S  
ACGACCCTGGTCGACTGGGATCCCCAAACTGGCAGGCTGTGTATTTCCTTCGCTGTCCAGC  
1500  
T T L V D W D P Q T G R L C I P S L S S  
TTCGACCAGGATTCAGAGGGCTGCGAGCCTTCTGAGGGGGATGGGCTCGGAGAGGAGGGT  
1560  
F D Q D S E G C E P S E G D G L G E E G  
CTTCTATCTAGACTCTATGAGGAGCCGGCTCCAGACAGGCCACCAGGAGAAAATGAAACC  
1620  
L L S R L Y E E P A P D R P P G E N E T  
TATCTCATGCAATTCATGGAGGAATGGGGTTATATGTGCAGATGGAAAACCTGA 1670  
Y L M Q F M E E W G L Y V Q M E N \*



L A Q P V Q Y S Q I R V S G P R E P A G  
GCTCCACAGCGGCATAGCCTGTCCGAGATCACCTACTTAGGGCAGCCAGACATCTCCATC  
1080  
A P Q R H S L S E I T Y L G Q P D I S I  
CTCCAGCCCTCCAACGTGCCACCTCCCCAGATCCTCTCCCCACTGTCCTATGCCCCAAAC  
1140  
L Q P S N V P P P Q I L S P L S Y A P N  
GCTGCCCCTGAGGTCGGGCCCCCATCCTATGCACCTCAGGTGACCCCCGAAGCTCAATTC  
1200  
A A P E V G P P S Y A P Q V T P E A Q F  
CCATTCTACGCCCCACAGGCCATCTCTAAGGTCCAGCCTTCCTCCTATGCCCCTCAAGCC  
1260  
P F Y A P Q A I S K V Q P S S Y A P Q A  
ACTCCGGACAGCTGGCCTCCCTCCTATGGGGTATGCATGGAAGGTTCTGGCAAAGACTCC  
1320  
T P D S W P P S Y G V C M E G S G K D S  
CCCCTGGGACACTTTCTAGTCCTAAACACCTTAGGCCTAAAGGTCAGCTTCAGAAAGAG  
1380  
P T G T L S S P K H L R P K G Q L Q K E  
CCACCAGCTGGAAGCTGCATGTTAGGTGGCCTTTCTCTGCAGGAGGTGACCTCCTTGGCT  
1440  
P P A G S C M L G G L S L Q E V T S L A  
ATGGAGGAATCCCAAGAAGCAAATCATTGCACCAGCCCCTGGGGATTTGCACAGACAGA  
1500  
M E E S Q E A K S L H Q P L G I C T D R  
ACATCTGACCCAAATGTGCTACACAGTGGGGAGGAAGGGACACCACAGTACCTAAAGGGC1560  
T S D P N V L H S G E E G T P Q Y L K G  
CAGCTCCCCCTCCTCTCCTCAGTCCAGATCGAGGGCCACCCCATGTCCTCCTTTGCAA  
1620  
Q L P L L S S V Q I E G H P M S L P L Q  
CCTCCTTCCGGTCCATGTTCCCCCTCGGACCAAGGTCCAAGTCCCTGGGGCCTGCTGGAG  
1680  
P P S G P C S P S D Q G P S P W G L L E  
TCCCTTGTGTGTCCCAAGGATGAAGCCAAGAGCCCAGCCCCTGAGACCTCAGACCTGGAG  
1740  
S L V C P K D E A K S P A P E T S D L E  
CAGCCCACAGAACTGGATTCTCTTTTCAGAGGCCTGGCCCTGACTGTGCAGTGGGAGTCC  
1800  
Q P T E L D S L F R G L A L T V Q W E S

TGA 1803  
\*



CCAGAAGGTGAGAAAGTTAAAATTCCCGTCGCTATCAAGGAATTAAGAGAAGCAACATCT  
1080

P E G E K V K I P V A I K E L R E A T S

CCGAAAGCCAACAAGGAAATCCTCGATGAAGCCTACGTGATGGCCAGCGTGGACAACCCC  
1140

P K A N K E I L D E A Y V M A S V D N P

CACGTGTGCCGCCTGCTGGGCATCTGCCTCACCTCCACCGTGCAACTCATCACGCAGCTC  
1200

H V C R L L G I C L T S T V Q L I T Q L

ATGCCCTTCGGCTGCCTCCTGGACTATGTCCGGGAACACAAAGACAATATTGGCTCCCAG  
1260

M P F G C L L D Y V R E H K D N I G S Q

TACCTGCTCAACTGGTGTGTGCAGATCGCAAAGGGCATGAACTACTTGGAGGACCGTCGC  
1320

Y L L N W C V Q I A K G M N Y L E D R R

TTGGTGCACCGCGACCTGGCAGCCAGGAACGTACTGGTGAAAACACCGCAGCATGTCAAG  
1380

L V H R D L A A R N V L V K T P Q H V K

ATCACAGATTTTGGGCTGGCCAAACTGCTGGGTGCGGAAGAGAAAGAATACCATGCAGAA  
1440

I T D F G L A K L L G A E E K E Y H A E

GGAGGCAAAGTGCCTATCAAGTGGATGGCATTGGAATCAATTTTACACAGAATCTATAACC  
1500

G G K V P I K W M A L E S I L H R I Y T

CACCAGAGTGATGTCTGGAGCTACGGGGTGACCGTTTGGGAGTTGATGACCTTTGGATCC  
1560

H Q S D V W S Y G V T V W E L M T F G S

AAGCCATATGACGGAATCCCTGCCAGCGAGATCTCCTCCATCCTGGAGAAAGGAGAACGC  
1620

K P Y D G I P A S E I S S I L E K G E R

CTCCCTCAGCCACCCATATGTACCATCGATGTCTACATGATCATGGTCAAGTGCTGGATG  
1680

L P Q P P I C T I D V Y M I M V K C W M

ATAGACGCAGATAGTCGCCCAAAGTTCCGTGAGTTGATCATCGAATTCTCCAAAATGGCC  
1740

I D A D S R P K F R E L I I E F S K M A

CGAGACCCCCAGCGCTACCTTGTCAATTCAGGGGGATGAAAGAATGCATTTGCCAAGTCCT  
1800

R D P Q R Y L V I Q G D E R M H L P S P

ACAGACTCCAACCTTCTACCGTGCCCTGATGGATGAAGAAGACATGGACGACGTGGTGGAT  
1860

T D S N F Y R A L M D E E D M D D V V D

GCCGACGAGTACCTCATCCCACAGCAGGGCTTCTTCAGCAGCCCCTCCACGTCACGGACT  
1920

A D E Y L I P Q Q G F F S S P S T S R T

CCCCTCCTGAGCTCTCTGAGTGCAACCAGCAACAATTCCACCGTGGCTTGCATTGATAGA  
1980

P L L S S L S A T S N N S T V A C I D R

AATGGGCTGCAAAGCTGTCCCATCAAGGAAGACAGCTTCTTGCAGCGATACAGCTCAGAC  
2040

N G L Q S C P I K E D S F L Q R Y S S D

CCCACAGGCGCCTTGACTGAGGACAGCATAGACGACACCTTCCTCCCAGTGCCTGAATAC  
2100

P T G A L T E D S I D D T F L P V P E Y

ATAAACAGTCCGTTCCCAAAGGCCCGCTGGCTCTGTGCAGAATCCTGTCTATCACAAAT  
2160

I N Q S V P K R P A G S V Q N P V Y H N

CAGCCTCTGAACCCCGCGCCCAGCAGAGACCCACACTACCAGGACCCCCACAGCACTGCA  
2220

Q P L N P A P S R D P H Y Q D P H S T A

GTGGGCAACCCCGAGTATCTCAACACTGTCCAGCCCACCTGTGTCAACAGCACATTTCGAC  
2280

V G N P E Y L N T V Q P T C V N S T F D

AGCCCTGCCCACTGGGCCCAGAAAGGCAGCCACCAAATTAGCCTGGACAACCCTGACTAC  
2340

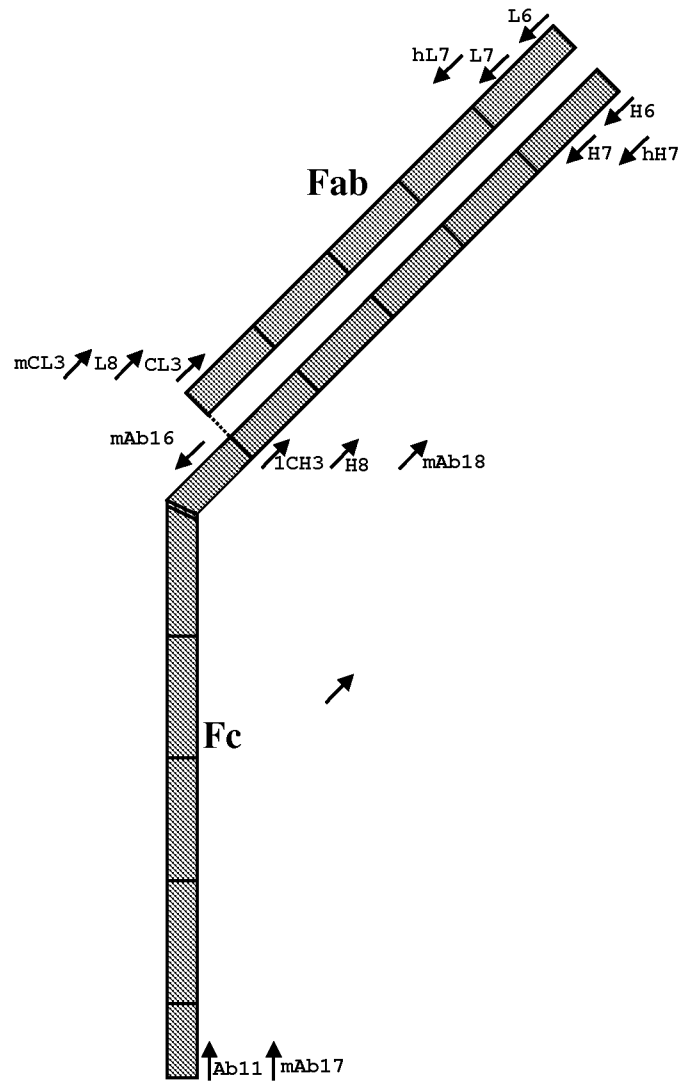
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2400

Q Q D F F P K E A K P N G I F K G S T A

GAAAATGCAGAATACCTAAGGGTCGCGCCACAAAGCAGTGAATTTATTGGAGCATGA 2450

E N A E Y L R V A P Q S S E F I G A \*



**Fig. 9.**

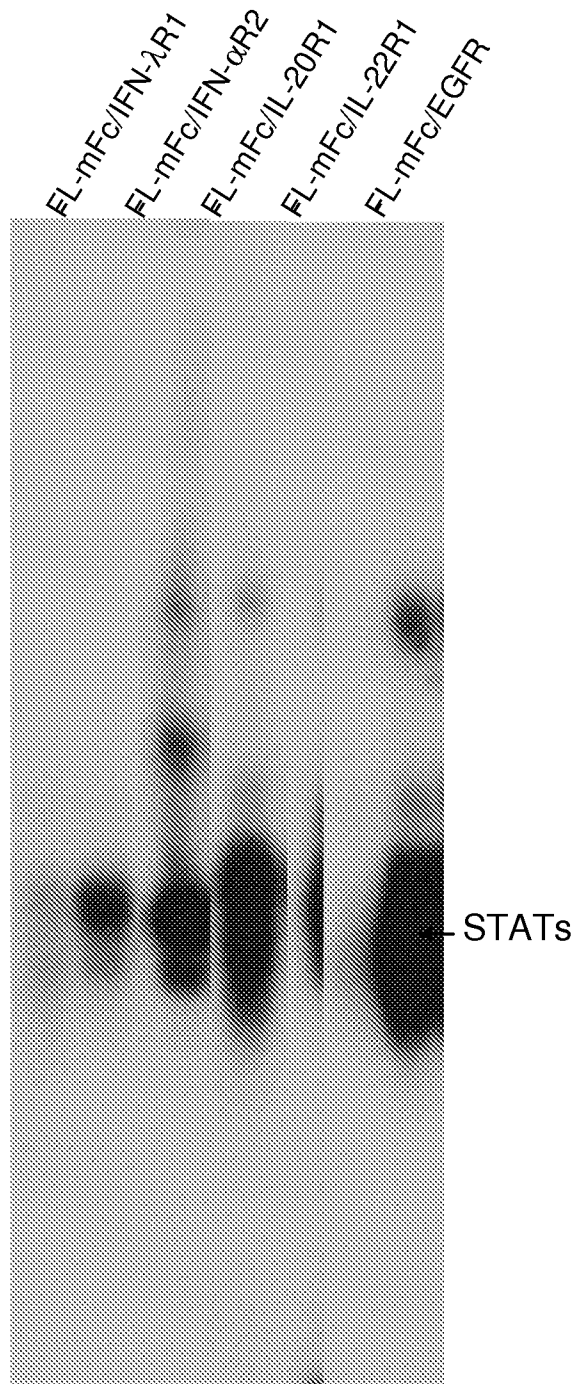


FIG. 10