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(54) Title: IL-17 MUTEIN PROTEINS, ANTIBODIES, COMPOSITIONS, METHODS AND USES

(57) Abstract:

**IL-17 MUTEIN PROTEINS, ANTIBODIES, COMPOSITIONS, METHODS AND USES****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

5 The present invention relates to at least one mutein Interleukin-17 muteins (Mut-IL-17) protein or fragment thereof, and antibodies, including specified portions or variants, specific therefore, as well as nucleic acids encoding such Mut-IL-17 proteins, fragments, antibodies, complementary nucleic acids, vectors, host cells, and methods of making and using thereof, including therapeutic formulations, administration and devices.

**RELATED ART**

10 IL-17 is a 155 aa secreted glycoprotein, that exists as a 35 kDa homodimer (Mosely, TA, 2003). IL-17 is mainly produced by activated memory CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells and potentially is also secreted by CD8 T cell, eosinophils and neutrophils (Mosely, TA, 2003). The cytokine can be found in synovial fluid of RA patients, can be produced by cartilage tissue of OA patients and can be found in bronchial alveolar lavage fluid and  
15 sputum of patients with airway diseases (Lubberts et al. 2001, Chakir et al. 2003, McAllister et al. 2005). IL-17 induces secretion of proinflammatory cytokine IL-6 and IL-8 and is also involved in nitric oxide (NO) production pathways (Mosely, TA, 2003). The receptor for IL17 is expressed in the bone marrow, spleen, lung, thymus, muscle, heart, kidney, lung, and liver. However, it is expressed at a lower level in many other tissues (Mosely, TA, 2003). The receptor is a single pass type I transmembrane glycoprotein of approximately 130  
20 kDa, and signals through NF-kB and JAK/STAT1 (Aggarwal, S. 2002). Inhibition of IL17 bioactivity has been shown to decrease collagen breakdown in RA synovium, and IL17 has been shown to play a major role in airway diseases (Mosely, TA, 2003).

Non-human mammalian, chimeric, polyclonal (e.g., sera) and/or monoclonal antibodies (Mabs) and fragments (e.g., proteolytic digestion or fusion protein products thereof) are potential therapeutic agents that are  
25 being investigated in some cases to attempt to treat certain diseases. However, such antibodies or fragments can elicit an immune response when administered to humans. Such an immune response can result in an immune complex-mediated clearance of the antibodies or fragments from the circulation, and make repeated administration unsuitable for therapy, thereby reducing the therapeutic benefit to the patient and limiting the readministration of the antibody or fragment. For example, repeated administration of antibodies or fragments  
30 comprising non-human portions can lead to serum sickness and/or anaphalaxis. In order to avoid these and other problems, a number of approaches have been taken to reduce the immunogenicity of such antibodies and portions thereof, including chimerization and humanization, as well known in the art. These and other approaches, however, still can result in antibodies or fragments having some immunogenicity, low affinity, low avidity, or with problems in cell culture, scale up, production, and/or low yields. Thus, such antibodies or  
35 fragments can be less than ideally suited for manufacture or use as therapeutic proteins.

Accordingly, there is a need to provide IL-17 proteins or antibodies or fragments that overcome one more of these problems, as well as improvements over known proteins or antibodies or fragments thereof.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

40 The present invention provides isolated mutant IL-17 (Mut-IL-17) proteins, antibodies, immunoglobulins, cleavage products and other specified portions and variants thereof, as well as Mut-IL-17

protein or antibody compositions, encoding or complementary nucleic acids, vectors, host cells, compositions, formulations, devices, transgenic animals, transgenic plants, and methods of making and using thereof, as described and enabled herein, in combination with what is known in the art.

5 The present invention also provides at least one isolated Mut-IL-17 antibody as described herein. An antibody according to the present invention can include any protein or peptide containing molecule that comprises at least a portion of an immunoglobulin molecule, such as but not limited to at least one complementarity determining region (CDR) (also termed the hypervariable region or HV) of a heavy or light chain variable region, or a ligand binding portion thereof, a heavy chain or light chain variable region, a heavy chain or light chain constant region, a framework region, or any portion thereof, wherein the antibody can be  
10 incorporated into an antibody of the present invention. An antibody of the invention can include or be derived from any mammal, such as but not limited to a human, a mouse, a rabbit, a rat, a rodent, a primate, or any combination thereof, and the like.

The present invention provides, in one aspect, isolated nucleic acid molecules comprising, complementary, or hybridizing to, a polynucleotide encoding specific Mut-IL-17 proteins or antibodies,  
15 comprising at least one specified sequence, domain, portion or variant thereof. The present invention further provides recombinant vectors comprising at least one if said Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody encoding or complementary nucleic acid molecules, host cells containing such nucleic acids and/or recombinant vectors, as well as methods of making and/or using such antibody nucleic acids, vectors and/or host cells.

At least one antibody of the invention binds at least one specified epitope specific to at least one Mut-IL-17 protein, subunit, fragment, portion or any combination thereof. The at least one epitope can comprise at least one antibody binding region that comprises at least one portion of said protein, which epitope is preferably comprised of at least 1-5 amino acids of at least one portion thereof, such as but not limited to, at least one functional, extracellular, soluble, hydrophilic, external or cytoplasmic domain of said protein, or any portion thereof.  
20

25 The at least one antibody can optionally comprise at least one specified portion of at least one complementarity determining region (CDR) (e.g., CDR1, CDR2 or CDR3 of the heavy or light chain variable region) and optionally at least one constant or variable framework region or any portion thereof. The at least one antibody amino acid sequence can further optionally comprise at least one specified substitution, insertion or deletion as described herein or as known in the art.

30 The present invention also provides at least one isolated Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody as described herein, wherein the antibody has at least one activity, such as, but not limited to known IL-17 activities. A(n) Mut-IL-17 protein antibody can thus be screened for a corresponding activity according to known methods, such as but not limited to, at least one biological activity towards a Mut-IL-17 protein or protein related function.

The present invention further provides at least one Mut-IL-17 anti-idiotypic antibody to at least one  
35 Mut-IL-17 antibody of the present invention. The anti-idiotypic antibody includes any protein or peptide containing molecule that comprises at least a portion of an immunoglobulin molecule, such as but not limited to at least one complementarity determining region (CDR) of a heavy or light chain or a ligand binding portion thereof, a heavy chain or light chain variable region, a heavy chain or light chain constant region, a framework region, or any portion thereof, that can be incorporated into an antibody of the present invention. An antibody  
40 of the invention can include or be derived from any mammal, such as but not limited to a human, a mouse, a rabbit, a rat, a rodent, a primate, and the like. The present invention provides, in one aspect, isolated nucleic

acid molecules comprising, complementary, or hybridizing to, a polynucleotide encoding at least one Mut-IL-17 anti-idiotypic antibody, comprising at least one specified sequence, domain, portion or variant thereof. The present invention further provides recombinant vectors comprising said Mut-IL-17 anti-idiotypic antibody encoding nucleic acid molecules, host cells containing such nucleic acids and/or recombinant vectors, as well as  
5 methods of making and/or using such anti-idiotypic antibody nucleic acids, vectors and/or host cells.

The present invention also provides at least one method for expressing at least one Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody, or Mut-IL-17 anti-idiotypic antibody, in a host cell, comprising culturing a host cell as described herein under conditions wherein at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody is expressed in detectable and/or recoverable amounts.

10 The present invention also provides at least one composition comprising (a) an isolated Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody encoding nucleic acid and/or protein or antibody as described herein; and (b) a suitable carrier or diluent. The carrier or diluent can optionally be pharmaceutically acceptable, such as but not limited to known carriers or diluents. The composition can optionally further comprise at least one further compound, protein or composition.

15 The present invention further provides at least one Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody method or composition, for administering a therapeutically effective amount to modulate or treat at least one Mut-IL-17 related condition in a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient and/or, prior to, subsequent to, or during a related condition, as known in the art and/or as described herein.

20 The present invention also provides at least one composition, device and/or method of delivery of a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of at least one Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody, according to the present invention.

The present invention further provides at least one Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody method or composition, for diagnosing at least one Mut-IL-17 related condition in a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient and/or, prior to, subsequent to, or during a related condition, as known in the art and/or as described herein.

25 The present invention also provides at least one composition, device and/or method of delivery for diagnosing of at least one Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody, according to the present invention.

In another aspect, the present invention provides at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 protein, comprising the amino acid sequences as part of at least one of SEQ ID NOS:1 or 2.

30 Also provided is an isolated nucleic acid encoding at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 protein; an isolated nucleic acid vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid, and/or a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell comprising the isolated nucleic acid. The host cell can optionally be at least one selected from prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells, or fusion cells thereof, e.g., but not limited to, mammalian, plant or insect, such as but not limited to, CHO, myeloma, or lymphoma cells, bacterial cells, yeast cells, silk worm cells, or any derivative, immortalized or transformed cell thereof. Also provided is a method for producing at least one Mut-IL-17  
35 protein, comprising translating the protein encoding nucleic acid under conditions in vitro, in vivo or in situ, such that the Mut-IL-17 protein is expressed in detectable or recoverable amounts.

40 Also provided is a composition comprising at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 protein and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The composition can optionally further comprise an effective amount of at least one compound or protein selected from at least one of a detectable label or reporter, a TNF antagonist, an antirheumatic, a muscle relaxant, a narcotic, a non-steroid inflammatory drug (NTHE), an analgesic, an anesthetic, a sedative, a local anesthetic, a neuromuscular blocker, an antimicrobial, an

antipsoriatic, a corticosteroid, an anabolic steroid, an erythropoietin, an immunization, an immunoglobulin, an immunosuppressive, a growth hormone, a hormone replacement drug, a radiopharmaceutical, an antidepressant, an antipsychotic, a stimulant, an asthma medication, a beta agonist, an inhaled steroid, an epinephrine or analog, a cytokine, or a cytokine antagonist.

5 Also provided is a method for diagnosing or treating a Mut-IL-17 related condition in a cell, tissue, organ or animal, comprising (a) contacting or administering a composition comprising an effective amount of at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 protein of the invention with, or to, the cell, tissue, organ or animal. The method can optionally further comprise using an effective amount of 0.0000001-500 mg/kilogram of the cells, tissue, organ or animal. The method can optionally further comprise using the contacting or the  
10 administering by at least one mode selected from parenteral, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intrarticular, intrabronchial, intraabdominal, intracapsular, intracartilaginous, intracavitary, intracelical, intracelebellar, intracerebroventricular, intracolic, intracervical, intragastric, intrahepatic, intramyocardial, intraosteal, intrapelvic, intrapericardiac, intraperitoneal, intrapleural, intraprostatic, intrapulmonary, intrarectal, intrarenal, intraretinal, intraspinal, intrasynovial, intrathoracic, intrauterine, intravesical, bolus, vaginal, rectal,  
15 buccal, sublingual, intranasal, or transdermal. The method can optionally further comprise administering, prior, concurrently or after the (a) contacting or administering, at least one composition comprising an effective amount of at least one compound or protein selected from at least one of a detectable label or reporter, a TNF antagonist, an antirheumatic, a muscle relaxant, a narcotic, an anti-inflammatory, a non-steroid inflammatory drug (NTHE), an analgesic, an anesthetic, a sedative, a local anesthetic, a neuromuscular blocker, an  
20 antimicrobial, an antipsoriatic, a corticosteroid, an anabolic steroid, an erythropoietin, an immunization, an immunoglobulin, an immunosuppressive, a hormone, a hormone replacement drug, a radiopharmaceutical, an antidepressant, an antipsychotic, a stimulant, an asthma medication, a beta agonist, an inhaled steroid, an epinephrine or analog, a cytokine, or a cytokine antagonist.

Also provided is at least one medical device, comprising at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17  
25 protein of the invention, wherein the device is suitable to contacting or administering the at least one Mut-IL-17 protein by at least one mode selected from parenteral, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intrarticular, intrabronchial, intraabdominal, intracapsular, intracartilaginous, intracavitary, intracelical, intracelebellar, intracerebroventricular, intracolic, intracervical, intragastric, intrahepatic, intramyocardial, intraosteal, intrapelvic, intrapericardiac, intraperitoneal, intrapleural, intraprostatic, intrapulmonary, intrarectal, intrarenal,  
30 intraretinal, intraspinal, intrasynovial, intrathoracic, intrauterine, intravesical, bolus, vaginal, rectal, buccal, sublingual, intranasal, or transdermal.

Also provided is an article of manufacture for human pharmaceutical or diagnostic use, comprising packaging material and a container comprising a solution or a lyophilized form of at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 protein of the present invention. The article of manufacture can optionally comprise  
35 having the container as a component of a parenteral, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intrarticular, intrabronchial, intraabdominal, intracapsular, intracartilaginous, intracavitary, intracelical, intracelebellar, intracerebroventricular, intracolic, intracervical, intragastric, intrahepatic, intramyocardial, intraosteal, intrapelvic, intrapericardiac, intraperitoneal, intrapleural, intraprostatic, intrapulmonary, intrarectal, intrarenal, intraretinal, intraspinal, intrasynovial, intrathoracic, intrauterine, intravesical, bolus, vaginal, rectal, buccal,  
40 sublingual, intranasal, or transdermal delivery device or system.

Also provided is a method for producing at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 protein of the present invention, comprising providing a host cell or transgenic animal or transgenic plant or plant cell capable of expressing in recoverable amounts the protein. Further provided in the present invention is at least one Mut-IL-17 protein produced by the above method.

5 In other aspect the present invention provides at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 antibody, comprising at least one human CDR, wherein the antibody specifically binds at least one epitope comprising at least 1-3, to the entire amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOS: 1.

The at least one antibody can optionally further at least one of: bind Mut-IL-17 with an affinity of at least one selected from at least  $10^{-9}$  M, at least  $10^{-10}$  M, at least  $10^{-11}$  M, or at least  $10^{-12}$  M; wherein the  
10 antibody substantially neutralizes at least one activity of at least one Mut-IL-17 protein. Also provided is an isolated nucleic acid encoding at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 antibody; an isolated nucleic acid vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid, and/or a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell comprising the isolated nucleic acid. The host cell can optionally be at least one selected from prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells, or fusion  
15 cells thereof, e.g., but not limited to, mammalian, plant or insect, such as but not limited to, CHO, myeloma, or lymphoma cells, bacterial cells, yeast cells, silk worm cells, or any derivative, immortalized or transformed cell thereof. Also provided is a method for producing at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody, comprising translating the antibody encoding nucleic acid under conditions in vitro, in vivo or in situ, such that the Mut-IL-17 antibody is expressed in detectable or recoverable amounts.

Also provided is a composition comprising at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 antibody and at  
20 least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The composition can optionally further comprise an effective amount of at least one compound or protein selected from at least one of a detectable label or reporter, a TNF antagonist, an antirheumatic, a muscle relaxant, a narcotic, a non-steroid inflammatory drug (NTHE), an analgesic, an anesthetic, a sedative, a local anesthetic, a neuromuscular blocker, an antimicrobial, an antipsoriatic, a corticosteroid, an anabolic steroid, an erythropoietin, an immunization, an immunoglobulin, an  
25 immunosuppressive, a growth hormone, a hormone replacement drug, a radiopharmaceutical, an antidepressant, an antipsychotic, a stimulant, an asthma medication, a beta agonist, an inhaled steroid, an epinephrine or analog, a cytokine, or a cytokine antagonist.

The present invention further provides an anti-idiotypic antibody or fragment that specifically binds at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 antibody of the present invention.

30 Also provided is a method for diagnosing or treating a Mut-IL-17 related condition in a cell, tissue, organ or animal, comprising (a) contacting or administering a composition comprising an effective amount of at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 antibody of the invention with, or to, the cell, tissue, organ or animal. The method can optionally further comprise using an effective amount of 0.0001-500 mg/kilogram of the cells, tissue, organ or animal. The method can optionally further comprise using the contacting or the  
35 administering by at least one mode selected from parenteral, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intrarticular, intrabronchial, intraabdominal, intracapsular, intracartilaginous, intracavitary, intracelical, intracelebellar, intracerebroventricular, intracolic, intracervical, intragastric, intrahepatic, intramyocardial, intraosteal, intrapelvic, intrapericardiac, intraperitoneal, intrapleural, intraprostatic, intrapulmonary, intrarectal, intrarenal, intraretinal, intraspinal, intrasynovial, intrathoracic, intrauterine, intravesical, bolus, vaginal, rectal,  
40 buccal, sublingual, intranasal, or transdermal. The method can optionally further comprise administering, prior, concurrently or after the (a) contacting or administering, at least one composition comprising an effective

amount of at least one compound or protein selected from at least one of a detectable label or reporter, a TNF antagonist, an antirheumatic, a muscle relaxant, a narcotic, an anti-inflammatory, a non-steroid inflammatory drug (NTHE), an analgesic, an anesthetic, a sedative, a local anesthetic, a neuromuscular blocker, an antimicrobial, an antipsoriatic, a corticosteroid, an anabolic steroid, an erythropoietin, an immunization, an immunoglobulin, an immunosuppressive, a hormone, a hormone replacement drug, a radiopharmaceutical, an antidepressant, an antipsychotic, a stimulant, an asthma medication, a beta agonist, an inhaled steroid, an epinephrine or analog, a cytokine, or a cytokine antagonist.

Also provided is at least one medical device, comprising at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 antibody of the invention, wherein the device is suitable to contacting or administering the at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody by at least one mode selected from parenteral, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intrarticular, intrabronchial, intraabdominal, intracapsular, intracartilaginous, intracavitary, intracelical, intracelebellar, intracerebroventricular, intracolic, intracervical, intragastric, intrahepatic, intramyocardial, intraosteal, intrapelvic, intrapericardiac, intraperitoneal, intrapleural, intraprostatic, intrapulmonary, intrarectal, intrarenal, intraretinal, intraspinal, intrasynovial, intrathoracic, intrauterine, intravesical, bolus, vaginal, rectal, buccal, sublingual, intranasal, or transdermal.

Also provided is an article of manufacture for human pharmaceutical or diagnostic use, comprising packaging material and a container comprising a solution or a lyophilized form of at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 antibody of the present invention. The article of manufacture can optionally comprise having the container as a component of a parenteral, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intrarticular, intrabronchial, intraabdominal, intracapsular, intracartilaginous, intracavitary, intracelical, intracelebellar, intracerebroventricular, intracolic, intracervical, intragastric, intrahepatic, intramyocardial, intraosteal, intrapelvic, intrapericardiac, intraperitoneal, intrapleural, intraprostatic, intrapulmonary, intrarectal, intrarenal, intraretinal, intraspinal, intrasynovial, intrathoracic, intrauterine, intravesical, bolus, vaginal, rectal, buccal, sublingual, intranasal, or transdermal delivery device or system.

Also provided is a method for producing at least one isolated mammalian Mut-IL-17 antibody of the present invention, comprising providing a host cell or transgenic animal or transgenic plant or plant cell capable of expressing in recoverable amounts the antibody. Further provided in the present invention is at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody produced by the above method.

The present invention further provides any invention described herein.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides isolated, recombinant and/or synthetic protein muteins as Mut-IL-17 protein and Mut-IL-17 antibodies, including human, primate, rodent, mammalian, chimeric, humanized or CDR-grafted, anti-Mut-IL-17 antibodies and Mut-IL-17 anti-idiotypic antibodies thereto, as well as compositions and encoding nucleic acid molecules comprising at least one polynucleotide encoding at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or anti-idiotypic antibody. The present invention further includes, but is not limited to, methods of making and using such nucleic acids and antibodies and anti-idiotypic antibodies, including diagnostic and therapeutic compositions, methods and devices.

As used herein, an "Interleukin-13 muteins antibody," "Mut-IL-17 antibody," and the like include any protein or peptide containing molecule that comprises at least a portion of an immunoglobulin molecule, such as

but not limited to at least one complementarity determining region (CDR) of a heavy or light chain or a ligand binding portion thereof, a heavy chain or light chain variable region, a heavy chain or light chain constant region, a framework region, or any portion, fragment or variant thereof, or at least one portion of an Mut-IL-17 receptor or binding protein, which can be incorporated into a Mut-IL-17 antibody of the present invention.

5 Antibodies can include one or more of at least one CDR, at least one variable region, at least one constant region, at least one heavy chain (e.g.,  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ ,  $\gamma_4$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ), at least one light chain (e.g.,  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$ ), or any portion or fragment thereof, and can further comprise interchain and intrachain disulfide bonds, hinge regions, glycosylation sites that can be separated by a hinge region, as well as heavy chains and light chains. Light chains typically have a molecular weight of about 25Kd and heavy chains typically range from 50K-77Kd.

10 Light chains can exist in two distinct forms or isotypes, kappa ( $\kappa$ ) and lambda ( $\lambda$ ), which can combine with any of the heavy chain types. All light chains have at least one variable region and at least one constant region. The IgG antibody is considered a typical antibody structure and has two intrachain disulfide bonds in the light chain (one in variable region and one in the constant region), with four in the heavy chain, and such bond encompassing a peptide loop of about 60-70 amino acids comprising a "domain" of about 110 amino acids in the

15 chain. IgG antibodies can be characterized into four classes, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4. Each immunoglobulin class has a different set of functions. The following table 1 summarizes the Physicochemical properties of each of the immunoglobulin classes and subclasses.

Property	IgG1	IgG2	IgG3	IgG4	IgM	IgA1	IgA2	SigA	IgD	IgE
Heavy Chain	$\gamma_1$	$\gamma_1$	$\gamma_1$	$\gamma_1$	$\mu$	$\alpha_1$	$\alpha_2$	$\alpha_1 / \alpha_2$	$\delta$	e
Mean Serum conc. (mg/ml)	9	3	1	0.5	1.5	3.0	0.5	0.05	0.03	0.00005
Sedimentation constant	7s	7s	7s	7s	19s	7s	7s	11s	7s	8s
Mol. Wt. ( $\times 10^3$ )	146	146	170	146	970	160	160	385	184	188
Half Life (days)	21	20	7	21	10	6	6	?	3	2
% intravascular distribution	45	45	45	45	80	42	42	Trace	75	50
Carbohydrate (%)	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	12	7-11	7-11	7-11	9-14	12

20 The following table 2 summarizes non-limiting examples of antibody effector functions for human antibody classes and subclasses.

Effector function	IgG1	IgG2	IgG3	IgG4	IgM	IgA	IgD	IgE
Complement fixation	++	+	+++	-	+++	-	-	-
Placental transfer	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Binding to Staph A	+++	+++	-	+++	-	-	-	-
Binding to Strep G	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	-	-	-

Accordingly, the type of antibody or fragment thereof can be selected for use according to the present invention based on the desired characteristics and functions that are desired for a particular therapeutic or diagnostic use, such as but not limited to serum half life, intravascular distribution, complement fixation, etc.

25 Antibody diversity is generated by at least 5 mechanisms, including (1) the use of multiple genes encoding parts of the antibody; (2) somatic mutation, e.g., primordial V gene mutation during B-cell ontogeny to produce different V genes in different B-cell clones; (3) somatic recombination, e.g., gene segments J1-Jn recombine to join the main part of the V-region gene during B-cell ontogeny; (4) gene conversion where sections of DNA from a number of pseudo V region can be copied into the V region to alter the DNA sequence;

and (5) nucleotide addition, e.g., when V and J regions are cut, before joining, and extra nucleotides may be inserted to code for additional amino acids. Non-limiting examples include, but are not limited to, (i) the selection/recombination of V $\kappa$ , J, and C $\kappa$  regions from germ line to B-cell clones to generate kappa chains; (ii) selection/recombination of V $\lambda$ , J, and C $\lambda$  regions from germ line to B-cell clones to generate lambda chains; (iii) selection/recombination of V<sub>H</sub>, D1-D30 and J<sub>H1</sub>-J<sub>H6</sub> genes to form a functional VDJ gene encoding a heavy chain variable region. The above mechanisms work in a coordinated fashion to generate antibody diversity and specificity.

The term "antibody" is further intended to encompass antibodies, digestion fragments, specified portions and variants thereof, including antibody mimetics or comprising portions of antibodies that mimic the structure and/or function of an antibody or specified fragment or portion thereof, including single chain antibodies and fragments thereof. Functional fragments include antigen-binding fragments that bind to a mammalian Mut-IL-17. For example, antibody fragments capable of binding to Mut-IL-17 or portions thereof, including, but not limited to Fab (e.g., by papain digestion), Fab' (e.g., by pepsin digestion and partial reduction) and F(ab')<sub>2</sub> (e.g., by pepsin digestion), fabc (e.g., by plasmin digestion), pFc' (e.g., by pepsin or plasmin digestion), Fd (e.g., by pepsin digestion, partial reduction and reaggregation), Fv or scFv (e.g., by molecular biology techniques) fragments, are encompassed by the invention (see, e.g., Colligan, Immunology, supra).

Such fragments can be produced by enzymatic cleavage, synthetic or recombinant techniques, as known in the art and/or as described herein. Antibodies can also be produced in a variety of truncated forms using antibody genes in which one or more stop codons have been introduced upstream of the natural stop site. For example, a combination gene encoding a F(ab')<sub>2</sub> heavy chain portion can be designed to include DNA sequences encoding the CH<sub>1</sub> domain and/or hinge region of the heavy chain. The various portions of antibodies can be joined together chemically by conventional techniques, or can be prepared as a contiguous protein using genetic engineering techniques.

As used herein, the term "human antibody" refers to an antibody in which substantially every part of the protein (e.g., CDR, framework, C<sub>L</sub>, C<sub>H</sub> domains (e.g., C<sub>H1</sub>, C<sub>H2</sub>, C<sub>H3</sub>), hinge, (V<sub>L</sub>, V<sub>H</sub>)) is substantially non-immunogenic in humans, with only minor sequence changes or variations. Similarly, antibodies designated primate (monkey, baboon, chimpanzee, etc.), rodent (mouse, rat, rabbit, guinea pig, hamster, and the like) and other mammals designate such species, sub-genus, genus, sub-family, family specific antibodies. Further, chimeric antibodies include any combination of the above. Such changes or variations optionally and preferably retain or reduce the immunogenicity in humans or other species relative to non-modified antibodies. Thus, a human antibody is distinct from a chimeric or humanized antibody. It is pointed out that a human antibody can be produced by a non-human animal or prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell that is capable of expressing functionally rearranged human immunoglobulin (e.g., heavy chain and/or light chain) genes. Further, when a human antibody is a single chain antibody, it can comprise a linker peptide that is not found in native human antibodies. For example, an Fv can comprise a linker peptide, such as two to about eight glycine or other amino acid residues, which connects the variable region of the heavy chain and the variable region of the light chain. Such linker peptides are considered to be of human origin.

Bispecific, heterospecific, heteroconjugate or similar antibodies can also be used that are monoclonal, preferably human or humanized, antibodies that have binding specificities for at least two different antigens. In the present case, one of the binding specificities is for at least one Mut-IL-17 protein, the other one is for any other antigen. Methods for making bispecific antibodies are known in the art. Traditionally, the recombinant

production of bispecific antibodies is based on the co-expression of two immunoglobulin heavy chain-light chain pairs, where the two heavy chains have different specificities (Milstein and Cuello, Nature 305:537 (1983)). Because of the random assortment of immunoglobulin heavy and light chains, these hybridomas (quadromas) produce a potential mixture of 10 different antibody molecules, of which only one has the correct bispecific structure. The purification of the correct molecule, which is usually done by affinity chromatography steps, is rather cumbersome, and the product yields are low. Similar procedures are disclosed, e.g., in WO 93/08829, US Patent Nos, 6210668, 6193967, 6132992, 6106833, 6060285, 6037453, 6010902, 5989530, 5959084, 5959083, 5932448, 5833985, 5821333, 5807706, 5643759, 5601819, 5582996, 5496549, 4676980, WO 91/00360, WO 92/00373, EP 03089, Traunecker et al., EMBO J. 10:3655 (1991), Suresh et al., Methods in Enzymology 121:210 (1986), each entirely incorporated herein by reference.

Such antibodies optionally further affect a specific ligand, such as but not limited to where such antibody modulates, decreases, increases, antagonizes, antagonizes, mitigates, alleviates, blocks, inhibits, abrogates and/or interferes with at least one Mut-IL-17 activity or binding, or with Mut-IL-17 receptor activity or binding, *in vitro*, *in situ* and/or *in vivo*. As a non-limiting example, a suitable Mut-IL-17 antibody, specified portion or variant of the present invention can bind at least one Mut-IL-17, or specified portions, variants or domains thereof. A suitable Mut-IL-17 antibody, specified portion, or variant can also optionally affect at least one of Mut-IL-17 activity or function, such as but not limited to, RNA, DNA or protein synthesis, Mut-IL-17 release, Mut-IL-17 receptor signaling, membrane Mut-IL-17 cleavage, Mut-IL-17 activity, Mut-IL-17 production and/or synthesis.

Mut-IL-17 antibodies (also termed Mut-IL-17 antibodies) useful in the methods and compositions of the present invention can optionally be characterized by high affinity binding to Mut-IL-17 and optionally and preferably having low toxicity. In particular, an antibody, specified fragment or variant of the invention, where the individual components, such as the variable region, constant region and framework, individually and/or collectively, optionally and preferably possess low immunogenicity, is useful in the present invention. The antibodies that can be used in the invention are optionally characterized by their ability to treat patients for extended periods with measurable alleviation of symptoms and low and/or acceptable toxicity. Low or acceptable immunogenicity and/or high affinity, as well as other suitable properties, can contribute to the therapeutic results achieved. "Low immunogenicity" is defined herein as raising significant HAHA, HACA or HAMA responses in less than about 75%, or preferably less than about 50% of the patients treated and/or raising low titres in the patient treated (less than about 300, preferably less than about 100 measured with a double antigen enzyme immunoassay) (Elliott *et al.*, *Lancet* 344:1125-1127 (1994), entirely incorporated herein by reference).

#### Utility

The isolated nucleic acids of the present invention can be used for production of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or specified variant thereof, which can be used to measure or effect in an cell, tissue, organ or animal (including mammals and humans), to diagnose, monitor, modulate, treat, alleviate, help prevent the incidence of, or reduce the symptoms of, at least one Mut-IL-17 condition, selected from, but not limited to, at least one of an immune disorder or disease, a cardiovascular disorder or disease, an infectious, malignant, and/or neurologic disorder or disease, or other known or specified Mut-IL-17 related condition.

Such a method can comprise administering an effective amount of a composition or a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody to a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient in need of

such modulation, treatment, alleviation, prevention, or reduction in symptoms, effects or mechanisms. The effective amount can comprise an amount of about 0.001 to 500 mg/kg per single (e.g., bolus), multiple or continuous administration, or to achieve a serum concentration of 0.01-5000 µg/ml serum concentration per single, multiple, or continuous administration, or any effective range or value therein, as done and determined using known methods, as described herein or known in the relevant arts.

#### Citations

All publications or patents cited herein are entirely incorporated herein by reference as they show the state of the art at the time of the present invention and/or to provide description and enablement of the present invention. Publications refer to any scientific or patent publications, or any other information available in any media format, including all recorded, electronic or printed formats. The following references are entirely incorporated herein by reference: Ausubel, et al., ed., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY, NY (1987-2001); Sambrook, et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989); Harlow and Lane, antibodies, a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989); Colligan, et al., eds., Current Protocols in Immunology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY (1994-2001); Colligan et al., Current Protocols in Protein Science, John Wiley & Sons, NY, NY, (1997-2001).

#### Antibodies of the Present Invention

At least one Mut-IL-17 antibody of the present invention can be optionally produced by a cell line, a mixed cell line, an immortalized cell or clonal population of immortalized cells, as well known in the art. See, e.g., Ausubel, et al., ed., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY, NY (1987-2001); Sambrook, et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989); Harlow and Lane, antibodies, a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989); Colligan, et al., eds., Current Protocols in Immunology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY (1994-2001); Colligan et al., Current Protocols in Protein Science, John Wiley & Sons, NY, NY, (1997-2001), each entirely incorporated herein by reference.

Human antibodies that are specific for human Mut-IL-17 proteins or fragments thereof can be raised against an appropriate immunogenic antigen, such as isolated and/or Mut-IL-17 protein or a portion thereof (including synthetic molecules, such as synthetic peptides). Other specific or general mammalian antibodies can be similarly raised. Preparation of immunogenic antigens, and monoclonal antibody production can be performed using any suitable technique.

In one approach, a hybridoma is produced by fusing a suitable immortal cell line (e.g., a myeloma cell line such as, but not limited to, Sp2/0, Sp2/0-AG14, NSO, NS1, NS2, AE-1, L.5, >243, P3X63Ag8.653, Sp2 SA3, Sp2 MAI, Sp2 SS1, Sp2 SA5, U937, MLA 144, ACT IV, MOLT4, DA-1, JURKAT, WEHI, K-562, COS, RAJI, NIH 3T3, HL-60, MLA 144, NAMAIWA, NEURO 2A, or the like, or heteromyelomas, fusion products thereof, or any cell or fusion cell derived therefrom, or any other suitable cell line as known in the art. See, e.g., www.atcc.org, www.lifetech.com., and the like, with antibody producing cells, such as, but not limited to, isolated or cloned spleen, peripheral blood, lymph, tonsil, or other immune or B cell containing cells, or any other cells expressing heavy or light chain constant or variable or framework or CDR sequences, either as endogenous or heterologous nucleic acid, as recombinant or endogenous, viral, bacterial, algal, prokaryotic, amphibian, insect, reptilian, fish, mammalian, rodent, equine, ovine, goat, sheep, primate, eukaryotic, genomic DNA, cDNA, rDNA, mitochondrial DNA or RNA, chloroplast DNA or RNA, hnRNA, mRNA, tRNA, single, double or triple stranded, hybridized, and the like or any combination thereof. See, e.g., Ausubel, supra, and Colligan, Immunology, supra, chapter 2, entirely incorporated herein by reference.

Antibody producing cells can also be obtained from the peripheral blood or, preferably the spleen or lymph nodes, of humans or other suitable animals that have been immunized with the antigen of interest. Any other suitable host cell can also be used for expressing heterologous or endogenous nucleic acid encoding an antibody, specified fragment or variant thereof, of the present invention. The fused cells (hybridomas) or recombinant cells can be isolated using selective culture conditions or other suitable known methods, and cloned by limiting dilution or cell sorting, or other known methods. Cells which produce antibodies with the desired specificity can be selected by a suitable assay (e.g., ELISA).

Other suitable methods of producing or isolating antibodies of the requisite specificity can be used, including, but not limited to, methods that select recombinant antibody from a peptide or protein library (e.g., but not limited to, a bacteriophage, ribosome, oligonucleotide, RNA, cDNA, or the like, display library; e.g., as available from Cambridge antibody Technologies, Cambridgeshire, UK; MorphoSys, Martinsreid/Planegg, DE; Biovation, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK; BioInvent, Lund, Sweden; Dyax Corp., Enzon, Affymax/Biosite; Xoma, Berkeley, CA; Ixsys. See, e.g., EP 368,684, PCT/GB91/01134; PCT/GB92/01755; PCT/GB92/002240; PCT/GB92/00883; PCT/GB93/00605; US 08/350260(5/12/94); PCT/GB94/01422; PCT/GB94/02662; PCT/GB97/01835; (CAT/MRC); WO90/14443; WO90/14424; WO90/14430; PCT/US94/1234; WO92/18619; WO96/07754; (Scripps); EP 614 989 (MorphoSys); WO95/16027 (BioInvent); WO88/06630; WO90/3809 (Dyax); US 4,704,692 (Enzon); PCT/US91/02989 (Affymax); WO89/06283; EP 371 998; EP 550 400; (Xoma); EP 229 046; PCT/US91/07149 (Ixsys); or stochastically generated peptides or proteins - US 5723323, 5763192, 5814476, 5817483, 5824514, 5976862, WO 86/05803, EP 590 689 (Ixsys, now Applied Molecular Evolution (AME), each entirely incorporated herein by reference) or that rely upon immunization of transgenic animals (e.g., SCID mice, Nguyen et al., *Microbiol. Immunol.* 41:901-907 (1997); Sandhu et al., *Crit. Rev. Biotechnol.* 16:95-118 (1996); Eren et al., *Immunol.* 93:154-161 (1998), each entirely incorporated by reference as well as related patents and applications) that are capable of producing a repertoire of human antibodies, as known in the art and/or as described herein. Such techniques, include, but are not limited to, ribosome display (Hanes et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 94:4937-4942 (May 1997); Hanes et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 95:14130-14135 (Nov. 1998)); single cell antibody producing technologies (e.g., selected lymphocyte antibody method ("SLAM") (US pat. No. 5,627,052, Wen et al., *J. Immunol.* 17:887-892 (1987); Babcook et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:7843-7848 (1996)); gel microdroplet and flow cytometry (Powell et al., *Biotechnol.* 8:333-337 (1990); One Cell Systems, Cambridge, MA; Gray et al., *J. Imm. Meth.* 182:155-163 (1995); Kenny et al., *Bio/Technol.* 13:787-790 (1995)); B-cell selection (Steenbakkers et al., *Molec. Biol. Reports* 19:125-134 (1994); Jonak et al., *Progress Biotech*, Vol. 5, *In Vitro Immunization in Hybridoma Technology*, Borrebaeck, ed., Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands (1988)).

Methods for engineering or humanizing non-human or human antibodies can also be used and are well known in the art. Generally, a humanized or engineered antibody has one or more amino acid residues from a source which is non-human, e.g., but not limited to mouse, rat, rabbit, non-human primate or other mammal. These human amino acid residues are often referred to as "import" residues, which are typically taken from an "import" variable, constant or other domain of a known human sequence. Known human Ig sequences are disclosed, e.g., [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi); [www.atcc.org/phage/hdb.html](http://www.atcc.org/phage/hdb.html); [www.sciquest.com/](http://www.sciquest.com/); [www.abcam.com/](http://www.abcam.com/); [www.antibodyresource.com/onlinecomp.html](http://www.antibodyresource.com/onlinecomp.html); [www.public.iastate.edu/~pedro/research\\_tools.html](http://www.public.iastate.edu/~pedro/research_tools.html); [www.mgen.uni-heidelberg.de/SD/IT/IT.html](http://www.mgen.uni-heidelberg.de/SD/IT/IT.html); [www.whfreeman.com/immunology/CH05/kuby05.htm](http://www.whfreeman.com/immunology/CH05/kuby05.htm);

www.library.thinkquest.org/12429/Immune/Antibody.html; www.hhmi.org/grants/lectures/1996/vlab;  
www.path.cam.ac.uk/~mrc7/mikeimages.html; www.antibodyresource.com/  
mcb.harvard.edu/BioLinks/Immunology.html. www.immunologylink.com/  
pathbox.wustl.edu/~hcenter/index.html; www.biotech.ufl.edu/~hcl/  
5 www.pebio.com/pa/340913/340913.html; www.nal.usda.gov/awic/pubs/antibody/  
www.m.ehime-u.ac.jp/~yasuhito/Elisa.html; www.biodesign.com/table.asp;  
www.icnet.uk/axp/facs/davies/links.html; www.biotech.ufl.edu/~fccl/protocol.html; www.isac-  
net.org/sites\_geo.html; aximt1.imt.uni-marburg.de/~rek/AEPStart.html; baserv.uci.kun.nl/~jraats/links1.html;  
www.recab.uni-hd.de/immuno.bme.nwu.edu/; www.mrc-cpe.cam.ac.uk/imt-doc/public/INTRO.html;  
10 www.ibt.unam.mx/vir/V\_mice.html; imgt.cnusc.fr:8104/; www.biochem.ucl.ac.uk/~martin/abs/index.html;  
antibody.bath.ac.uk/  
abgen.cvm.tamu.edu/lab/wwwabgen.html; www.unizh.ch/~honegger/AHOseminar/Slide01.html;  
www.cryst.bbk.ac.uk/~ubcg07s/; www.nimr.mrc.ac.uk/CC/ccaewg/ccaewg.htm;  
www.path.cam.ac.uk/~mrc7/humanisation/TAHHP.html; www.ibt.unam.mx/vir/structure/stat\_aim.html;  
15 www.biosci.missouri.edu/smithgp/index.html; www.cryst.bioc.cam.ac.uk/~fmolina/Web-  
pages/Pept/spottech.html; www.jerini.de/fr\_products.htm; www.patents.ibm.com/ibm.html. Kabat et al.,  
Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, U.S. Dept. Health (1983), each entirely incorporated herein by  
reference.

Such imported sequences can be used to reduce immunogenicity or reduce, enhance or modify binding,  
20 affinity, on-rate, off-rate, avidity, specificity, half-life, or any other suitable characteristic, as known in the art.  
Generally part or all of the non-human or human CDR sequences are maintained while the non-human  
sequences of the variable and constant regions are replaced with human or other amino acids. antibodies can  
also optionally be humanized with retention of high affinity for the antigen and other favorable biological  
properties. To achieve this goal, humanized antibodies can be optionally prepared by a process of analysis of the  
25 parental sequences and various conceptual humanized products using three-dimensional models of the parental  
and humanized sequences. Three-dimensional immunoglobulin models are commonly available and are familiar  
to those skilled in the art. Computer programs are available which illustrate and display probable three-  
dimensional conformational structures of selected candidate immunoglobulin sequences. Inspection of these  
displays permits analysis of the likely role of the residues in the functioning of the candidate immunoglobulin  
30 sequence, i.e., the analysis of residues that influence the ability of the candidate immunoglobulin to bind its  
antigen. In this way, FR residues can be selected and combined from the consensus and import sequences so that  
the desired antibody characteristic, such as increased affinity for the target antigen(s), is achieved. In general,  
the CDR residues are directly and most substantially involved in influencing antigen binding. Humanization or  
engineering of antibodies of the present invention can be performed using any known method, such as but not  
35 limited to those described in, Winter (Jones et al., Nature 321:522 (1986); Riechmann et al., Nature 332:323  
(1988); Verhoeyen et al., Science 239:1534 (1988)), Sims et al., J. Immunol. 151: 2296 (1993); Chothia and  
Lesk, J. Mol. Biol. 196:901 (1987), Carter et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89:4285 (1992); Presta et al., J.  
Immunol. 151:2623 (1993), US patent Nos: 5723323, 5976862, 5824514, 5817483, 5814476, 5763192,  
5723323, 5,766886, 5714352, 6204023, 6180370, 5693762, 5530101, 5585089, 5225539; 4816567, PCT/  
40 US98/16280, US96/18978, US91/09630, US91/05939, US94/01234, GB89/01334, GB91/01134, GB92/01755;

WO90/14443, WO90/14424, WO90/14430, EP 229246, each entirely incorporated herein by reference, included references cited therein.

The Mut-IL-17 antibody can also be optionally generated by immunization of a transgenic animal (e.g., mouse, rat, hamster, non-human primate, and the like) capable of producing a repertoire of human antibodies, as described herein and/or as known in the art. Cells that produce a human Mut-IL-17 antibody can be isolated from such animals and immortalized using suitable methods, such as the methods described herein.

Transgenic mice that can produce a repertoire of human antibodies that bind to human antigens can be produced by known methods (e.g., but not limited to, U.S. Pat. Nos: 5,770,428, 5,569,825, 5,545,806, 5,625,126, 5,625,825, 5,633,425, 5,661,016 and 5,789,650 issued to Lonberg *et al.*; Jakobovits *et al.* WO 98/50433, Jakobovits *et al.* WO 98/24893, Lonberg *et al.* WO 98/24884, Lonberg *et al.* WO 97/13852, Lonberg *et al.* WO 94/25585, Kucherlapate *et al.* WO 96/34096, Kucherlapate *et al.* EP 0463 151 B1, Kucherlapate *et al.* EP 0710 719 A1, Surani *et al.* US. Pat. No. 5,545,807, Bruggemann *et al.* WO 90/04036, Bruggemann *et al.* EP 0438 474 B1, Lonberg *et al.* EP 0814 259 A2, Lonberg *et al.* GB 2 272 440 A, Lonberg *et al.* *Nature* 368:856-859 (1994), Taylor *et al.*, *Int. Immunol.* 6(4):579-591 (1994), Green *et al.*, *Nature Genetics* 7:13-21 (1994), Mendez *et al.*, *Nature Genetics* 15:146-156 (1997), Taylor *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Research* 20(23):6287-6295 (1992), Tuailon *et al.*, *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 90(8):3720-3724 (1993), Lonberg *et al.*, *Int Rev Immunol* 13(1):65-93 (1995) and Fishwald *et al.*, *Nat Biotechnol* 14(7):845-851 (1996), which are each entirely incorporated herein by reference). Generally, these mice comprise at least one transgene comprising DNA from at least one human immunoglobulin locus that is functionally rearranged, or which can undergo functional rearrangement. The endogenous immunoglobulin loci in such mice can be disrupted or deleted to eliminate the capacity of the animal to produce antibodies encoded by endogenous genes.

Screening antibodies for specific binding to similar proteins or fragments can be conveniently achieved using peptide display libraries. This method involves the screening of large collections of peptides for individual members having the desired function or structure. antibody screening of peptide display libraries is well known in the art. The displayed peptide sequences can be from 3 to 5000 or more amino acids in length, frequently from 5-100 amino acids long, and often from about 8 to 25 amino acids long. In addition to direct chemical synthetic methods for generating peptide libraries, several recombinant DNA methods have been described. One type involves the display of a peptide sequence on the surface of a bacteriophage or cell. Each bacteriophage or cell contains the nucleotide sequence encoding the particular displayed peptide sequence. Such methods are described in PCT Patent Publication Nos. 91/17271, 91/18980, 91/19818, and 93/08278. Other systems for generating libraries of peptides have aspects of both in vitro chemical synthesis and recombinant methods. See, PCT Patent Publication Nos. 92/05258, 92/14843, and 96/19256. See also, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,658,754; and 5,643,768. Peptide display libraries, vector, and screening kits are commercially available from such suppliers as Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA), and Cambridge antibody Technologies (Cambridgeshire, UK). See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 4704692, 4939666, 4946778, 5260203, 5455030, 5518889, 5534621, 5656730, 5763733, 5767260, 5856456, assigned to Enzon; 5223409, 5403484, 5571698, 5837500, assigned to Dyax, 5427908, 5580717, assigned to Affymax; 5885793, assigned to Cambridge antibody Technologies; 5750373, assigned to Genentech, 5618920, 5595898, 5576195, 5698435, 5693493, 5698417, assigned to Xoma, Colligan, *supra*; Ausubel, *supra*; or Sambrook, *supra*, each of the above patents and publications entirely incorporated herein by reference.

Antibodies of the present invention can also be prepared using at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody encoding nucleic acid to provide transgenic animals or mammals, such as goats, cows, horses, sheep, and the

like, that produce such antibodies in their milk. Such animals can be provided using known methods. See, e.g., but not limited to, US patent nos. 5,827,690; 5,849,992; 4,873,316; 5,849,992; 5,994,616; 5,565,362; 5,304,489, and the like, each of which is entirely incorporated herein by reference.

Antibodies of the present invention can additionally be prepared using at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody encoding nucleic acid to provide transgenic plants and cultured plant cells (e.g., but not limited to tobacco and maize) that produce such antibodies, specified portions or variants in the plant parts or in cells cultured therefrom. As a non-limiting example, transgenic tobacco leaves expressing recombinant proteins have been successfully used to provide large amounts of recombinant proteins, e.g., using an inducible promoter. See, e.g., Cramer et al., *Curr. Top. Microbol. Immunol.* 240:95-118 (1999) and references cited therein. Also, transgenic maize have been used to express mammalian proteins at commercial production levels, with biological activities equivalent to those produced in other recombinant systems or purified from natural sources. See, e.g., Hood et al., *Adv. Exp. Med. Biol.* 464:127-147 (1999) and references cited therein. antibodies have also been produced in large amounts from transgenic plant seeds including antibody fragments, such as single chain antibodies (scFv's), including tobacco seeds and potato tubers. See, e.g., Conrad et al., *Plant Mol. Biol.* 38:101-109 (1998) and reference cited therein. Thus, antibodies of the present invention can also be produced using transgenic plants, according to know methods. See also, e.g., Fischer et al., *Biotechnol. Appl. Biochem.* 30:99-108 (Oct., 1999), Ma et al., *Trends Biotechnol.* 13:522-7 (1995); Ma et al., *Plant Physiol.* 109:341-6 (1995); Whitlam et al., *Biochem. Soc. Trans.* 22:940-944 (1994); and references cited therein. See, also generally for plant expression of antibodies, but not limited to, Each of the above references is entirely incorporated herein by reference.

The antibodies of the invention can bind human Mut-IL-17 with a wide range of affinities ( $K_D$ ). In a preferred embodiment, at least one human mAb of the present invention can optionally bind human Mut-IL-17 with high affinity. For example, a human mAb can bind human Mut-IL-17 with a  $K_D$  equal to or less than about  $10^{-7}$  M, such as but not limited to, 0.1-9.9 (or any range or value therein)  $\times 10^{-7}$ ,  $10^{-8}$ ,  $10^{-9}$ ,  $10^{-10}$ ,  $10^{-11}$ ,  $10^{-12}$ ,  $10^{-13}$  or any range or value therein.

The affinity or avidity of an antibody for an antigen can be determined experimentally using any suitable method. (See, for example, Berzofsky, *et al.*, "Antibody-Antigen Interactions," In *Fundamental Immunology*, Paul, W. E., Ed., Raven Press: New York, NY (1984); Kuby, Janis *Immunology*, W. H. Freeman and Company: New York, NY (1992); and methods described herein). The measured affinity of a particular antibody-antigen interaction can vary if measured under different conditions (e.g., salt concentration, pH). Thus, measurements of affinity and other antigen-binding parameters (e.g.,  $K_D$ ,  $K_a$ ,  $K_d$ ) are preferably made with standardized solutions of antibody and antigen, and a standardized buffer, such as the buffer described herein.

#### **Nucleic Acid Molecules**

Using the information provided herein, such as the nucleotide sequences encoding at least 70-100% of the contiguous amino acids of at least one of SEQ ID NOS:1 OR2, specified fragments, variants or consensus sequences thereof, or a deposited vector comprising at least one of these sequences, a nucleic acid molecule of the present invention encoding at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody can be obtained using methods described herein or as known in the art.

Nucleic acid molecules of the present invention can be in the form of RNA, such as mRNA, hnRNA, tRNA or any other form, or in the form of DNA, including, but not limited to, cDNA and genomic DNA obtained by cloning or produced synthetically, or any combinations thereof. The DNA can be triple-stranded,

double-stranded or single-stranded, or any combination thereof. Any portion of at least one strand of the DNA or RNA can be the coding strand, also known as the sense strand, or it can be the non-coding strand, also referred to as the anti-sense strand.

5 Isolated nucleic acid molecules of the present invention can include nucleic acid molecules comprising an open reading frame (ORF), optionally with one or more introns, e.g., but not limited to, at least one specified portion of at least one CDR, as CDR1, CDR2 and/or CDR3 of at least one heavy chain or light chain; nucleic acid molecules comprising the coding sequence for an Mut-IL-17 antibody or variable region; and nucleic acid molecules which comprise a nucleotide sequence substantially different from those described above but which, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, still encode at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody as described herein  
10 and/or as known in the art. Of course, the genetic code is well known in the art. Thus, it would be routine for one skilled in the art to generate such degenerate nucleic acid variants that code for specific Mut-IL-17 antibodies of the present invention. See, e.g., Ausubel, et al., *supra*, and such nucleic acid variants are included in the present invention. Non-limiting examples of isolated nucleic acid molecules of the present invention include the CDR sequences corresponding to non-limiting examples of a nucleic acid encoding, respectively,  
15 HC CDR1, HC CDR2, HC CDR3, LC CDR1, LC CDR2, LC CDR3, HC variable region and LC variable region.

As indicated herein, nucleic acid molecules of the present invention which comprise a nucleic acid encoding an Mut-IL-17 antibody can include, but are not limited to, those encoding the amino acid sequence of an antibody fragment, by itself; the coding sequence for the entire antibody or a portion thereof; the coding  
20 sequence for an antibody, fragment or portion, as well as additional sequences, such as the coding sequence of at least one signal leader or fusion peptide, with or without the aforementioned additional coding sequences, such as at least one intron, together with additional, non-coding sequences, including but not limited to, non-coding 5' and 3' sequences, such as the transcribed, non-translated sequences that play a role in transcription, mRNA processing, including splicing and polyadenylation signals (for example - ribosome binding and stability of  
25 mRNA); an additional coding sequence that codes for additional amino acids, such as those that provide additional functionalities. Thus, the sequence encoding an antibody can be fused to a marker sequence, such as a sequence encoding a peptide that facilitates purification of the fused antibody comprising an antibody fragment or portion.

#### **Polynucleotides Which Selectively Hybridize to a Polynucleotide as Described Herein**

30 The present invention provides isolated nucleic acids that hybridize under selective hybridization conditions to a polynucleotide disclosed herein. Thus, the polynucleotides of this embodiment can be used for isolating, detecting, and/or quantifying nucleic acids comprising such polynucleotides. For example, polynucleotides of the present invention can be used to identify, isolate, or amplify partial or full-length clones in a deposited library. In some embodiments, the polynucleotides are genomic or cDNA sequences isolated, or  
35 otherwise complementary to, a cDNA from a human or mammalian nucleic acid library.

Preferably, the cDNA library comprises at least 80% full-length sequences, preferably at least 85% or 90% full-length sequences, and more preferably at least 95% full-length sequences. The cDNA libraries can be normalized to increase the representation of rare sequences. Low or moderate stringency hybridization conditions  
40 are typically, but not exclusively, employed with sequences having a reduced sequence identity relative to complementary sequences. Moderate and high stringency conditions can optionally be employed for sequences of

greater identity. Low stringency conditions allow selective hybridization of sequences having about 70% sequence identity and can be employed to identify orthologous or paralogous sequences.

Optionally, polynucleotides of this invention will encode at least a portion of an antibody encoded by the polynucleotides described herein. The polynucleotides of this invention embrace nucleic acid sequences that can be employed for selective hybridization to a polynucleotide encoding an antibody of the present invention. See, e.g., Ausubel, *supra*; Colligan, *supra*, each entirely incorporated herein by reference.

#### **Construction of Nucleic Acids**

The isolated nucleic acids of the present invention can be made using (a) recombinant methods, (b) synthetic techniques, (c) purification techniques, or combinations thereof, as well-known in the art.

The nucleic acids can conveniently comprise sequences in addition to a polynucleotide of the present invention. For example, a multi-cloning site comprising one or more endonuclease restriction sites can be inserted into the nucleic acid to aid in isolation of the polynucleotide. Also, translatable sequences can be inserted to aid in the isolation of the translated polynucleotide of the present invention. For example, a hexa-histidine marker sequence provides a convenient means to purify the proteins of the present invention. The nucleic acid of the present invention - excluding the coding sequence - is optionally a vector, adapter, or linker for cloning and/or expression of a polynucleotide of the present invention.

Additional sequences can be added to such cloning and/or expression sequences to optimize their function in cloning and/or expression, to aid in isolation of the polynucleotide, or to improve the introduction of the polynucleotide into a cell. Use of cloning vectors, expression vectors, adapters, and linkers is well known in the art.

(See, e.g., Ausubel, *supra*; or Sambrook, *supra*)

#### **Recombinant Methods for Constructing Nucleic Acids**

The isolated nucleic acid compositions of this invention, such as RNA, cDNA, genomic DNA, or any combination thereof, can be obtained from biological sources using any number of cloning methodologies known to those of skill in the art. In some embodiments, oligonucleotide probes that selectively hybridize, under stringent conditions, to the polynucleotides of the present invention are used to identify the desired sequence in a cDNA or genomic DNA library. The isolation of RNA, and construction of cDNA and genomic libraries, is well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. (See, e.g., Ausubel, *supra*; or Sambrook, *supra*)

#### **Nucleic Acid Screening and Isolation Methods**

A cDNA or genomic library can be screened using a probe based upon the sequence of a polynucleotide of the present invention, such as those disclosed herein. Probes can be used to hybridize with genomic DNA or cDNA sequences to isolate homologous genes in the same or different organisms. Those of skill in the art will appreciate that various degrees of stringency of hybridization can be employed in the assay; and either the hybridization or the wash medium can be stringent. As the conditions for hybridization become more stringent, there must be a greater degree of complementarity between the probe and the target for duplex formation to occur. The degree of stringency can be controlled by one or more of temperature, ionic strength, pH and the presence of a partially denaturing solvent such as formamide. For example, the stringency of hybridization is conveniently varied by changing the polarity of the reactant solution through, for example, manipulation of the concentration of formamide within the range of 0% to 50%. The degree of complementarity (sequence identity) required for detectable binding will vary in accordance with the stringency of the hybridization medium and/or wash medium. The degree of complementarity will optimally be 100%, or 70-100%, or any range or value therein. However, it should be understood that minor

sequence variations in the probes and primers can be compensated for by reducing the stringency of the hybridization and/or wash medium.

Methods of amplification of RNA or DNA are well known in the art and can be used according to the present invention without undue experimentation, based on the teaching and guidance presented herein.

5 Known methods of DNA or RNA amplification include, but are not limited to, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and related amplification processes (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195, 4,683,202, 4,800,159, 4,965,188, to Mullis, et al.; 4,795,699 and 4,921,794 to Tabor, et al; 5,142,033 to Innis; 5,122,464 to Wilson, et al.; 5,091,310 to Innis; 5,066,584 to Gyllensten, et al; 4,889,818 to Gelfand, et al; 4,994,370 to Silver, et al; 4,766,067 to Biswas; 4,656,134 to Ringold) and RNA mediated amplification that uses anti-sense RNA to the target sequence as a template for double-stranded DNA synthesis (U.S. Patent No. 5,130,238 to Malek, et al, with the tradename NASBA), the entire contents of which references are incorporated herein by reference. (See, e.g., Ausubel, *supra*; or Sambrook, *supra*.)

10 For instance, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology can be used to amplify the sequences of polynucleotides of the present invention and related genes directly from genomic DNA or cDNA libraries. PCR and other in vitro amplification methods can also be useful, for example, to clone nucleic acid sequences that code for proteins to be expressed, to make nucleic acids to use as probes for detecting the presence of the desired mRNA in samples, for nucleic acid sequencing, or for other purposes. Examples of techniques sufficient to direct persons of skill through in vitro amplification methods are found in Berger, *supra*, Sambrook, *supra*, and Ausubel, *supra*, as well as Mullis, et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,683,202 (1987); and Innis, et al., PCR Protocols A Guide to Methods and Applications, Eds., Academic Press Inc., San Diego, CA (1990). Commercially available kits for genomic PCR amplification are known in the art. See, e.g., Advantage-GC Genomic PCR Kit (Clontech). Additionally, e.g., the T4 gene 32 protein (Boehringer Mannheim) can be used to improve yield of long PCR products.

#### **Synthetic Methods for Constructing Nucleic Acids**

25 The isolated nucleic acids of the present invention can also be prepared by direct chemical synthesis by known methods (see, e.g., Ausubel, et al., *supra*). Chemical synthesis generally produces a single-stranded oligonucleotide, which can be converted into double-stranded DNA by hybridization with a complementary sequence, or by polymerization with a DNA polymerase using the single strand as a template. One of skill in the art will recognize that while chemical synthesis of DNA can be limited to sequences of about 100 or more bases, longer sequences can be obtained by the ligation of shorter sequences.

#### **Recombinant Expression Cassettes**

30 The present invention further provides recombinant expression cassettes comprising a nucleic acid of the present invention. A nucleic acid sequence of the present invention, for example a cDNA or a genomic sequence encoding an antibody of the present invention, can be used to construct a recombinant expression cassette that can be introduced into at least one desired host cell. A recombinant expression cassette will typically comprise a polynucleotide of the present invention operably linked to transcriptional initiation regulatory sequences that will direct the transcription of the polynucleotide in the intended host cell. Both heterologous and non-heterologous (i.e., endogenous) promoters can be employed to direct expression of the nucleic acids of the present invention.

40 In some embodiments, isolated nucleic acids that serve as promoter, enhancer, or other elements can be introduced in the appropriate position (upstream, downstream or in intron) of a non-heterologous form of a polynucleotide of the present invention so as to up or down regulate expression of a polynucleotide of the present

invention. For example, endogenous promoters can be altered *in vivo* or *in vitro* by mutation, deletion and/or substitution.

#### Vectors And Host Cells

The present invention also relates to vectors that include isolated nucleic acid molecules of the present invention, host cells that are genetically engineered with the recombinant vectors, and the production of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody by recombinant techniques, as is well known in the art. See, e.g., Sambrook, et al., supra; Ausubel, et al., supra, each entirely incorporated herein by reference.

The polynucleotides can optionally be joined to a vector containing a selectable marker for propagation in a host. Generally, a plasmid vector is introduced in a precipitate, such as a calcium phosphate precipitate, or in a complex with a charged lipid. If the vector is a virus, it can be packaged in vitro using an appropriate packaging cell line and then transduced into host cells.

The DNA insert should be operatively linked to an appropriate promoter. The expression constructs will further contain sites for transcription initiation, termination and, in the transcribed region, a ribosome binding site for translation. The coding portion of the mature transcripts expressed by the constructs will preferably include a translation initiating at the beginning and a termination codon (e.g., UAA, UGA or UAG) appropriately positioned at the end of the mRNA to be translated, with UAA and UAG preferred for mammalian or eukaryotic cell expression.

Expression vectors will preferably but optionally include at least one selectable marker. Such markers include, e.g., but not limited to, methotrexate (MTX), dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR, US Pat.Nos. 4,399,216; 4,634,665; 4,656,134; 4,956,288; 5,149,636; 5,179,017, ampicillin, neomycin (G418), mycophenolic acid, or glutamine synthetase (GS, US Pat.Nos. 5,122,464; 5,770,359; 5,827,739) resistance for eukaryotic cell culture, and tetracycline or ampicillin resistance genes for culturing in *E. coli* and other bacteria or prokaryotics (the above patents are entirely incorporated hereby by reference). Appropriate culture mediums and conditions for the above-described host cells are known in the art. Suitable vectors will be readily apparent to the skilled artisan. Introduction of a vector construct into a host cell can be effected by calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection or other known methods. Such methods are described in the art, such as Sambrook, supra, Chapters 1-4 and 16-18; Ausubel, supra, Chapters 1, 9, 13, 15, 16.

At least one antibody of the present invention can be expressed in a modified form, such as a fusion protein, and can include not only secretion signals, but also additional heterologous functional regions. For instance, a region of additional amino acids, particularly charged amino acids, can be added to the N-terminus of an antibody to improve stability and persistence in the host cell, during purification, or during subsequent handling and storage. Also, peptide moieties can be added to an antibody of the present invention to facilitate purification. Such regions can be removed prior to final preparation of an antibody or at least one fragment thereof. Such methods are described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Sambrook, supra, Chapters 17.29-17.42 and 18.1-18.74; Ausubel, supra, Chapters 16, 17 and 18.

Those of ordinary skill in the art are knowledgeable in the numerous expression systems available for expression of a nucleic acid encoding a protein of the present invention.

Alternatively, nucleic acids of the present invention can be expressed in a host cell by turning on (by manipulation) in a host cell that contains endogenous DNA encoding an antibody of the present invention. Such

methods are well known in the art, e.g., as described in US patent Nos. 5,580,734, 5,641,670, 5,733,746, and 5,733,761, entirely incorporated herein by reference.

Illustrative of cell cultures useful for the production of the antibodies, specified portions or variants thereof, are mammalian cells. Mammalian cell systems often will be in the form of monolayers of cells although mammalian cell suspensions or bioreactors can also be used. A number of suitable host cell lines capable of expressing intact glycosylated proteins have been developed in the art, and include the COS-1 (e.g., ATCC CRL 1650), COS-7 (e.g., ATCC CRL-1651), HEK293, BHK21 (e.g., ATCC CRL-10), CHO (e.g., ATCC CRL 1610) and BSC-1 (e.g., ATCC CRL-26) cell lines, Cos-7 cells, CHO cells, hep G2 cells, P3X63Ag8.653, SP2/0-Ag14, 293 cells, HeLa cells and the like, which are readily available from, for example, American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Va (www.atcc.org). Preferred host cells include cells of lymphoid origin such as myeloma and lymphoma cells. Particularly preferred host cells are P3X63Ag8.653 cells (ATCC Accession Number CRL-1580) and SP2/0-Ag14 cells (ATCC Accession Number CRL-1851). In a particularly preferred embodiment, the recombinant cell is a P3X63Ab8.653 or a SP2/0-Ag14 cell.

Expression vectors for these cells can include one or more of the following expression control sequences, such as, but not limited to an origin of replication; a promoter (e.g., late or early SV40 promoters, the CMV promoter (US Pat.Nos. 5,168,062; 5,385,839), an HSV tk promoter, a pgk (phosphoglycerate kinase) promoter, an EF-1 alpha promoter (US Pat.No. 5,266,491), at least one human immunoglobulin promoter; an enhancer, and/or processing information sites, such as ribosome binding sites, RNA splice sites, polyadenylation sites (e.g., an SV40 large T Ag poly A addition site), and transcriptional terminator sequences. See, e.g., Ausubel et al., supra; Sambrook, et al., supra. Other cells useful for production of nucleic acids or proteins of the present invention are known and/or available, for instance, from the American Type Culture Collection Catalogue of Cell Lines and Hybridomas (www.atcc.org) or other known or commercial sources.

When eukaryotic host cells are employed, polyadenylation or transcription terminator sequences are typically incorporated into the vector. An example of a terminator sequence is the polyadenylation sequence from the bovine growth hormone gene. Sequences for accurate splicing of the transcript can also be included. An example of a splicing sequence is the VP1 intron from SV40 (Sprague, et al., J. Virol. 45:773-781 (1983)). Additionally, gene sequences to control replication in the host cell can be incorporated into the vector, as known in the art.

### **Purification of an Antibody**

An Mut-IL-17 antibody can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including, but not limited to, protein A purification, ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. High performance liquid chromatography ("HPLC") can also be employed for purification. See, e.g., Colligan, Current Protocols in Immunology, or Current Protocols in Protein Science, John Wiley & Sons, NY, NY, (1997-2001), e.g., Chapters 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, each entirely incorporated herein by reference.

Antibodies of the present invention include naturally purified products, products of chemical synthetic procedures, and products produced by recombinant techniques from a eukaryotic host, including, for example, yeast, higher plant, insect and mammalian cells. Depending upon the host employed in a recombinant production procedure, the antibody of the present invention can be glycosylated or can be non-glycosylated,

with glycosylated preferred. Such methods are described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Sambrook, supra, Sections 17.37-17.42; Ausubel, supra, Chapters 10, 12, 13, 16, 18 and 20, Colligan, Protein Science, supra, Chapters 12-14, all entirely incorporated herein by reference.

### Mut-IL-17 Proteins and Antibodies

5 The isolated proteins and antibodies of the present invention comprise at least one protein and/or antibody amino acid sequence disclosed or described herein encoded by any suitable polynucleotide, or any at least one isolated or prepared protein antibody. Preferably, the at least one protein has at least one Mut-IL-17 activity and the at least one antibody binds human Mut-IL-17 and, thereby partially or substantially modulates at least one structural  
10 or biological activity of at least one Mut-IL-17 protein.

As used herein, the term "Mut-IL-17 protein" refers to a protein as described herein that has at least one Mut-IL-17-dependent activity, such as 5-10000%, of the activity of a known or other Mut-IL-17 protein or active portion thereof, preferably by at least about 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96,  
15 97, 98, 99, 100% or more, depending on the assay. The capacity of a Mut-IL-17 protein to have at least one Mut-IL-17-dependent activity is preferably assessed by at least one suitable Mut-IL-17 protein or receptor assay, as described herein and/or as known in the art.

As used herein, the term "neutralizing antibody" refers to an antibody that can inhibit at least one Mut-IL-17-dependent activity by about 5-120%, preferably by at least about 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90,  
20 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100% or more depending on the assay. The capacity of an Mut-IL-17 antibody to inhibit an Mut-IL-17-dependent activity is preferably assessed by at least one suitable Mut-IL-17 protein or receptor assay, as described herein and/or as known in the art. An antibody of the invention can be of any class (IgG, IgA, IgM, IgE, IgD, etc.) or isotype and can comprise a kappa or lambda light chain. In one embodiment, the human antibody comprises an IgG heavy chain or defined fragment, for example, at least one of isotypes, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3  
25 or IgG4. Antibodies of this type can be prepared by employing a transgenic mouse or other transgenic non-human mammal comprising at least one human light chain (e.g., IgG, IgA and IgM (e.g.,  $\gamma$ 1,  $\gamma$ 2,  $\gamma$ 3,  $\gamma$ 4) transgenes as described herein and/or as known in the art. In another embodiment, the human Mut-IL-17 human antibody comprises an IgG1 heavy chain and a IgG1 light chain.

At least one antibody of the invention binds at least one specified epitope specific to at least one Mut-IL-17 protein, subunit, fragment, portion or any combination thereof. The at least one epitope can comprise at  
30 least one antibody binding region that comprises at least one portion of the protein, which epitope can optionally comprise at least one portion of at least one extracellular, soluble, hydrophilic, external or cytoplasmic portion of the protein. The at least one specified epitope can comprise any combination of at least one amino acid sequence of at least 1-3 amino acids to the entire specified portion of contiguous amino acids of the SEQ ID NOS:1 OR2.

35 The at least one antibody of the present invention can preferably comprise at least one antigen-binding region that comprises at least one human complementarity determining region (CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3) or variant of at least one heavy chain variable region and/or at least one human complementarity determining region (CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3) or variant of at least one light chain variable region. In a particular  
40 embodiment, the protein and antibody can have an antigen-binding region that comprises at least a portion of at least one heavy chain (HC) CDR (i.e., HC CDR1, HC CDR2 and/or HC CDR3) having the amino acid sequence of the corresponding HC CDRs 1, 2 and/or 3. In another particular embodiment, the antibody or antigen-binding

portion or variant can have at least one antigen-binding region that comprises at least a portion of at least one light chain (LC) CDR (i.e., LC CDR1, LC CDR2 and/or LC CDR3). In a preferred embodiment the three heavy chain CDRs and the three light chain CDRs of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment have the amino acid sequence of the corresponding CDR of at least one of mAb as described herein. Such antibodies can be prepared by chemically joining together the various portions (e.g., CDRs, framework) of the antibody using conventional techniques, by preparing and expressing a (i.e., one or more) nucleic acid molecule that encodes the antibody using conventional techniques of recombinant DNA technology or by using any other suitable method.

The Mut-IL-17 antibody can comprise at least one of a heavy or light chain variable region having a defined amino acid sequence. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the Mut-IL-17 antibody comprises at least one of at least one heavy chain variable region, and/or at least one light chain variable region. Antibodies that bind to human Mut-IL-17 and that comprise a defined heavy or light chain variable region can be prepared using suitable methods, such as phage display (Katsube, Y., *et al.*, *Int J Mol. Med*, 1(5):863-868 (1998)) or methods that employ transgenic animals, as known in the art and/or as described herein. For example, a transgenic mouse, comprising a functionally rearranged human immunoglobulin heavy chain transgene and a transgene comprising DNA from a human immunoglobulin light chain locus that can undergo functional rearrangement, can be immunized with human Mut-IL-17 or a fragment thereof to elicit the production of antibodies. If desired, the antibody producing cells can be isolated and hybridomas or other immortalized antibody-producing cells can be prepared as described herein and/or as known in the art. Alternatively, the antibody, specified portion or variant can be expressed using the encoding nucleic acid or portion thereof in a suitable host cell.

The invention also relates to antibodies, antigen-binding fragments, immunoglobulin chains and CDRs comprising amino acids in a sequence that is substantially the same as an amino acid sequence described herein. Preferably, such antibodies or antigen-binding fragments and antibodies comprising such chains or CDRs can bind human Mut-IL-17 with high affinity (e.g.,  $K_D$  less than or equal to about  $10^{-9}$  M). Amino acid sequences that are substantially the same as the sequences described herein include sequences comprising conservative amino acid substitutions, as well as amino acid deletions and/or insertions. A conservative amino acid substitution refers to the replacement of a first amino acid by a second amino acid that has chemical and/or physical properties (e.g. charge, structure, polarity, hydrophobicity/ hydrophilicity) that are similar to those of the first amino acid. Conservative substitutions include replacement of one amino acid by another within the following groups: lysine (K), arginine (R) and histidine (H); aspartate (D) and glutamate (E); asparagine (N), glutamine (Q), serine (S), threonine (T), tyrosine (Y), K, R, H, D and E; alanine (A), valine (V), leucine (L), isoleucine (I), proline (P), phenylalanine (F), tryptophan (W), methionine (M), cysteine (C) and glycine (G); F, W and Y; C, S and T.

**Amino Acid Codes**

The amino acids that make up Mut-IL-17 antibodies of the present invention are often abbreviated. The amino acid designations can be indicated by designating the amino acid by its single letter code, its three letter code, name, or three nucleotide codon(s) as is well understood in the art (see Alberts, B., et al., *Molecular Biology of The Cell*, Third Ed., Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, 1994):

SINGLE LETTER CODE	THREE LETTER CODE	NAME	THREE NUCLEOTIDE CODON(S)
A	Ala	Alanine	GCA, GCC, GCG, GCU

C	Cys	Cysteine	UGC, UGU
D	Asp	Aspartic acid	GAC, GAU
E	Glu	Glutamic acid	GAA, GAG
F	Phe	Phenylalanine	UUC, UUU
G	Gly	Glycine	GGA, GGC, GGG, GGU
H	His	Histidine	CAC, CAU
I	Ile	Isoleucine	AUA, AUC, AUU
K	Lys	Lysine	AAA, AAG
L	Leu	Leucine	UUA, UUG, CUA, CUC, CUG, CUU
M	Met	Methionine	AUG
N	Asn	Asparagine	AAC, AAU
P	Pro	Proline	CCA, CCC, CCG, CCU
Q	Gln	Glutamine	CAA, CAG
R	Arg	Arginine	AGA, AGG, CGA, CGC, CGG, CGU
S	Ser	Serine	AGC, AGU, UCA, UCC, UCG, UCU
T	Thr	Threonine	ACA, ACC, ACG, ACU
V	Val	Valine	GUA, GUC, GUG, GUU
W	Trp	Tryptophan	UGG
Y	Tyr	Tyrosine	UAC, UAU

An Mut-IL-17 antibody of the present invention can include one or more amino acid substitutions, deletions or additions, either from natural mutations or human manipulation, as specified herein.

Of course, the number of amino acid substitutions a skilled artisan would make depends on many factors, including those described above. Generally speaking, the number of amino acid substitutions, insertions or deletions for any given Mut-IL-17 antibody, fragment or variant will not be more than 40, 30, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, such as 1-30 or any range or value therein, as specified herein.

Amino acids in an Mut-IL-17 antibody of the present invention that are essential for function can be identified by methods known in the art, such as site-directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis (e.g., Ausubel, supra, Chapters 8, 15; Cunningham and Wells, Science 244:1081-1085 (1989)). The latter procedure introduces single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule. The resulting mutant molecules are then tested for biological activity, such as, but not limited to at least one Mut-IL-17 neutralizing activity. Sites that are critical for antibody binding can also be identified by structural analysis such as crystallization, nuclear magnetic resonance or photoaffinity labeling (Smith, et al., J. Mol. Biol. 224:899-904 (1992) and de Vos, et al., Science 255:306-312 (1992)).

Mut-IL-17 proteins of the present invention can include, but are not limited to, at least one portion, sequence or combination selected from 3-100 to all of the contiguous amino acids of at least one of SEQ ID NOS:1 OR2. Mut-IL-17 antibodies of the present invention can include, but are not limited to, at least one portion, sequence or combination selected from 5 to all of the contiguous amino acids of at least one Mut-IL-17 Mab, optionally including at least one of the corresponding CDRs.

Non-limiting CDRs or portions of Mut-IL-17 proteins or antibodies of the invention that can enhance or maintain at least one of the listed activities include, but are not limited to, any of the above polypeptides, further comprising at least one mutation corresponding to at least one substitution selected from the group consisting of at least one of extracellular, intracellular, soluble, at least 10 contiguous amino acids, and the like, of SEQ ID NOS:1 OR2 .

Non-limiting variants that can enhance or maintain at least one of the listed activities include, but are not limited to, any of the above polypeptides, further comprising at least one mutation corresponding to at least one substitution selected from the group consisting of Ile48 for Val48, Gln90 for Glu90, Leu95 for Ile95, Leu96 for Ile96, Leu99 for Ile99, Phe103 for Tyr103 of at least one of .

5 A(n) Mut-IL-17 protein can further optionally comprise a polypeptide of at least one of 70-100% of the contiguous amino acids of at least one of SEQ ID NOS:1 or any variant thereof.

In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of a Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody has about 70-100% identity (e.g., 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 or any range or value therein) to the amino acid sequence of the corresponding chain of at least one of SEQ ID NOS:1 OR 2. Preferably, 70-100% amino acid identity (i.e., 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 or any range or value therein) is determined using a suitable computer algorithm, as known in the art.

Exemplary heavy chain and light chain variable regions sequences are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 9-14. The proteins and antibodies of the present invention, or specified variants thereof, can comprise any number of contiguous amino acid residues from an antibody of the present invention, wherein that number is selected from the group of integers consisting of from 10-100% of the number of contiguous residues in an Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody. Optionally, this subsequence of contiguous amino acids is at least about 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250 or more amino acids in length, or any range or value therein. Further, the number of such subsequences can be any integer selected from the group consisting of from 1 to 20, such as at least 2, 3, 4, or 5.

As those of skill will appreciate, the present invention includes at least one biologically active protein or antibody of the present invention. Biologically active proteins or antibodies have a specific activity at least 20%, 30%, or 40%, and preferably at least 50%, 60%, or 70%, and most preferably at least 80%, 90%, or 95%-1000% of that of the native (non-synthetic), endogenous or related and known protein or antibody. Methods of assaying and quantifying measures of enzymatic activity and substrate specificity, are well known to those of skill in the art.

In another aspect, the invention relates to Mut-IL-17 proteins or antibodies of the invention, as described herein, which are modified by the covalent attachment of a moiety. Such modification can produce a Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody with improved pharmacokinetic properties (e.g., increased *in vivo* serum half-life). The organic moiety can be a linear or branched hydrophilic polymeric group, fatty acid group, or fatty acid ester group. In particular embodiments, the hydrophilic polymeric group can have a molecular weight of about 800 to about 120,000 Daltons and can be a polyalkane glycol (e.g., polyethylene glycol (PEG), polypropylene glycol (PPG)), carbohydrate polymer, amino acid polymer or polyvinyl pyrrolidone, and the fatty acid or fatty acid ester group can comprise from about eight to about forty carbon atoms.

The modified proteins and antibodies of the invention can comprise one or more organic moieties that are covalently bonded, directly or indirectly, to the antibody or protein. Each organic moiety that is bonded to the protein or antibody of the invention can independently be a hydrophilic polymeric group, a fatty acid group or a fatty acid ester group. As used herein, the term "fatty acid" encompasses mono-carboxylic acids and di-carboxylic acids. A "hydrophilic polymeric group," as the term is used herein, refers to an organic polymer that is more soluble in water than in octane. For example, polylysine is more soluble in water than in octane. Thus, a Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein modified by the covalent attachment of polylysine is encompassed by the invention. Hydrophilic polymers suitable for modifying antibodies or proteins of the invention can be linear or

branched and include, for example, polyalkane glycols (e.g., PEG, monomethoxy-polyethylene glycol (mPEG), PPG and the like), carbohydrates (e.g., dextran, cellulose, oligosaccharides, polysaccharides and the like), polymers of hydrophilic amino acids (e.g., polylysine, polyarginine, polyaspartate and the like), polyalkane oxides (e.g., polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide and the like) and polyvinyl pyrrolidone. Preferably, the hydrophilic polymer that modifies the protein or antibody of the invention has a molecular weight of about 800 to about 150,000 Daltons as a separate molecular entity. For example PEG<sub>5000</sub> and PEG<sub>20,000</sub>, wherein the subscript is the average molecular weight of the polymer in Daltons, can be used. The hydrophilic polymeric group can be substituted with one to about six alkyl, fatty acid or fatty acid ester groups. Hydrophilic polymers that are substituted with a fatty acid or fatty acid ester group can be prepared by employing suitable methods. For example, a polymer comprising an amine group can be coupled to a carboxylate of the fatty acid or fatty acid ester, and an activated carboxylate (e.g., activated with N, N-carbonyl diimidazole) on a fatty acid or fatty acid ester can be coupled to a hydroxyl group on a polymer.

Fatty acids and fatty acid esters suitable for modifying antibodies of the invention can be saturated or can contain one or more units of unsaturation. Fatty acids that are suitable for modifying antibodies of the invention include, for example, n-dodecanoate (C<sub>12</sub>, laurate), n-tetradecanoate (C<sub>14</sub>, myristate), n-octadecanoate (C<sub>18</sub>, stearate), n-eicosanoate (C<sub>20</sub>, arachidate), n-docosanoate (C<sub>22</sub>, behenate), n-triacontanoate (C<sub>30</sub>), n-tetracontanoate (C<sub>40</sub>), *cis*- $\Delta$ 9-octadecanoate (C<sub>18</sub>, oleate), all *cis*- $\Delta$ 5,8,11,14-eicosatetraenoate (C<sub>20</sub>, arachidonate), octanedioic acid, tetradecanedioic acid, octadecanedioic acid, docosanedioic acid, and the like. Suitable fatty acid esters include mono-esters of dicarboxylic acids that comprise a linear or branched lower alkyl group. The lower alkyl group can comprise from one to about twelve, preferably one to about six, carbon atoms.

The modified human proteins and antibodies can be prepared using suitable methods, such as by reaction with one or more modifying agents. A "modifying agent" as the term is used herein, refers to a suitable organic group (e.g., hydrophilic polymer, a fatty acid, a fatty acid ester) that comprises an activating group. An "activating group" is a chemical moiety or functional group that can, under appropriate conditions, react with a second chemical group thereby forming a covalent bond between the modifying agent and the second chemical group. For example, amine-reactive activating groups include electrophilic groups such as tosylate, mesylate, halo (chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo), N-hydroxysuccinimidyl esters (NHS), and the like. Activating groups that can react with thiols include, for example, maleimide, iodoacetyl, acryloyl, pyridyl disulfides, 5-thiol-2-nitrobenzoic acid thiol (TNB-thiol), and the like. An aldehyde functional group can be coupled to amine- or hydrazide-containing molecules, and an azide group can react with a trivalent phosphorous group to form phosphoramidate or phosphorimide linkages. Suitable methods to introduce activating groups into molecules are known in the art (see for example, Hermanson, G. T., *Bioconjugate Techniques*, Academic Press: San Diego, CA (1996)). An activating group can be bonded directly to the organic group (e.g., hydrophilic polymer, fatty acid, fatty acid ester), or through a linker moiety, for example a divalent C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> group wherein one or more carbon atoms can be replaced by a heteroatom such as oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur. Suitable linker moieties include, for example, tetraethylene glycol, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-, -NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>-NH-, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-NH- and -CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH-NH-. Modifying agents that comprise a linker moiety can be produced, for example, by reacting a mono-Boc-alkyldiamine (e.g., mono-Boc-ethylenediamine, mono-Boc-diaminohexane) with a fatty acid in the presence of 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide (EDC) to form an amide bond between the free amine and the fatty acid carboxylate. The Boc protecting group can be removed from the product by

treatment with trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) to expose a primary amine that can be coupled to another carboxylate as described, or can be reacted with maleic anhydride and the resulting product cyclized to produce an activated maleimido derivative of the fatty acid. (See, for example, Thompson, *et al.*, WO 92/16221 the entire teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference.)

5 Modified proteins or antibodies of the invention can be produced by reacting the protein or antibody with a modifying agent. For example, the organic moieties can be bonded to the antibody or protein in a non-site specific manner by employing an amine-reactive modifying agent, for example, an NHS ester of PEG. Modified Mut-IL-17 proteins or antibodies can also be prepared by reducing disulfide bonds (e.g., intra-chain disulfide bonds) of the protein and antibody. The reduced protein and antibody can then be reacted with a thiol-  
10 reactive modifying agent to produce the modified antibody of the invention. Modified proteins and antibodies comprising an organic moiety that is bonded to specific sites of an antibody of the present invention can be prepared using suitable methods, such as reverse proteolysis (Fisch *et al.*, *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 3:147-153 (1992); Werlen *et al.*, *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 5:411-417 (1994); Kumaran *et al.*, *Protein Sci.* 6(10):2233-2241 (1997); Itoh *et al.*, *Bioorg. Chem.*, 24(1): 59-68 (1996); Capellas *et al.*, *Biotechnol. Bioeng.*, 56(4):456-463  
15 (1997)), and the methods described in Hermanson, G. T., *Bioconjugate Techniques*, Academic Press: San Diego, CA (1996).

#### **IDIOTYPE ANTIBODIES TO Mut-IL-17 ANTIBODY COMPOSITIONS**

In addition to monoclonal or chimeric Mut-IL-17 antibodies, the present invention is also directed to an idiotypic (Id) antibody specific for such antibodies of the invention. An anti-Id antibody is an  
20 antibody that recognizes unique determinants generally associated with the antigen-binding region of another antibody. The Id can be prepared by immunizing an animal of the same species and genetic type (e.g. mouse strain) as the source of the Id antibody with the antibody or a CDR containing region thereof. The immunized animal will recognize and respond to the idiotypic determinants of the immunizing antibody and produce an anti-Id antibody. The anti-Id antibody may also be used as an "immunogen" to induce an immune response in  
25 yet another animal, producing a so-called anti-Id antibody.

#### **Mut-IL-17 PROTEIN AND ANTIBODY COMPOSITIONS**

The present invention also provides at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein composition comprising at least one, at least two, at least three, at least four, at least five, at least six or more Mut-IL-17 antibodies or  
30 proteins thereof, as described herein and/or as known in the art that are provided in a non-naturally occurring composition, mixture or form. Such compositions comprise non-naturally occurring compositions comprising at least one or two Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of 5-100% of the contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:1 or 2, or specified fragments, domains or variants thereof. Preferred Mut-IL-17 antibody compositions include at least one or two full length, fragments, domains or  
35 variants as at least one CDR containing portions of the Mut-IL-17 antibody sequence. Further preferred compositions comprise 40-99% of at least one of 70-100% of SEQ ID NO:1 or 2, or specified fragments, domains or variants thereof. Such composition percentages are by weight, volume, concentration, molarity, or molality as liquid or dry solutions, mixtures, suspension, emulsions or colloids, as known in the art or as described herein.

40 Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein compositions of the present invention can further comprise at least one of any suitable and effective amount of a composition or pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one

Mut-IL-17 antibody to a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient in need of such modulation, treatment or therapy, optionally further comprising at least one selected from at least one TNF antagonist (e.g., but not limited to a TNF antibody or fragment, a soluble TNF receptor or fragment, fusion proteins thereof, or a small molecule TNF antagonist), an antirheumatic (e.g., methotrexate, auranofin, aurothioglucose, azathioprine, etanercept, gold sodium thiomalate, hydroxychloroquine sulfate, leflunomide, sulfasalazine), a muscle relaxant, a narcotic, a non-steroid inflammatory drug (NSAID), an analgesic, an anesthetic, a sedative, a local anesthetic, a neuromuscular blocker, an antimicrobial (e.g., aminoglycoside, an antifungal, an antiparasitic, an antiviral, a carbapenem, cephalosporin, a fluroquinolone, a macrolide, a penicillin, a sulfonamide, a tetracycline, another antimicrobial), an antipsoriatic, a corticosteroid, an anabolic steroid, a diabetes related agent, a mineral, a nutritional, a thyroid agent, a vitamin, a calcium related hormone, an antidiarrheal, an antitussive, an antiemetic, an antiulcer, a laxative, an anticoagulant, an erythropoietin (e.g., epoetin alpha), a filgrastim (e.g., G-CSF, Neupogen), a sargramostim (GM-CSF, Leukine), an immunization, an immunoglobulin, an immunosuppressive (e.g., basiliximab, cyclosporine, daclizumab), a growth hormone, a hormone replacement drug, an estrogen receptor modulator, a mydriatic, a cycloplegic, an alkylating agent, an antimetabolite, a mitotic inhibitor, a radiopharmaceutical, an antidepressant, antimanic agent, an antipsychotic, an anxiolytic, a hypnotic, a sympathomimetic, a stimulant, donepezil, tacrine, an asthma medication, a beta agonist, an inhaled steroid, a leukotriene inhibitor, a methylxanthine, a cromolyn, an epinephrine or analog, dornase alpha (Pulmozyme), a cytokine or a cytokine antagonist. Non-limiting examples of such cytokines include, but are not limited to, any of IL-1 to IL-23. Suitable dosages are well known in the art. See, e.g., Wells et al., eds., Pharmacotherapy Handbook, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Appleton and Lange, Stamford, CT (2000); PDR Pharmacopoeia, Tarascon Pocket Pharmacopoeia 2000, Deluxe Edition, Tarascon Publishing, Loma Linda, CA (2000), each of which references are entirely incorporated herein by reference.

Such compositions can also include toxin molecules that are associated, bound, co-formulated or co-administered with at least one antibody or protein of the present invention. The toxin can optionally act to selectively kill the pathologic cell or tissue. The pathologic cell can be a cancer or other cell. Such toxins can be, but are not limited to, purified or recombinant toxin or toxin fragment comprising at least one functional cytotoxic domain of toxin, e.g., selected from at least one of ricin, diphtheria toxin, a venom toxin, or a bacterial toxin. The term toxin also includes both endotoxins and exotoxins produced by any naturally occurring, mutant or recombinant bacteria or viruses which may cause any pathological condition in humans and other mammals, including toxin shock, which can result in death. Such toxins may include, but are not limited to, enterotoxigenic *E. coli* heat-labile enterotoxin (LT), heat-stable enterotoxin (ST), *Shigella* cytotoxin, *Aeromonas* enterotoxins, toxic shock syndrome toxin-1 (TSST-1), Staphylococcal enterotoxin A (SEA), B (SEB), or C (SEC), Streptococcal enterotoxins and the like. Such bacteria include, but are not limited to, strains of a species of enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (ETEC), enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (e.g., strains of serotype O157:H7), Staphylococcus species (e.g., *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus pyogenes*), *Shigella* species (e.g., *Shigella dysenteriae*, *Shigella flexneri*, *Shigella boydii*, and *Shigella sonnei*), *Salmonella* species (e.g., *Salmonella typhi*, *Salmonella cholerae-suis*, *Salmonella enteritidis*), *Clostridium* species (e.g., *Clostridium perfringens*, *Clostridium difficile*, *Clostridium botulinum*), *Camphlobacter* species (e.g., *Camphlobacter jejuni*, *Camphlobacter fetus*), *Heliobacter* species, (e.g., *Heliobacter pylori*), *Aeromonas* species (e.g., *Aeromonas sobria*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Aeromonas caviae*), *Plesiomonas shigelloides*, *Yersinia enterocolitica*, *Vibrios* species (e.g., *Vibrios cholerae*, *Vibrios parahemolyticus*), *Klebsiella* species, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Streptococci*. See, e.g., Stein, ed., INTERNAL MEDICINE, 3rd ed., pp 1-13, Little, Brown and Co., Boston, (1990); Evans et al., eds., Bacterial Infections of Humans: Epidemiology and Control, 2d. Ed., pp 239-254, Plenum Medical Book Co., New York (1991); Mandell et al, Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases, 3d. Ed., Churchill Livingstone, New York (1990); Berkow et al, eds., The Merck Manual, 16th edition, Merck and Co., Rahway, N.J., 1992; Wood et al, FEMS Microbiology Immunology, 76:121-134 (1991); Marrack et al, Science, 248:705-711 (1990), the contents of which references are incorporated entirely herein by reference.

Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein compounds, compositions or combinations of the present invention can further comprise at least one of any suitable auxiliary, such as, but not limited to, diluent, binder, stabilizer, buffers, salts, lipophilic solvents, preservative, adjuvant or the like. Pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliaries are preferred. Non-limiting examples of, and methods of preparing such sterile solutions are well known in the art, such as, but limited to, Gennaro, Ed., Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18<sup>th</sup> Edition, Mack Publishing Co. (Easton, PA) 1990. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers can be routinely selected that are suitable for the mode of administration, solubility and/or stability of the Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein composition as well known in the art or as described herein.

Pharmaceutical excipients and additives useful in the present composition include but are not limited to proteins, peptides, amino acids, lipids, and carbohydrates (e.g., sugars, including monosaccharides, di-, tri-, tetra-, and oligosaccharides; derivatized sugars such as alditols, aldonic acids, esterified sugars and the like; and polysaccharides or sugar polymers), which can be present singly or in combination, comprising alone or in combination 1-99.99% by weight or volume. Exemplary but non-limiting protein excipients include serum albumin such as human serum albumin (HSA), recombinant human albumin (rHA), gelatin, casein, and the like. Representative amino acid/antibody components, which can also function in a buffering capacity, include alanine, glycine, arginine, betaine, histidine, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, cysteine, lysine, leucine, isoleucine,

valine, methionine, phenylalanine, aspartame, and the like. One preferred amino acid is glycine.

Carbohydrate excipients suitable for use in the invention include, for example, monosaccharides such as fructose, maltose, galactose, glucose, D-mannose, sorbose, and the like; disaccharides, such as lactose, sucrose, trehalose, cellobiose, and the like; polysaccharides, such as raffinose, melezitose, maltodextrins, dextrans, starches, and the like; and alditols, such as mannitol, xylitol, maltitol, lactitol, xylitol sorbitol (glucitol), myoinositol and the like. Preferred carbohydrate excipients for use in the present invention are mannitol, trehalose, and raffinose.

Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein compositions can also include a buffer or a pH adjusting agent; typically, the buffer is a salt prepared from an organic acid or base. Representative buffers include organic acid salts such as salts of citric acid, ascorbic acid, gluconic acid, carbonic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, acetic acid, or phthalic acid; Tris, tromethamine hydrochloride, or phosphate buffers. Preferred buffers for use in the present compositions are organic acid salts such as citrate.

Additionally, Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein compositions of the invention can include polymeric excipients/additives such as polyvinylpyrrolidones, ficolls (a polymeric sugar), dextrans (e.g., cyclodextrins, such as 2-hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin), polyethylene glycols, flavoring agents, antimicrobial agents, sweeteners, antioxidants, antistatic agents, surfactants (e.g., polysorbates such as "TWEEN 20" and "TWEEN 80"), lipids (e.g., phospholipids, fatty acids), steroids (e.g., cholesterol), and chelating agents (e.g., EDTA).

These and additional known pharmaceutical excipients and/or additives suitable for use in the Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein compositions according to the invention are known in the art, e.g., as listed in "Remington: The Science & Practice of Pharmacy", 19<sup>th</sup> ed., Williams & Williams, (1995), and in the "Physician's Desk Reference", 52<sup>nd</sup> ed., Medical Economics, Montvale, NJ (1998), the disclosures of which are entirely incorporated herein by reference. Preferred carrier or excipient materials are carbohydrates (e.g., saccharides and alditols) and buffers (e.g., citrate) or polymeric agents.

### Formulations

As noted above, the invention provides for stable formulations, which is preferably a phosphate buffer with saline or a chosen salt, as well as preserved solutions and formulations containing a preservative as well as multi-use preserved formulations suitable for pharmaceutical or veterinary use, comprising at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein in a pharmaceutically acceptable formulation. Preserved formulations contain at least one known preservative or optionally selected from the group consisting of at least one phenol, m-cresol, p-cresol, o-cresol, chlorocresol, benzyl alcohol, phenylmercuric nitrite, phenoxyethanol, formaldehyde, chlorobutanol, magnesium chloride (e.g., hexahydrate), alkylparaben (methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and the like), benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, sodium dehydroacetate and thimerosal, or mixtures thereof in an aqueous diluent. Any suitable concentration or mixture can be used as known in the art, such as 0.001-5%, or any range or value therein, such as, but not limited to 0.001, 0.003, 0.005, 0.009, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.05, 0.09, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0, 4.3, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, or any range or value therein. Non-limiting examples include, no preservative, 0.1-2% m-cresol (e.g., 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.9, 1.0%), 0.1-3% benzyl alcohol (e.g., 0.5, 0.9, 1.1, 1.5, 1.9, 2.0, 2.5%), 0.001-0.5% thimerosal (e.g., 0.005, 0.01), 0.001-2.0% phenol (e.g., 0.05, 0.25, 0.28, 0.5, 0.9, 1.0%), 0.0005-1.0% alkylparaben(s) (e.g.,

0.00075, 0.0009, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.009, 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.075, 0.09, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9, 1.0%), and the like.

As noted above, the invention provides an article of manufacture, comprising packaging material and at least one vial comprising a solution of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein with the prescribed buffers and/or preservatives, optionally in an aqueous diluent, wherein said packaging material comprises a label that indicates that such solution can be held over a period of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 18, 20, 24, 30, 36, 40, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72 hours or greater. The invention further comprises an article of manufacture, comprising packaging material, a first vial comprising lyophilized at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein, and a second vial comprising an aqueous diluent of prescribed buffer or preservative, wherein said packaging material comprises a label that instructs a patient to reconstitute the at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein in the aqueous diluent to form a solution that can be held over a period of twenty-four hours or greater.

The at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein used in accordance with the present invention can be produced by recombinant means, including from mammalian cell or transgenic preparations, or can be purified from other biological sources, as described herein or as known in the art.

The range of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody in at least one product of the present invention includes amounts yielding upon reconstitution, if in a wet/dry system, concentrations from about 1.0 ng/ml to about 1000 mg/ml, although lower and higher concentrations are operable and are dependent on the intended delivery vehicle, e.g., solution formulations will differ from transdermal patch, pulmonary, transmucosal, or osmotic or micro pump methods.

The range of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody in at least one product of the present invention includes amounts yielding upon reconstitution, if in a wet/dry system, concentrations from about 1.0 µg/ml to about 1000 mg/ml, although lower and higher concentrations are operable and are dependent on the intended delivery vehicle, e.g., solution formulations will differ from transdermal patch, pulmonary, transmucosal, or osmotic or micro pump methods.

Preferably, the aqueous diluent optionally further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable preservative. Preferred preservatives include those selected from the group consisting of phenol, m-cresol, p-cresol, o-cresol, chlorocresol, benzyl alcohol, alkylparaben (methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and the like), benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, sodium dehydroacetate and thimerosal, or mixtures thereof. The concentration of preservative used in the formulation is a concentration sufficient to yield a microbial effect. Such concentrations are dependent on the preservative selected and are readily determined by the skilled artisan.

Other excipients, e.g. isotonicity agents, buffers, antioxidants, preservative enhancers, can be optionally and preferably added to the diluent. An isotonicity agent, such as glycerin, is commonly used at known concentrations. A physiologically tolerated buffer is preferably added to provide improved pH control. The formulations can cover a wide range of pHs, such as from about pH 4 to about pH 10, and preferred ranges from about pH 5 to about pH 9, and a most preferred range of about 6.0 to about 8.0. Preferably the formulations of the present invention have pH between about 6.8 and about 7.8. Preferred buffers include phosphate buffers, most preferably sodium phosphate, particularly phosphate buffered saline (PBS).

Other additives, such as a pharmaceutically acceptable solubilizers like Tween 20 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate), Tween 40 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate), Tween 80 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate), Pluronic F68 (polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene block copolymers), and PEG (polyethylene glycol) or non-ionic surfactants such as polysorbate 20 or 80 or poloxamer

184 or 188, Pluronic® polyols, other block co-polymers, and chelators such as EDTA and EGTA can optionally be added to the formulations or compositions to reduce aggregation. These additives are particularly useful if a pump or plastic container is used to administer the formulation. The presence of pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant mitigates the propensity for the protein to aggregate.

5           The formulations of the present invention can be prepared by a process which comprises mixing at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein and a preservative selected from the group consisting of phenol, m-cresol, p-cresol, o-cresol, chlorocresol, benzyl alcohol, alkylparaben, (methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and the like), benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, sodium dehydroacetate and thimerosal or mixtures thereof in an aqueous diluent. Mixing the at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein and preservative in an  
10 aqueous diluent is carried out using conventional dissolution and mixing procedures. To prepare a suitable formulation, for example, a measured amount of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein in buffered solution is combined with the desired preservative in a buffered solution in quantities sufficient to provide the protein and preservative at the desired concentrations. Variations of this process would be recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art. For example, the order the components are added, whether additional additives are  
15 used, the temperature and pH at which the formulation is prepared, are all factors that can be optimized for the concentration and means of administration used.

          The claimed formulations can be provided to patients as clear solutions or as dual vials comprising a vial of lyophilized at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein that is reconstituted with a second vial containing water, a preservative and/or excipients, preferably a phosphate buffer and/or saline and a chosen  
20 salt, in an aqueous diluent. Either a single solution vial or dual vial requiring reconstitution can be reused multiple times and can suffice for a single or multiple cycles of patient treatment and thus can provide a more convenient treatment regimen than currently available.

          The present claimed articles of manufacture are useful for administration over a period of immediately to twenty-four hours or greater. Accordingly, the presently claimed articles of manufacture offer  
25 significant advantages to the patient. Formulations of the invention can optionally be safely stored at temperatures of from about 2 to about 40°C and retain the biological activity of the protein for extended periods of time, thus, allowing a package label indicating that the solution can be held and/or used over a period of 6, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 72, or 96 hours or greater. If preserved diluent is used, such label can include use up to 1-12 months, one-half, one and a half, and/or two years.

30           The solutions of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein in the invention can be prepared by a process that comprises mixing at least one antibody or protein in an aqueous diluent. Mixing is carried out using conventional dissolution and mixing procedures. To prepare a suitable diluent, for example, a measured amount of at least one antibody or protein in water or buffer is combined in quantities sufficient to provide the protein and optionally a preservative or buffer at the desired concentrations. Variations of this process would be  
35 recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art. For example, the order the components are added, whether additional additives are used, the temperature and pH at which the formulation is prepared, are all factors that can be optimized for the concentration and means of administration used.

          The claimed products can be provided to patients as clear solutions or as dual vials comprising a vial of lyophilized at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein that is reconstituted with a second vial  
40 containing the aqueous diluent. Either a single solution vial or dual vial requiring reconstitution can be reused

multiple times and can suffice for a single or multiple cycles of patient treatment and thus provides a more convenient treatment regimen than currently available.

The claimed products can be provided indirectly to patients by providing to pharmacies, clinics, or other such institutions and facilities, clear solutions or dual vials comprising a vial of lyophilized at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein that is reconstituted with a second vial containing the aqueous diluent. The clear solution in this case can be up to one liter or even larger in size, providing a large reservoir from which smaller portions of the at least one antibody or protein solution can be retrieved one or multiple times for transfer into smaller vials and provided by the pharmacy or clinic to their customers and/or patients.

Recognized devices comprising these single vial systems include those pen-injector devices for delivery of a solution such as BD Pens, BD Autojector<sup>®</sup>, Humaject<sup>®</sup>, NovoPen<sup>®</sup>, B-D<sup>®</sup>Pen, AutoPen<sup>®</sup>, and OptiPen<sup>®</sup>, GenotropinPen<sup>®</sup>, Genotronorm Pen<sup>®</sup>, Humatro Pen<sup>®</sup>, Reco-Pen<sup>®</sup>, Roferon Pen<sup>®</sup>, Biojector<sup>®</sup>, iject<sup>®</sup>, J-tip Needle-Free Injector<sup>®</sup>, Intraject<sup>®</sup>, Medi-Ject<sup>®</sup>, e.g., as made or developed by Becton Dickenson (Franklin Lakes, NJ, [www.bectondickenson.com](http://www.bectondickenson.com)), Disetronic (Burgdorf, Switzerland, [www.disetronic.com](http://www.disetronic.com); Bioject, Portland, Oregon ([www.bioject.com](http://www.bioject.com)); National Medical Products, Weston Medical (Peterborough, UK, [www.weston-medical.com](http://www.weston-medical.com)), Medi-Ject Corp (Minneapolis, MN, [www.mediject.com](http://www.mediject.com)). Recognized devices comprising a dual vial system include those pen-injector systems for reconstituting a lyophilized drug in a cartridge for delivery of the reconstituted solution such as the HumatroPen<sup>®</sup>.

The products presently claimed include packaging material. The packaging material provides, in addition to the information required by the regulatory agencies, the conditions under which the product can be used. The packaging material of the present invention provides instructions to the patient to reconstitute the at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein in the aqueous diluent to form a solution and to use the solution over a period of 2-24 hours or greater for the two vial, wet/dry, product. For the single vial, solution product, the label indicates that such solution can be used over a period of 2-24 hours or greater. The presently claimed products are useful for human pharmaceutical product use.

The formulations of the present invention can be prepared by a process that comprises mixing at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein and a selected buffer, preferably a phosphate buffer containing saline or a chosen salt. Mixing the at least one antibody or protein and buffer in an aqueous diluent is carried out using conventional dissolution and mixing procedures. To prepare a suitable formulation, for example, a measured amount of at least one antibody or protein in water or buffer is combined with the desired buffering agent in water in quantities sufficient to provide the protein and buffer at the desired concentrations. Variations of this process would be recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art. For example, the order the components are added, whether additional additives are used, the temperature and pH at which the formulation is prepared, are all factors that can be optimized for the concentration and means of administration used.

The claimed stable or preserved formulations can be provided to patients as clear solutions or as dual vials comprising a vial of lyophilized at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein that is reconstituted with a second vial containing a preservative or buffer and excipients in an aqueous diluent. Either a single solution vial or dual vial requiring reconstitution can be reused multiple times and can suffice for a single or multiple cycles of patient treatment and thus provides a more convenient treatment regimen than currently available.

At least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein in either the stable or preserved formulations or solutions described herein, can be administered to a patient in accordance with the present invention via a variety of

delivery methods including SC or IM injection; transdermal, pulmonary, transmucosal, implant, osmotic pump, cartridge, micro pump, or other means appreciated by the skilled artisan, as well-known in the art.

#### Therapeutic Applications

5 The present invention also provides a method for modulating or treating at least one Mut-IL-17 related disease, in a cell, tissue, organ, animal, or patient, as known in the art or as described herein, using at least one antibody or protein of the present invention.

10 The present invention also provides a method for modulating or treating at least one Mut-IL-17 related disease, in a cell, tissue, organ, animal, or patient including, but not limited to, at least one of obesity, an immune related disease, a cardiovascular disease, an infectious disease, a malignant disease or a neurologic disease.

15 The present invention also provides a method for modulating or treating at least one adult or pediatric immune or inflammation related disease, in a cell, tissue, organ, animal, or patient including, but not limited to, at least one of, or at least one inflammation related to, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, systemic onset juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, gastric ulcer, seronegative arthropathies, osteoarthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, antiphospholipid syndrome, iridocyclitis, uveitis, optic neuritis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, systemic vasculitis, Wegener's granulomatosis, sarcoidosis, orchitis, vasectomy or vasectomy reversal procedures, allergic atopic diseases, asthma, allergic rhinitis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, allergic conjunctivitis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, transplants, organ transplant rejection, graft-versus-host disease, 20 systemic inflammatory response syndrome, sepsis syndrome, gram positive sepsis, gram negative sepsis, culture negative sepsis, fungal sepsis, neutropenic fever, urosepsis, meningococemia, trauma, hemorrhage, burns, ionizing radiation exposure, acute pancreatitis, adult respiratory distress syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, alcohol-induced hepatitis, chronic inflammatory pathologies, sarcoidosis, Crohn's pathology, sickle cell anemia, type I or type II diabetes, nephrosis, atopic diseases, hypersensitivity reactions, allergic rhinitis, hay fever, 25 perennial rhinitis, conjunctivitis, endometriosis, asthma, urticaria, systemic anaphalaxis, dermatitis, pernicious anemia, hemolytic disease, thrombocytopenia, graft rejection of any organ or tissue, kidney transplant rejection, heart transplant rejection, liver transplant rejection, pancreas transplant rejection, lung transplant rejection, bone marrow transplant (BMT) rejection, skin allograft rejection, cartilage transplant rejection, bone graft rejection, small bowel transplant rejection, fetal thymus implant rejection, parathyroid transplant rejection, 30 xenograft rejection of any organ or tissue, allograft rejection, receptor hypersensitivity reactions, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), Graves disease, Raynaud's disease, type B insulin-resistant diabetes, asthma, myasthenia gravis, antibody-mediated cytotoxicity, gene therapy inflammation (e.g., adenovirus, AAV, vaccinia, DNA or RNA, Muloney murine leukemia virus (MMLV) and the like), type III hypersensitivity reactions, systemic lupus erythematosus, POEMS syndrome (polyneuropathy, organomegaly, endocrinopathy, monoclonal gammopathy, and skin changes syndrome), polyneuropathy, organomegaly, endocrinopathy, 35 monoclonal gammopathy, skin changes syndrome, antiphospholipid syndrome, pemphigus, scleroderma, mixed connective tissue disease, idiopathic Addison's disease, diabetes mellitus, chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, vitiligo, vasculitis, post-MI cardiomy syndrome, type IV hypersensitivity, contact dermatitis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, allograft rejection, granulomas due to intracellular organisms, drug 40 sensitivity, metabolic, idiopathic, Wilson's disease, hemochromatosis, alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency, diabetic

retinopathy, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, osteoporosis, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis evaluation, primary biliary cirrhosis, thyroiditis, encephalomyelitis, cachexia, cystic fibrosis, neonatal chronic lung disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), familial hemaphagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, dermatologic conditions, psoriasis, alopecia, nephrotic syndrome, nephritis, glomerular nephritis, acute renal failure, hemodialysis, uremia, toxicity, preeclampsia, okt3 therapy, cd3 therapy, cytokine therapy, chemotherapy, radiation therapy (e.g., including but not limited to asthenia, anemia, cachexia, and the like), chronic salicylate intoxication, and the like. See, e.g., the Merck Manual, 12th-17th Editions, Merck & Company, Rahway, NJ (1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1999), Pharmacotherapy Handbook, Wells et al., eds., Second Edition, Appleton and Lange, Stamford, Conn. (1998, 2000), each entirely incorporated by reference.

The present invention also provides a method for modulating or treating at least one cardiovascular disease in a cell, tissue, organ, animal, or patient, including, but not limited to, at least one of cardiac stun syndrome, myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, stroke, ischemic stroke, hemorrhage, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, restenosis, diabetic atherosclerotic disease, hypertension, arterial hypertension, renovascular hypertension, syncope, shock, syphilis of the cardiovascular system, heart failure, cor pulmonale, primary pulmonary hypertension, cardiac arrhythmias, atrial ectopic beats, atrial flutter, atrial fibrillation (sustained or paroxysmal), post perfusion syndrome, cardiopulmonary bypass inflammation response, chaotic or multifocal atrial tachycardia, regular narrow QRS tachycardia, specific arrhythmias, ventricular fibrillation, His bundle arrhythmias, atrioventricular block, bundle branch block, myocardial ischemic disorders, coronary artery disease, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, cardiomyopathy, dilated congestive cardiomyopathy, restrictive cardiomyopathy, valvular heart diseases, endocarditis, pericardial disease, cardiac tumors, aortic and peripheral aneurysms, aortic dissection, inflammation of the aorta, occlusion of the abdominal aorta and its branches, peripheral vascular disorders, occlusive arterial disorders, peripheral atherosclerotic disease, thromboangitis obliterans, functional peripheral arterial disorders, Raynaud's phenomenon and disease, acrocyanosis, erythromelalgia, venous diseases, venous thrombosis, varicose veins, arteriovenous fistula, lymphedema, lipedema, unstable angina, reperfusion injury, post pump syndrome, ischemia-reperfusion injury, and the like. Such a method can optionally comprise administering an effective amount of a composition or pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein to a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient in need of such modulation, treatment or therapy.

The present invention also provides a method for modulating or treating at least one infectious disease in a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient, including, but not limited to, at least one of: acute or chronic bacterial infection, acute and chronic parasitic or infectious processes, including bacterial, viral and fungal infections, HIV infection, HIV neuropathy, meningitis, hepatitis (A,B or C, or the like), septic arthritis, peritonitis, pneumonia, epiglottitis, e. coli 0157:h7, hemolytic uremic syndrome, thrombolytic thrombocytopenic purpura, malaria, dengue hemorrhagic fever, leishmaniasis, leprosy, toxic shock syndrome, streptococcal myositis, gas gangrene, mycobacterium tuberculosis, mycobacterium avium intracellulare, pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, pelvic inflammatory disease, orchitis, epididymitis, legionella, lyme disease, influenza a, epstein-barr virus, vital-associated hemaphagocytic syndrome, vital encephalitis, aseptic meningitis, and the like. Such a method can optionally comprise administering an effective amount of a composition or pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein to a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient in need of such modulation, treatment or therapy.

The present invention also provides a method for modulating or treating at least one malignant disease in a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient, including, but not limited to, at least one of: leukemia, acute leukemia, acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), B-cell, T-cell or FAB ALL, acute myeloid leukemia (AML), chronic myelocytic leukemia (CML), chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), hairy cell leukemia, myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), a lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease, a malignant lymphoma, non-hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, Kaposi's sarcoma, colorectal carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, malignant histiocytosis, paraneoplastic syndrome, hypercalcemia of malignancy, solid tumors, CD-46 related tumors, adenocarcinomas, sarcomas, malignant melanoma, hemangioma, metastatic disease, cancer related bone resorption, cancer related bone pain, and the like. Such a method can optionally comprise administering an effective amount of a composition or pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein to a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient in need of such modulation, treatment or therapy.

The present invention also provides a method for modulating or treating at least one neurologic disease in a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient, including, but not limited to, at least one of: neurodegenerative diseases, multiple sclerosis, migraine headache, AIDS dementia complex, demyelinating diseases, such as multiple sclerosis and acute transverse myelitis; extrapyramidal and cerebellar disorders' such as lesions of the corticospinal system; disorders of the basal ganglia or cerebellar disorders; hyperkinetic movement disorders such as Huntington's Chorea and senile chorea; drug-induced movement disorders, such as those induced by drugs which block CNS dopamine receptors; hypokinetic movement disorders, such as Parkinson's disease; Progressive supranucleo Palsy; structural lesions of the cerebellum; spinocerebellar degenerations, such as spinal ataxia, Friedreich's ataxia, cerebellar cortical degenerations, multiple systems degenerations (Mencel, Dejerine-Thomas, Shi-Drager, and Machado-Joseph); systemic disorders (Refsum's disease, abetalipoproteinemia, ataxia, telangiectasia, and mitochondrial multi.system disorder); demyelinating core disorders, such as multiple sclerosis, acute transverse myelitis; and disorders of the motor unit' such as neurogenic muscular atrophies (anterior horn cell degeneration, such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, infantile spinal muscular atrophy and juvenile spinal muscular atrophy); Alzheimer's disease; Down's Syndrome in middle age; Diffuse Lewy body disease; Senile Dementia of Lewy body type; Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome; chronic alcoholism; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, Hallerorden-Spatz disease; and Dementia pugilistica, and the like. Such a method can optionally comprise administering an effective amount of a composition or pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein to a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient in need of such modulation, treatment or therapy. See, e.g., the Merck Manual, 16<sup>th</sup> Edition, Merck & Company, Rahway, NJ (1992)

Any method of the present invention can comprise administering an effective amount of a composition or pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein to a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient in need of such modulation, treatment or therapy. Such a method can optionally further comprise co-administration or combination therapy for treating such diseases, wherein the administering of said at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein, specified portion or variant thereof, further comprises administering, before concurrently, and/or after, at least one selected from at least one TNF antagonist (e.g., but not limited to a TNF antibody or fragment, a soluble TNF receptor or fragment, fusion proteins thereof, or a small molecule TNF antagonist), an antirheumatic (e.g., methotrexate, auranofin, aurothioglucose, azathioprine, etanercept, gold sodium thiomalate, hydroxychloroquine sulfate, leflunomide, sulfasalazine), a muscle relaxant, a narcotic, a

non-steroid inflammatory drug (NSAID), an analgesic, an anesthetic, a sedative, a local anesthetic, a neuromuscular blocker, an antimicrobial (e.g., aminoglycoside, an antifungal, an antiparasitic, an antiviral, a carbapenem, cephalosporin, a flurorquinolone, a macrolide, a penicillin, a sulfonamide, a tetracycline, another antimicrobial), an antipsoriatic, a corticosteroid, an anabolic steroid, a diabetes related agent, a mineral, a nutritional, a thyroid agent, a vitamin, a calcium related hormone, an antidiarrheal, an antitussive, an antiemetic, an antiulcer, a laxative, an anticoagulant, an erythropoietin (e.g., epoetin alpha), a filgrastim (e.g., G-CSF, Neupogen), a sargramostim (GM-CSF, Leukine), an immunization, an immunoglobulin, an immunosuppressive (e.g., basiliximab, cyclosporine, daclizumab), a growth hormone, a hormone replacement drug, an estrogen receptor modulator, a mydriatic, a cycloplegic, an alkylating agent, an antimetabolite, a mitotic inhibitor, a radiopharmaceutical, an antidepressant, antimanic agent, an antipsychotic, an anxiolytic, a hypnotic, a sympathomimetic, a stimulant, donepezil, tacrine, an asthma medication, a beta agonist, an inhaled steroid, a leukotriene inhibitor, a methylxanthine, a cromolyn, an epinephrine or analog, domase alpha (Pulmozyme), a cytokine or a cytokine antagonist. Suitable dosages are well known in the art. See, e.g., Wells et al., eds., Pharmacotherapy Handbook, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Appleton and Lange, Stamford, CT (2000); PDR Pharmacopoeia, Tarascon Pocket Pharmacopoeia 2000, Deluxe Edition, Tarascon Publishing, Loma Linda, CA (2000), each of which references are entirely incorporated herein by reference.

TNF antagonists suitable for compositions, combination therapy, co-administration, devices and/or methods of the present invention (further comprising at least one anti body, specified portion and variant thereof, of the present invention), include, but are not limited to, TNF antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and receptor molecules which bind specifically to TNF; compounds which prevent and/or inhibit TNF synthesis, TNF release or its action on target cells, such as thalidomide, tenidap, phosphodiesterase inhibitors (e.g. pentoxifylline and rolipram), A2b adenosine receptor agonists and A2b adenosine receptor enhancers; compounds which prevent and/or inhibit TNF receptor signalling, such as mitogen activated protein (MAP) kinase inhibitors; compounds which block and/or inhibit membrane TNF cleavage, such as metalloproteinase inhibitors; compounds which block and/or inhibit TNF activity, such as angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors (e.g., captopril); and compounds which block and/or inhibit TNF production and/or synthesis, such as MAP kinase inhibitors.

As used herein, a "tumor necrosis factor antibody," "TNF antibody," "TNF $\alpha$  antibody," or fragment and the like decreases, blocks, inhibits, abrogates or interferes with TNF $\alpha$  activity *in vitro*, *in situ* and/or preferably *in vivo*. For example, a suitable TNF human antibody of the present invention can bind TNF $\alpha$  and includes TNF antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and specified mutants or domains thereof that bind specifically to TNF $\alpha$ . A suitable TNF antibody or fragment can also decrease block, abrogate, interfere, prevent and/or inhibit TNF RNA, DNA or protein synthesis, TNF release, TNF receptor signaling, membrane TNF cleavage, TNF activity, TNF production and/or synthesis.

Chimeric antibody cA2 consists of the antigen binding variable region of the high-affinity neutralizing mouse human TNF $\alpha$  IgG1 antibody, designated A2, and the constant regions of a human IgG1, kappa immunoglobulin. The human IgG1 Fc region improves allogeneic antibody effector function, increases the circulating serum half-life and decreases the immunogenicity of the antibody. The avidity and epitope specificity of the chimeric antibody cA2 is derived from the variable region of the murine antibody A2. In a particular embodiment, a preferred source for nucleic acids encoding the variable region of the murine antibody A2 is the A2 hybridoma cell line.

Chimeric A2 (cA2) neutralizes the cytotoxic effect of both natural and recombinant human TNF $\alpha$  in a dose dependent manner. From binding assays of chimeric antibody cA2 and recombinant human TNF $\alpha$ , the affinity constant of chimeric antibody cA2 was calculated to be  $1.04 \times 10^{10} \text{M}^{-1}$ . Preferred methods for determining monoclonal antibody specificity and affinity by competitive inhibition can be found in Harlow, *et al.*, *antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1988; Colligan *et al.*, eds., *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Greene Publishing Assoc. and Wiley Interscience, New York, (1992-2000); Kozbor *et al.*, *Immunol. Today*, 4:72-79 (1983); Ausubel *et al.*, eds. *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Wiley Interscience, New York (1987-2000); and Muller, *Meth. Enzymol.*, 92:589-601 (1983), which references are entirely incorporated herein by reference.

In a particular embodiment, murine monoclonal antibody A2 is produced by a cell line designated c134A. Chimeric antibody cA2 is produced by a cell line designated c168A.

Additional examples of monoclonal TNF antibodies that can be used in the present invention are described in the art (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,231,024; Möller, A. *et al.*, *Cytokine* 2(3):162-169 (1990); U.S. Application No. 07/943,852 (filed September 11, 1992); Rathjen *et al.*, International Publication No. WO 91/02078 (published February 21, 1991); Rubin *et al.*, EPO Patent Publication No. 0 218 868 (published April 22, 1987); Yone *et al.*, EPO Patent Publication No. 0 288 088 (October 26, 1988); Liang, *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.* 137:847-854 (1986); Meager, *et al.*, *Hybridoma* 6:305-311 (1987); Fendly *et al.*, *Hybridoma* 6:359-369 (1987); Bringman, *et al.*, *Hybridoma* 6:489-507 (1987); and Hirai, *et al.*, *J. Immunol. Meth.* 96:57-62 (1987), which references are entirely incorporated herein by reference).

### TNF Receptor Molecules

Preferred TNF receptor molecules useful in the present invention are those that bind TNF $\alpha$  with high affinity (see, e.g., Feldmann *et al.*, International Publication No. WO 92/07076 (published April 30, 1992); Schall *et al.*, *Cell* 61:361-370 (1990); and Loetscher *et al.*, *Cell* 61:351-359 (1990), which references are entirely incorporated herein by reference) and optionally possess low immunogenicity. In particular, the 55 kDa (p55 TNF-R) and the 75 kDa (p75 TNF-R) TNF cell surface receptors are useful in the present invention. Truncated forms of these receptors, comprising the extracellular domains (ECD) of the receptors or functional portions thereof (see, e.g., Corcoran *et al.*, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 223:831-840 (1994)), are also useful in the present invention. Truncated forms of the TNF receptors, comprising the ECD, have been detected in urine and serum as 30 kDa and 40 kDa TNF $\alpha$  inhibitory binding proteins (Engelmann, H. *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 265:1531-1536 (1990)). TNF receptor multimeric molecules and TNF immunoreceptor fusion molecules, and derivatives and fragments or portions thereof, are additional examples of TNF receptor molecules which are useful in the methods and compositions of the present invention. The TNF receptor molecules which can be used in the invention are characterized by their ability to treat patients for extended periods with good to excellent alleviation of symptoms and low toxicity. Low immunogenicity and/or high affinity, as well as other undefined properties, can contribute to the therapeutic results achieved.

TNF receptor multimeric molecules useful in the present invention comprise all or a functional portion of the ECD of two or more TNF receptors linked via one or more polypeptide linkers or other nonpeptide linkers, such as polyethylene glycol (PEG). The multimeric molecules can further comprise a signal peptide of a secreted protein to direct expression of the multimeric molecule. These multimeric molecules and methods for their production have been described in U.S. Application No. 08/437,533 (filed May 9, 1995), the content of which is entirely incorporated herein by reference.

TNF immunoreceptor fusion molecules useful in the methods and compositions of the present invention comprise at least one portion of one or more immunoglobulin molecules and all or a functional portion of one or more TNF receptors. These immunoreceptor fusion molecules can be assembled as monomers, or hetero- or homo-multimers. The immunoreceptor fusion molecules can also be monovalent or multivalent. An example of such a TNF immunoreceptor fusion molecule is TNF receptor/IgG fusion protein. TNF immunoreceptor fusion molecules and methods for their production have been described in the art (Lesslauer *et al.*, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 21:2883-2886 (1991); Ashkenazi *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:10535-10539 (1991); Peppel *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 174:1483-1489 (1991); Kolls *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:215-219 (1994); Butler *et al.*, *Cytokine* 6(6):616-623 (1994); Baker *et al.*, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 24:2040-2048 (1994); Beutler *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,447,851; and U.S. Application No. 08/442,133 (filed May 16, 1995), each of which references are entirely incorporated herein by reference). Methods for producing immunoreceptor fusion molecules can also be found in Capon *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,116,964; Capon *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,225,538; and Capon *et al.*, *Nature* 337:525-531 (1989), which references are entirely incorporated herein by reference.

A functional equivalent, derivative, fragment or region of TNF receptor molecule refers to the portion of the TNF receptor molecule, or the portion of the TNF receptor molecule sequence which encodes TNF receptor molecule, that is of sufficient size and sequences to functionally resemble TNF receptor molecules that can be used in the present invention (e.g., bind TNF $\alpha$  with high affinity and possess low immunogenicity). A functional equivalent of TNF receptor molecule also includes modified TNF receptor molecules that

functionally resemble TNF receptor molecules that can be used in the present invention (e.g., bind TNF with high affinity and possess low immunogenicity). For example, a functional equivalent of TNF receptor molecule can contain a "SILENT" codon or one or more amino acid substitutions, deletions or additions (e.g., substitution of one acidic amino acid for another acidic amino acid; or substitution of one codon encoding the same or different hydrophobic amino acid for another codon encoding a hydrophobic amino acid). See Ausubel *et al.*, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publishing Assoc. and Wiley-Interscience, New York (1987-2000).

Cytokines include any known cytokine. See, e.g., CopewithCytokines.com. Cytokine antagonists include, but are not limited to, any antibody, fragment or mimetic, any soluble receptor, fragment or mimetic, any small molecule antagonist, or any combination thereof.

**Therapeutic Treatments.** Any method of the present invention can comprise a method for treating a Mut-IL-17 mediated disorder or disease, comprising administering an effective amount of a composition or pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein to a cell, tissue, organ, animal or patient in need of such modulation, treatment or therapy. Such a method can optionally further comprise co-administration or combination therapy for treating such disorders or diseases, wherein the administering of said at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein, further comprises administering, before concurrently, and/or after, at least one selected from at least one at least one selected from at least one TNF antagonist (e.g., but not limited to a TNF antibody or fragment, a soluble TNF receptor or fragment, fusion proteins thereof, or a small molecule TNF antagonist), an antirheumatic (e.g., methotrexate, auranofin, aurothioglucose, azathioprine, etanercept, gold sodium thiomalate, hydroxychloroquine sulfate, leflunomide, sulfasalazine), a muscle relaxant, a narcotic, a non-steroid inflammatory drug (NSAID), an analgesic, an anesthetic, a sedative, a local anesthetic, a neuromuscular blocker, an antimicrobial (e.g., aminoglycoside, an antifungal, an antiparasitic, an antiviral, a carbapenem, cephalosporin, a fluroquinolone, a macrolide, a penicillin, a sulfonamide, a tetracycline, another antimicrobial), an antipsoriatic, a corticosteroid, an anabolic steroid, a diabetes related agent, a mineral, a nutritional, a thyroid agent, a vitamin, a calcium related hormone, an antidiarrheal, an antitussive, an antiemetic, an antiulcer, a laxative, an anticoagulant, an erythropoietin (e.g., epoetin alpha), a filgrastim (e.g., G-CSF, Neupogen), a sargramostim (GM-CSF, Leukine), an immunization, an immunoglobulin, an immunosuppressive (e.g., basiliximab, cyclosporine, daclizumab), a growth hormone, a hormone replacement drug, an estrogen receptor modulator, a mydriatic, a cycloplegic, an alkylating agent, an antimetabolite, a mitotic inhibitor, a radiopharmaceutical, an antidepressant, antimanic agent, an antipsychotic, an anxiolytic, a hypnotic, a sympathomimetic, a stimulant, donepezil, tacrine, an asthma medication, a beta agonist, an inhaled steroid, a leukotriene inhibitor, a methylxanthine, a cromolyn, an epinephrine or analog, dornase alpha (Pulmozyme), a cytokine or a cytokine antagonist.

#### **Protein Dosing**

Typically, treatment of pathologic conditions is effected by administering an effective amount or dosage of at least one Mut-IL-17 protein composition that total, on average, a range from at least about 0.001 ng to 500 milligrams of at least one Mut-IL-17 protein per kilogram of patient per dose, and preferably from at least about 0.1 ng to 100 milligrams antibody /kilogram of patient per single or multiple administration, depending upon the specific activity of contained in the composition. Alternatively, the effective serum concentration can comprise 0.0001ng –0.05 mg/ml serum concentration per single or multiple administration. Suitable dosages are known to medical practitioners and will, of course, depend upon the particular disease state, specific activity of the

composition being administered, and the particular patient undergoing treatment. In some instances, to achieve the desired therapeutic amount, it can be necessary to provide for repeated administration, *i.e.*, repeated individual administrations of a particular monitored or metered dose, where the individual administrations are repeated until the desired daily dose or effect is achieved.

5 Preferred doses of at least one protein can optionally include 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and/or 100-500 micrograms or milligrams/kg/administration, or any range, value or fraction thereof, or to achieve a  
10 serum concentration of 0.1, 0.5, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.9, 2.0, 2.5, 2.9, 3.0, 3.5, 3.9, 4.0, 4.5, 4.9, 5.0, 5.5, 5.9, 6.0, 6.5, 6.9, 7.0, 7.5, 7.9, 8.0, 8.5, 8.9, 9.0, 9.5, 9.9, 10, 10.5, 10.9, 11, 11.5, 11.9, 20, 12.5, 12.9, 13.0, 13.5, 13.9, 14.0, 14.5, 4.9, 5.0, 5.5, 5.9, 6.0, 6.5, 6.9, 7.0, 7.5, 7.9, 8.0, 8.5, 8.9, 9.0, 9.5, 9.9, 10, 10.5, 10.9, 11, 11.5, 11.9, 12, 12.5, 12.9, 13.0, 13.5, 13.9, 14, 14.5, 15, 15.5, 15.9, 16, 16.5, 16.9, 17, 17.5, 17.9, 18, 18.5, 18.9, 19, 19.5, 19.9, 20, 20.5, 20.9, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 96, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500,  
15 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, and/or 5000 ng or  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  serum concentration per single or multiple administration, or any range, value or fraction thereof.

Alternatively, the dosage administered can vary depending upon known factors, such as the pharmacodynamic characteristics of the particular agent, and its mode and route of administration; age, health, and weight of the recipient; nature and extent of symptoms, kind of concurrent treatment, frequency of  
20 treatment, and the effect desired. Usually a dosage of active ingredient can be about 0.1  $\mu\text{g}$  to 100 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. Ordinarily 0.0001 to 50, and preferably 0.001 to 10 milligrams per kilogram per administration or in sustained release form is effective to obtain desired results.

As a non-limiting example, treatment of humans or animals can be provided as a one-time or periodic dosage of at least one antibody of the present invention 0.1 to 100  $\mu\text{g/kg}$ , such as 0.5, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5,  
25 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 2000 or 3000  $\mu\text{g/kg}$ , per day, or 0.1 to 100  $\text{mg/kg}$ , such as 0.5, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100  $\text{mg/kg}$ , per day, on at least one of day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, or 40,  
30 or alternatively or additionally, at least one of week 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, or 52, or alternatively or additionally, at least one of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 20 years, or any combination thereof, using single, infusion or repeated doses.

Dosage forms (composition) suitable for internal administration generally contain from about 0.00001  
35 milligram to about 500 milligrams of active ingredient per unit or container. In these pharmaceutical compositions the active ingredient will ordinarily be present in an amount of about 0.5-99.999% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

Typically, treatment of pathologic conditions is effected by administering an effective amount or dosage of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody composition that total, on average, a range from at least about 0.00001 to 500 milligrams of  
40 at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody per kilogram of patient per dose, and preferably from at least about 0.0001 to 100 milligrams antibody /kilogram of patient per single or multiple administration, depending upon the specific activity

of contained in the composition. Alternatively, the effective serum concentration can comprise 0.0001-500 µg/ml serum concentration per single or multiple administration. Suitable dosages are known to medical practitioners and will, of course, depend upon the particular disease state, specific activity of the composition being administered, and the particular patient undergoing treatment. In some instances, to achieve the desired therapeutic amount, it can be necessary to provide for repeated administration, *i.e.*, repeated individual administrations of a particular monitored or metered dose, where the individual administrations are repeated until the desired daily dose or effect is achieved.

#### Antibody Dosing

Typically, treatment of pathologic conditions is effected by administering an effective amount or dosage of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody composition that total, on average, a range from at least about 0.001 ng to 500 milligrams of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody per kilogram of patient per dose, and preferably from at least about 0.1 ng to 100 milligrams antibody /kilogram of patient per single or multiple administration, depending upon the specific activity of contained in the composition. Alternatively, the effective serum concentration can comprise 0.0001ng –0.05 mg/ml serum concentration per single or multiple administration. Suitable dosages are known to medical practitioners and will, of course, depend upon the particular disease state, specific activity of the composition being administered, and the particular patient undergoing treatment. In some instances, to achieve the desired therapeutic amount, it can be necessary to provide for repeated administration, *i.e.*, repeated individual administrations of a particular monitored or metered dose, where the individual administrations are repeated until the desired daily dose or effect is achieved.

Preferred doses of at least one antibody can optionally include 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and/or 100-500 mg/kg/administration, or any range, value or fraction thereof, or to achieve a serum concentration of 0.1, 0.5, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.9, 2.0, 2.5, 2.9, 3.0, 3.5, 3.9, 4.0, 4.5, 4.9, 5.0, 5.5, 5.9, 6.0, 6.5, 6.9, 7.0, 7.5, 7.9, 8.0, 8.5, 8.9, 9.0, 9.5, 9.9, 10, 10.5, 10.9, 11, 11.5, 11.9, 12, 12.5, 12.9, 13.0, 13.5, 13.9, 14.0, 14.5, 4.9, 5.0, 5.5, 5.9, 6.0, 6.5, 6.9, 7.0, 7.5, 7.9, 8.0, 8.5, 8.9, 9.0, 9.5, 9.9, 10, 10.5, 10.9, 11, 11.5, 11.9, 12, 12.5, 12.9, 13.0, 13.5, 13.9, 14, 14.5, 15, 15.5, 15.9, 16, 16.5, 16.9, 17, 17.5, 17.9, 18, 18.5, 18.9, 19, 19.5, 19.9, 20, 20.5, 20.9, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 96, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, and/or 5000 µg/ml serum concentration per single or multiple administration, or any range, value or fraction thereof.

Alternatively, the dosage administered can vary depending upon known factors, such as the pharmacodynamic characteristics of the particular agent, and its mode and route of administration; age, health, and weight of the recipient; nature and extent of symptoms, kind of concurrent treatment, frequency of treatment, and the effect desired. Usually a dosage of active ingredient can be about 0.1 to 100 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. Ordinarily 0.1 to 50, and preferably 0.1 to 10 milligrams per kilogram per administration or in sustained release form is effective to obtain desired results.

As a non-limiting example, treatment of humans or animals can be provided as a one-time or periodic dosage of at least one antibody of the present invention 0.1 to 100 mg/kg, such as 0.5, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 mg/kg, per day, on at least one of day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, or 40, or alternatively or

additionally, at least one of week 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, or 52, or alternatively or additionally, at least one of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 20 years, or any combination thereof, using single, infusion or repeated doses.

5 Dosage forms (composition) suitable for internal administration generally contain from about 0.1 milligram to about 500 milligrams of active ingredient per unit or container. In these pharmaceutical compositions the active ingredient will ordinarily be present in an amount of about 0.5-99.999% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

#### **Administration**

10 For parenteral administration, the antibody or protein can be formulated as a solution, suspension, emulsion or lyophilized powder in association, or separately provided, with a pharmaceutically acceptable parenteral vehicle. Examples of such vehicles are water, saline, Ringer's solution, dextrose solution, and 1-10% human serum albumin. Liposomes and nonaqueous vehicles such as fixed oils can also be used. The vehicle or lyophilized powder can contain additives that maintain isotonicity (e.g., sodium chloride, mannitol) and  
15 chemical stability (e.g., buffers and preservatives). The formulation is sterilized by known or suitable techniques.

Suitable pharmaceutical carriers are described in the most recent edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, A. Osol, a standard reference text in this field.

#### **Alternative Administration**

20 Many known and developed modes of can be used according to the present invention for administering pharmaceutically effective amounts of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody according to the present invention. While pulmonary administration is used in the following description, other modes of administration can be used according to the present invention with suitable results.

25 Mut-IL-17 antibodies of the present invention can be delivered in a carrier, as a solution, emulsion, colloid, or suspension, or as a dry powder, using any of a variety of devices and methods suitable for administration by inhalation or other modes described here within or known in the art.

#### **Parenteral Formulations and Administration**

30 Formulations for parenteral administration can contain as common excipients sterile water or saline, polyalkylene glycols such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, hydrogenated naphthalenes and the like. Aqueous or oily suspensions for injection can be prepared by using an appropriate emulsifier or humidifier and a suspending agent, according to known methods. Agents for injection can be a non-toxic, non-orally administrable diluting agent such as aqueous solution or a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a solvent. As the usable vehicle or solvent, water, Ringer's solution, isotonic saline, etc. are allowed; as an ordinary solvent, or suspending solvent, sterile involatile oil can be used. For these purposes, any kind of involatile oil  
35 and fatty acid can be used, including natural or synthetic or semisynthetic fatty oils or fatty acids; natural or synthetic or semisynthtetic mono- or di- or tri-glycerides. Parental administration is known in the art and includes, but is not limited to, conventional means of injections, a gas pressured needle-less injection device as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,851,198, and a laser perforator device as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,839,446 entirely incorporated herein by reference.

#### **Alternative Delivery**

The invention further relates to the administration of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody by parenteral, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intrarticular, intrabronchial, intraabdominal, intracapsular, intracartilaginous, intracavitary, intracelial, intracelebellar, intracerebroventricular, intracolonic, intracervical, intragastric, intrahepatic, intramyocardial, intraosteal, intrapelvic, intrapericardiac, intraperitoneal, intrapleural, intraprostatic, intrapulmonary, intrarectal, intrarenal, intraretinal, intraspinal, intrasynovial, intrathoracic, intrauterine, intravesical, bolus, vaginal, rectal, buccal, sublingual, intranasal, or transdermal means. At least one Mut-IL-17 antibody composition can be prepared for use for parenteral (subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous) or any other administration particularly in the form of liquid solutions or suspensions; for use in vaginal or rectal administration particularly in semisolid forms such as, but not limited to, creams and suppositories; for buccal, or sublingual administration such as, but not limited to, in the form of tablets or capsules; or intranasally such as, but not limited to, the form of powders, nasal drops or aerosols or certain agents; or transdermally such as not limited to a gel, ointment, lotion, suspension or patch delivery system with chemical enhancers such as dimethyl sulfoxide to either modify the skin structure or to increase the drug concentration in the transdermal patch (Junginger, et al. In "Drug Permeation Enhancement"; Hsieh, D. S., Eds., pp. 59-90 (Marcel Dekker, Inc. New York 1994, entirely incorporated herein by reference), or with oxidizing agents that enable the application of formulations containing proteins and peptides onto the skin (WO 98/53847), or applications of electric fields to create transient transport pathways such as electroporation, or to increase the mobility of charged drugs through the skin such as iontophoresis, or application of ultrasound such as sonophoresis (U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,309,989 and 4,767,402) (the above publications and patents being entirely incorporated herein by reference).

#### **Pulmonary/Nasal Administration**

For pulmonary administration, preferably at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody composition is delivered in a particle size effective for reaching the lower airways of the lung or sinuses. According to the invention, at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody can be delivered by any of a variety of inhalation or nasal devices known in the art for administration of a therapeutic agent by inhalation. These devices capable of depositing aerosolized formulations in the sinus cavity or alveoli of a patient include metered dose inhalers, nebulizers, dry powder generators, sprayers, and the like. Other devices suitable for directing the pulmonary or nasal administration of antibodies are also known in the art. All such devices can use of formulations suitable for the administration for the dispensing of antibody in an aerosol. Such aerosols can be comprised of either solutions (both aqueous and non aqueous) or solid particles. Metered dose inhalers like the Ventolin<sup>®</sup> metered dose inhaler, typically use a propellant gas and require actuation during inspiration (See, e.g., WO 94/16970, WO 98/35888). Dry powder inhalers like Turbuhaler<sup>™</sup> (Astra), Rotahaler<sup>®</sup> (Glaxo), Diskus<sup>®</sup> (Glaxo), Spiros<sup>™</sup> inhaler (Dura), devices marketed by Inhale Therapeutics, and the Spinhaler<sup>®</sup> powder inhaler (Fisons), use breath-actuation of a mixed powder (US 4668218 Astra, EP 237507 Astra, WO 97/25086 Glaxo, WO 94/08552 Dura, US 5458135 Inhale, WO 94/06498 Fisons, entirely incorporated herein by reference). Nebulizers like AERx<sup>™</sup> Aradigm, the Ultravent<sup>®</sup> nebulizer (Mallinckrodt), and the Acorn II<sup>®</sup> nebulizer (Marquest Medical Products) (US 5404871 Aradigm, WO 97/22376), the above references entirely incorporated herein by reference, produce aerosols from solutions, while metered dose inhalers, dry powder inhalers, etc. generate small particle aerosols. These specific examples of commercially available inhalation devices are intended to be a representative of specific devices suitable for the practice of this invention, and are not intended as limiting the scope of the invention. Preferably, a composition comprising at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody is delivered by a dry powder inhaler or a sprayer.

There are a several desirable features of an inhalation device for administering at least one antibody of the present invention. For example, delivery by the inhalation device is advantageously reliable, reproducible, and accurate. The inhalation device can optionally deliver small dry particles, e.g. less than about 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably about 1-5  $\mu\text{m}$ , for good respirability.

#### 5 **Administration of Mut-IL-17 antibody Compositions as a Spray**

A spray including Mut-IL-17 antibody composition can be produced by forcing a suspension or solution of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody through a nozzle under pressure. The nozzle size and configuration, the applied pressure, and the liquid feed rate can be chosen to achieve the desired output and particle size. An electrospray can be produced, for example, by an electric field in connection with a capillary or nozzle feed.

10 Advantageously, particles of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody composition delivered by a sprayer have a particle size less than about 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably in the range of about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , and most preferably about 2  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 3  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Formulations of at least one Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody composition suitable for use with a sprayer typically include antibody or protein compositions in an aqueous solution at a concentration of about 0.0000001  
15 mg to about 1000 mg of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein composition per ml of solution or mg/gm, or any range or value therein, e.g., but not limited to, .1, .2, .3, .4, .5, .6, .7, .8, .9, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 ng or  $\mu\text{g}$  or mg/ml or ng or  $\mu\text{g}$  or mg/gm. The formulation can include agents such as an excipient, a buffer, an isotonicity agent, a preservative, a surfactant, and, preferably, zinc. The formulation can also include an excipient or agent  
20 for stabilization of the antibody composition, such as a buffer, a reducing agent, a bulk protein, or a carbohydrate. Bulk proteins useful in formulating antibody compositions include albumin, protamine, or the like. Typical carbohydrates useful in formulating antibody compositions include sucrose, mannitol, lactose, trehalose, glucose, or the like. The antibody composition formulation can also include a surfactant, which can reduce or prevent surface-induced aggregation of the antibody or protein composition caused by atomization of  
25 the solution in forming an aerosol. Various conventional surfactants can be employed, such as polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters and alcohols, and polyoxyethylene sorbitol fatty acid esters. Amounts will generally range between 0.001 and 14% by weight of the formulation. Especially preferred surfactants for purposes of this invention are polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate, polysorbate 80, polysorbate 20, or the like. Additional agents known in the art for formulation of a protein such as Mut-IL-17 antibodies, or specified portions or  
30 variants, can also be included in the formulation.

#### **Administration of Mut-IL-17 antibody compositions by a Nebulizer**

Mut IL-17 antibody compositions can be administered by a nebulizer, such as jet nebulizer or an ultrasonic nebulizer. Typically, in a jet nebulizer, a compressed air source is used to create a high-velocity air  
jet through an orifice. As the gas expands beyond the nozzle, a low-pressure region is created, which draws a  
35 solution of antibody composition through a capillary tube connected to a liquid reservoir. The liquid stream from the capillary tube is sheared into unstable filaments and droplets as it exits the tube, creating the aerosol. A range of configurations, flow rates, and baffle types can be employed to achieve the desired performance characteristics from a given jet nebulizer. In an ultrasonic nebulizer, high-frequency electrical energy is used to create vibrational, mechanical energy, typically employing a piezoelectric transducer. This energy is  
40 transmitted to the formulation of antibody composition either directly or through a coupling fluid, creating an aerosol including the antibody composition. Advantageously, particles of antibody composition delivered by a

nebulizer have a particle size less than about 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably in the range of about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , and most preferably about 2  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 3  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Formulations of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody suitable for use with a nebulizer, either jet or ultrasonic, typically include a concentration of about 0.1 mg to about 100 mg of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody protein per ml of solution. The formulation can include agents such as an excipient, a buffer, an isotonicity agent, a preservative, a surfactant, and, preferably, zinc. The formulation can also include an excipient or agent for stabilization of the at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody composition, such as a buffer, a reducing agent, a bulk protein, or a carbohydrate. Bulk proteins useful in formulating at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody compositions include albumin, protamine, or the like. Typical carbohydrates useful in formulating at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody include sucrose, mannitol, lactose, trehalose, glucose, or the like. The at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody formulation can also include a surfactant, which can reduce or prevent surface-induced aggregation of the at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody caused by atomization of the solution in forming an aerosol. Various conventional surfactants can be employed, such as polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters and alcohols, and polyoxyethylene sorbital fatty acid esters. Amounts will generally range between 0.001 and 4% by weight of the formulation. Especially preferred surfactants for purposes of this invention are polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono-oleate, polysorbate 80, polysorbate 20, or the like. Additional agents known in the art for formulation of a protein such as antibody protein can also be included in the formulation.

#### **Administration of Mut-IL-17 antibody compositions By A Metered Dose Inhaler**

In a metered dose inhaler (MDI), a propellant, at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody, and any excipients or other additives are contained in a canister as a mixture including a liquefied compressed gas. Actuation of the metering valve releases the mixture as an aerosol, preferably containing particles in the size range of less than about 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , and most preferably about 2  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 3  $\mu\text{m}$ . The desired aerosol particle size can be obtained by employing a formulation of antibody composition produced by various methods known to those of skill in the art, including jet-milling, spray drying, critical point condensation, or the like. Preferred metered dose inhalers include those manufactured by 3M or Glaxo and employing a hydrofluorocarbon propellant.

Formulations of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody for use with a metered-dose inhaler device will generally include a finely divided powder containing at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody as a suspension in a non-aqueous medium, for example, suspended in a propellant with the aid of a surfactant. The propellant can be any conventional material employed for this purpose, such as chlorofluorocarbon, a hydrochlorofluorocarbon, a hydrofluorocarbon, or a hydrocarbon, including trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethanol and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, HFA-134a (hydrofluroalkane-134a), HFA-227 (hydrofluroalkane-227), or the like. Preferably the propellant is a hydrofluorocarbon. The surfactant can be chosen to stabilize the at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody as a suspension in the propellant, to protect the active agent against chemical degradation, and the like. Suitable surfactants include sorbitan trioleate, soya lecithin, oleic acid, or the like. In some cases solution aerosols are preferred using solvents such as ethanol. Additional agents known in the art for formulation of a protein such as protein can also be included in the formulation.

One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the methods of the current invention can be achieved by pulmonary administration of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody compositions via devices not described herein.

#### **Oral Formulations and Administration**

Formulations for oral rely on the co-administration of adjuvants (e.g., resorcinols and nonionic surfactants such as polyoxyethylene oleyl ether and n-hexadecylpolyethylene ether) to increase artificially the permeability of the intestinal walls, as well as the co-administration of enzymatic inhibitors (e.g., pancreatic trypsin inhibitors, diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFF) and trasylol) to inhibit enzymatic degradation. The active constituent compound of the solid-type dosage form for oral administration can be mixed with at least one additive, including sucrose, lactose, cellulose, mannitol, trehalose, raffinose, maltitol, dextran, starches, agar, arginates, chitins, chitosans, pectins, gum tragacanth, gum arabic, gelatin, collagen, casein, albumin, synthetic or semisynthetic polymer, and glyceride. These dosage forms can also contain other type(s) of additives, e.g., inactive diluting agent, lubricant such as magnesium stearate, paraben, preserving agent such as sorbic acid, ascorbic acid, .alpha.-tocopherol, antioxidant such as cysteine, disintegrator, binder, thickener, buffering agent, sweetening agent, flavoring agent, perfuming agent, etc.

Tablets and pills can be further processed into enteric-coated preparations. The liquid preparations for oral administration include emulsion, syrup, elixir, suspension and solution preparations allowable for medical use. These preparations can contain inactive diluting agents ordinarily used in said field, e.g., water. Liposomes have also been described as drug delivery systems for insulin and heparin (U.S. Pat. No. 4,239,754). More recently, microspheres of artificial polymers of mixed amino acids (proteinoids) have been used to deliver pharmaceuticals (U.S. Pat. No. 4,925,673). Furthermore, carrier compounds described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,879,681 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,587,753 are used to deliver biologically active agents orally are known in the art.

#### **Mucosal Formulations and Administration**

For absorption through mucosal surfaces, compositions and methods of administering at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody include an emulsion comprising a plurality of submicron particles, a mucoadhesive macromolecule, a bioactive peptide, and an aqueous continuous phase, which promotes absorption through mucosal surfaces by achieving mucoadhesion of the emulsion particles (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,514,670). Mucous surfaces suitable for application of the emulsions of the present invention can include corneal, conjunctival, buccal, sublingual, nasal, vaginal, pulmonary, stomachic, intestinal, and rectal routes of administration. Formulations for vaginal or rectal administration, e.g. suppositories, can contain as excipients, for example, polyalkyleneglycols, vaseline, cocoa butter, and the like. Formulations for intranasal administration can be solid and contain as excipients, for example, lactose or can be aqueous or oily solutions of nasal drops. For buccal administration excipients include sugars, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, pregelatinated starch, and the like (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,849,695).

#### **Transdermal Formulations and Administration**

For transdermal administration, the at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody is encapsulated in a delivery device such as a liposome or polymeric nanoparticles, microparticle, microcapsule, or microspheres (referred to collectively as microparticles unless otherwise stated). A number of suitable devices are known, including microparticles made of synthetic polymers such as polyhydroxy acids such as polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid and copolymers thereof, polyorthoesters, polyanhydrides, and polyphosphazenes, and natural polymers such as collagen, polyamino acids, albumin and other proteins, alginate and other polysaccharides, and combinations thereof (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,814,599).

#### **Prolonged Administration and Formulations**

It can be sometimes desirable to deliver the compounds of the present invention to the subject over prolonged periods of time, for example, for periods of one week to one year from a single administration. Various slow release, depot or implant dosage forms can be utilized. For example, a dosage form can contain a pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic salt of the compounds that has a low degree of solubility in body fluids, for example, (a) an acid addition salt with a polybasic acid such as phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, tannic acid, pamoic acid, alginic acid, polyglutamic acid, naphthalene mono- or di-sulfonic acids, polygalacturonic acid, and the like; (b) a salt with a polyvalent metal cation such as zinc, calcium, bismuth, barium, magnesium, aluminum, copper, cobalt, nickel, cadmium and the like, or with an organic cation formed from e.g., N,N'-dibenzyl-ethylenediamine or ethylenediamine; or (c) combinations of (a) and (b) e.g. a zinc tannate salt. Additionally, the compounds of the present invention or, preferably, a relatively insoluble salt such as those just described, can be formulated in a gel, for example, an aluminum monostearate gel with, e.g. sesame oil, suitable for injection. Particularly preferred salts are zinc salts, zinc tannate salts, pamoate salts, and the like. Another type of slow release depot formulation for injection would contain the compound or salt dispersed for encapsulated in a slow degrading, non-toxic, non-antigenic polymer such as a polylactic acid/polyglycolic acid polymer for example as described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,919. The compounds or, preferably, relatively insoluble salts such as those described above can also be formulated in cholesterol matrix silastic pellets, particularly for use in animals. Additional slow release, depot or implant formulations, e.g. gas or liquid liposomes are known in the literature (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,770,222 and "Sustained and Controlled Release Drug Delivery Systems", J. R. Robinson ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc., N.Y., 1978).

Having generally described the invention, the same will be more readily understood by reference to the following examples, which are provided by way of illustration and are not intended as limiting.

**Example 1: Production and Selection of IL-17 Muteins useful in production IL-17 antibodies**

Based on the known IL17F structure (EMBO Journal, 2001, v20:5332-5341) and using the above alignment, a structural model was built with molecular modeling software, as well known in the art, (e.g., Modeler from Salilab, UCSF, San Francisco, CA; and other similar software, well known in the art and readily available to the public, e.g., as listed at [http://cmm.info.nih.gov/modeling/universal\\_software.html](http://cmm.info.nih.gov/modeling/universal_software.html), and commercially available, e.g., from Accelrys, San Diego, CA and Cambridge, UK). For the dimer model, the 1D-3D compatibility score is 83 (91 for the IL-17F crystal structure). The theoretical statistical value for a protein of this size and structure is 105. This indicates a quite reliable model for IL-17A.

From this model, eight residues were selected as candidates for mutagenesis based on their position in the molecule. All the changes were conserved, were not predicted to affect protein folding, and most were in regions of non-identity to human IL17F. As a result, six mutants were designed with three mutations each. All six contained a K>R mutation in residue three of the predicted mature protein, as well as, an A>Q mutation in the C-terminus, along with one of 6 additional mutations. These mutants were designed and back translated into DNA sequences, which were ordered from BlueHeron, and possessing restriction sites at their 5' and 3' ends for cloning into expression vector pSue.

Table 4: Amino acid alignment of the six human IL17 mutants with the wild type sequence. Amino acid changes made in the mutants are highlighted in red. First mature residue depicted in Table 4 is I20.

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HuIL17A

(1) MTPGKTSLVSLLLLLSLEAIVKAGITIPRNPGCPNSEDKNFPRTVMVNLN

5

HuIL17A mut 3145 (K3R N38Q A136Q)

(1) MTPGKTSLVSLLLLLSLEAIVRAGITIPRNPGCPNSEDKNFPRTVMVNLN

HuIL17A mut 3147 (K3R E64Q A136Q)

(1) MTPGKTSLVSLLLLLSLEAIVRAGITIPRNPGCPNSEDKNFPRTVMVNLN

10

HuIL17A mut 3146 (K3R E72Q A136Q)

(1) MTPGKTSLVSLLLLLSLEAIVRAGITIPRNPGCPNSEDKNFPRTVMVNLN

15

HuIL17A mut 3149 (K3R K42R A136Q)

(1) MTPGKTSLVSLLLLLSLEAIVRAGITIPRNPGCPNSEDKNFPRTVMVNLN

HuIL17A mut 3150 (K3R K74Q A136Q)

20

(1) MTPGKTSLVSLLLLLSLEAIVRAGITIPRNPGCPNSEDKNFPRTVMVNLN

HuIL17A mut 3148 (K3R H77N A136Q)

(1) MTPGKTSLVSLLLLLSLEAIVRAGITIPRNPGCPNSEDKNFPRTVMVNLN

25

Consensus

(1) MTPGKTSLVSLLLLLSLEAIVRAGITIPRNPGCPNSEDKNFPRTVMVNLN

51

100

30

HuIL17A

(51) IHNRNTNTNPKRSSDYNRSTSPWNLHRNEDPERYPSVIWEAKCRHLGCI

HuIL17A mut 3145 (K3R N38Q A136Q)

(51) IHNRNTNTNPKRSSDYNRSTSPWNLHRNEDPERYPSVIWEAKCRHLGCI

35

HuIL17A mut 3147 (K3R E64Q A136Q)

(51) IHNRNTNTNPKRSSDYNRSTSPWNLHRNEDPERYPSVIWEAKCRHLGCI

HuIL17A mut 3146 (K3R E72Q A136Q)

40

(51) IHNRNTNTNPKRSSDYNRSTSPWNLHRNEDPERYPSVIWEAKCRHLGCI

HuIL17A mut 3149 (K3R K42R A136Q)

(51) IHNRNTNTNPKRSSDYNRSTSPWNLHRNEDPERYPSVIWEAKCRHLGCI

45

HuIL17A mut 3150 (K3R K74Q A136Q)

(51) IHNRNTNTNPKRSSDYNRSTSPWNLHRNEDPERYPSVIWEAKCRHLGCI

HuIL17A mut 3148 (K3R H77N A136Q)

(51) IHNRNTNTNPKRSSDYNRSTSPWNLHRNEDPERYPSVIWEAKCRNLGCI

50

Consensus

(51) IHNRNTNTNPKRSSDYNRSTSPWNLHRNEDPERYPSVIWEAKCRHLGCI

101

150

55

HuIL17A

(101) NADGNVDYHMNSVPIQQEILVLRREPPHCPNSFRLEKILVSVGCTCVTPI

HuIL17A mut 3145 (K3R N38Q A136Q)

(101) NADGNVDYHMNSVPIQQEILVLRREPPHCPNSFRLEKILVSVGCTCVTPI

60

HuIL17A mut 3147 (K3R E64Q A136Q)

(101) NADGNVDYHMNSVPIQQEILVLRREPPHCPNSFRLEKILVSVGCTCVTPI

HuIL17A mut 3146 (K3R E72Q A136Q)  
 (101) NADGNVDYHMNSVPIQQEILVLRREPPHCPNSFRLEKILVSVGCTCVTPI

5 HuIL17A mut 3149 (K3R K42R A136Q)  
 (101) NADGNVDYHMNSVPIQQEILVLRREPPHCPNSFRLEKILVSVGCTCVTPI

HuIL17A mut 3150 (K3R K74Q A136Q)  
 (101) NADGNVDYHMNSVPIQQEILVLRREPPHCPNSFRLEKILVSVGCTCVTPI

10 HuIL17A mut 3148 (K3R H77N A136Q)  
 (101) NADGNVDYHMNSVPIQQEILVLRREPPHCPNSFRLEKILVSVGCTCVTPI

Consensus  
 (101) NADGNVDYHMNSVPIQQEILVLRREPPHCPNSFRLEKILVSVGCTCVTPI

15

151

HuIL17A (151) VHHVA-

20 HuIL17A mut 3145 (K3R N38Q A136Q) (151) VHHVQ-

HuIL17A mut 3147 (K3R E64Q A136Q) (151) VHHVQ-

HuIL17A mut 3146 (K3R E72Q A136Q) (151) VHHVQ-

25 HuIL17A mut 3149 (K3R K42R A136Q) (151) VHHVQ-

HuIL17A mut 3150 (K3R K74Q A136Q) (151) VHHVQ-

30 HuIL17A mut 3148 (K3R H77N A136Q) (151) VHHVQ-

Consensus (151) VHHVQ

Table 6: DNA sequence and deduced primary amino acid sequence of the six mutants designed and cloned into pSue.

3145

40 HindIII  
 ~~~~~  
 M T P G K T S L V S L L L L L S L E A I V R A G I T I P R N

45 1AAGCTTGCCA CCATGACCCC CGGC AAAACA AGCCTGGTAA GCCTCCTGCT CTTCTCTCT CTCGAAGCTA TCGTTAGAGC  
 CGGCATAACC ATACCCCGGA

50 TTCGAACGGT GGTACTGGGG GCCGTTTGT TCGGACCATT CGGAGGACGA GGAAGAGAGA GAGCTTCGAT AGCAATCTCG  
 GCCGTATTGG TATGGGGCCT

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

55 10TACCCCGGCTG TCCCAACAGC GAAGATAAAA ATTTTCCACG TACCGTTATG GTGAATCTCA ATATTACAA TCGAAACACT  
 CAGACTAACC CTAAGCGGAG

TGGGGCCGAC AGGGTTGTCG CTCTATTTT TAAAAGGTGC ATGGCAATAC CACTTAGAGT TATAAGTGTT AGCTTTGTGA  
 GTCTGATTGG GATTGCCTC

60 · S D Y Y N R S T S P W N L H R N E D P E R Y P S V I W E  
 A K C R H

201CAGCGACTAT TATAATCGGA GCACTAGCCC CTGGAACCTG CATCGGAACG AAGATCCCGA ACGGTACCCC AGCGTAATTT  
 GGAAGCCAA ATGTCGGCAT

65 GTCGCTGATA ATATTAGCCT CGTGATCGGG GACCTTGGAC GTAGCCTTGC TTCTAGGGCT TGCCATGGGG TCGCATTAAA  
 CCCTTCGGTT TACAGCCGTA

70 L G C I N A D G N V D Y H M N S V P I Q Q E I L V L R R E  
 P P H C P ·

301CTGGGTTGTA TTAATGCCGA CGGCAATGTC GATTATCATA TGAATAGCGT GCCTATTCAA CAGGAAATTC TAGTGCTACG  
GCGGGAACCC CCCATTGTC

5 GACCCAACAT AATTACGGCT GCCGTTACAG CTAATAGTAT ACTTATCGCA CGGATAAGTT GTCCTTTAAG ATCACGATGC  
CGCCCTTGGG GGGTAACAG

BamHI  
~~~~~

10 · N S F R L E K I L V S V G C T C V T P I V H H V Q \*

401CTAATAGCTT TCGCCTCGAA AAAATCCTCG TCAGCGTCGG GTGTACGTGC GTGACGCCA TCGTGCATCA CGTCCAGTGA  
GGATCC

15 GATTATCGAA AGCGGAGCTT TTTTAGGAGC AGTCGCAGCC CACATGCACG CACTGCGGGT AGCACGTAGT GCAGGTTACT CCTAGG  
3146

20 M T P G K T S L V S L L L L L S L E A I V R A G I T I P R  
HindIII  
~~~~~  
N .

25 1AAGCTTGCCA CCATGACCCC CGGCAAAACA AGCCTGGTAA GCCTCCTGCT CTTCTCTCT CTCGAAGCTA TCGTTAGAGC  
CGGCATAACC ATACCCCGGA

TTCGAACGGT GGTACTGGGG GCCGTTTGT TCGGACCATT CGGAGGACGA GGAAGAGAGA GAGCTTCGAT AGCAATCTCG  
GCCGTATTGG TATGGGGCCT

30 · P G C P N S E D K N F P R T V M V N L N I H N R N T N T  
N P K R S .

101ACCCCGGCTG TCCCAACAGC GAAGATAAAA ATTTTCCACG TACCGTTATG GTGAATCTCA ATATTACAA TCGAAACACT  
AACACTAACC CTAAGCGGAG

35 TGGGGCCGAC AGGGTTGTGC CTCTATTTT TAAAAGGTGC ATGGCAATAC CACTTAGAGT TATAAGTGT AGCTTTGTGA  
TTGTGATTGG GATTGCGCTC

40 · S D Y Y N R S T S P W N L H R N E D P E R Y P S V I W Q  
A K C R H

201CAGCGACTAT TATAATCGGA GCAC TAGCCC CTGGAACCTG CATCGGAACG AAGATCCCGA ACGGTACCC AGCGTAATTT  
GGCAAGCCAA ATGTCGGCAT

45 GTCGCTGATA ATATTAGCCT CGTGATCGGG GACCTTGGAC GTAGCCTTGC TTCTAGGGCT TGCCATGGGG TCGCATTAAA  
CCGTTCGGTT TACAGCCGTA

L G C I N A D G N V D Y H M N S V P I Q Q E I L V L R R E  
P P H C P .

50 301CTGGGTTGTA TTAATGCCGA CGGCAATGTC GATTATCATA TGAATAGCGT GCCTATTCAA CAGGAAATTC TAGTGCTACG  
GCGGGAACCC CCCATTGTC

GACCCAACAT AATTACGGCT GCCGTTACAG CTAATAGTAT ACTTATCGCA CGGATAAGTT GTCCTTTAAG ATCACGATGC  
CGCCCTTGGG GGGTAACAG

55 BamHI  
~~~~~

60 · N S F R L E K I L V S V G C T C V T P I V H H V Q \*

401CTAATAGCTT TCGCCTCGAA AAAATCCTCG TCAGCGTCGG GTGTACGTGC GTGACGCCA TCGTGCATCA CGTCCAATGA  
GGATCC

GATTATCGAA AGCGGAGCTT TTTTAGGAGC AGTCGCAGCC CACATGCACG CACTGCGGGT AGCACGTAGT GCAGGTTACT CCTAGG  
3147

70 M T P G K T S L V S L L L L L S L E A I V R A G I T I P R  
HindIII  
~~~~~  
N .

75 1AAGCTTGCCA CCATGACCCC CGGCAAAACA AGCCTGGTAA GCCTCCTGCT CTTCTCTCT CTCGAAGCTA TCGTTAGAGC  
CGGCATAACC ATACCCCGGA

TTCGAACGGT GGTACTGGGG GCCGTTTGT TCGGACCATT CGGAGGACGA GGAAGAGAGA GAGCTTCGAT AGCAATCTCG  
GCCGTATTGG TATGGGGCCT

80 · P G C P N S E D K N F P R T V M V N L N I H N R N T N T  
N P K R S .

101ACCCCGGCTG TCCCAACAGC GAAGATAAAA ATTTTCCACG TACCGTTATG GTGAATCTCA ATATTACAA TCGAAACACT  
AACACTAACC CTAAGCGGAG

85 TGGGGCCGAC AGGGTTGTGC CTCTATTTT TAAAAGGTGC ATGGCAATAC CACTTAGAGT TATAAGTGT AGCTTTGTGA  
TTGTGATTGG GATTGCGCTC

· S D Y Y N R S T S P W N L H R N E D P Q R Y P S V I W E  
A K C R H

201CAGCGACTAT TATAATCGGA GCACTAGCCC CTGGAACCTG CATCGGAACG AAGATCCCCA ACGGTACCCC AGCGTAATTT  
GGGAAGCCAA ATGTCGGCAT

5 GTCGCTGATA ATATTAGCCT CGTGATCGGG GACCTTGGAC GTAGCCTTGC TTCTAGGGGT TGCCATGGGG TCGCATTAAA  
CCCTTCGGTT TACAGCCGTA

L G C I N A D G N V D Y H M N S V P I Q Q E I L V L R R E  
P P H C P .

10 301CTGGGTTGTA TTAATGCCGA CGGCAATGTC GATTATCATA TGAATAGCGT GCCTATTCAA CAGGAAATTC TAGTGCTACG  
GCGGGAACCC CCCATTGTC

GACCCAACAT AATTACGGCT GCCGTTACAG CTAATAGTAT ACTTATCGCA CGGATAAGTT GTCCTTTAAG ATCACGATGC  
CGCCCTTGGG GGGTAACAG

15 BamHI

· N S F ~~~~~ R L E K I L V S V G C T C V T P I V H H V Q \*

20 401CTAATAGCTT TCGCCTCGAA AAAATCCTCG TCAGCGTCGG GTGTACGTGC GTGACGCCCA TCGTGCATCA CGTCCAATGA  
GGATCC

GATTATCGAA AGCGGAGCTT TTTTAGGAGC AGTCGCAGCC CACATGCACG CACTGCGGGT AGCACGTAGT GCAGGTTACT CCTAGG

25 3148

HindIII  
~~~~~

30 M T P G K T S L V S L L L L L S L E A I V R A G I T I P R  
N .

1AAGCTTGCCA CCATGACCCC CGGCAAAACA AGCCTGGTAA GCCTCCTGCT CTTCTCTCT CTGGAAGCTA TCGTTAGAGC  
CGGCATAACC ATACCCCGGA

35 TTCGAACGGT GGTACTGGGG GCCGTTTGT TCGGACCATT CGGAGGACGA GGAAGAGAGA GAGCTTCGAT AGCAATCTCG  
GCCGTATTGG TATGGGGCCT

40 · P G C P N S E D K N F P R T V M V N L N I H N R N T N T  
N P K R S .

101ACCCCGGCTG TCCCAACAGC GAAGATAAAA ATTTTCCACG TACCGTTATG GTGAATCTCA ATATTCACAA TCGAAACACT  
AACACTAACC CTAAGCGGAG

45 TGGGGCCGAC AGGGTTGTGC CTCTATTTT TAAAAGGTGC ATGGCAATAC CACTTAGAGT TATAAGTGT AGCTTTGTGA  
TTGTGATTGG GATTCCGCCTC

· S D Y Y N R S T S P W N L H R N E D P E R Y P S V I W E  
A K C R N

50 201CAGCGACTAT TATAATCGGA GCACTAGCCC CTGGAACCTG CATCGGAACG AAGATCCCCA ACGGTACCCC AGCGTAATTT  
GGGAAGCCAA ATGTCGGAAT

55 GTCGCTGATA ATATTAGCCT CGTGATCGGG GACCTTGGAC GTAGCCTTGC TTCTAGGGCT TGCCATGGGG TCGCATTAAA  
CCCTTCGGTT TACAGCCTTA

L G C I N A D G N V D Y H M N S V P I Q Q E I L V L R R E  
P P H C P .

60 301CTGGGTTGTA TTAATGCCGA CGGCAATGTC GATTATCATA TGAATAGCGT GCCTATTCAA CAGGAAATTC TAGTGCTACG  
GCGGGAACCC CCCATTGTC

GACCCAACAT AATTACGGCT GCCGTTACAG CTAATAGTAT ACTTATCGCA CGGATAAGTT GTCCTTTAAG ATCACGATGC  
CGCCCTTGGG GGGTAACAG

65 BamHI

· N S F ~~~~~ R L E K I L V S V G C T C V T P I V H H V Q \*

70 401CTAATAGCTT TCGCCTCGAA AAAATCCTCG TCAGCGTCGG GTGTACGTGC GTGACGCCCA TCGTGCATCA CGTCCAATGA  
GGATCC

GATTATCGAA AGCGGAGCTT TTTTAGGAGC AGTCGCAGCC CACATGCACG CACTGCGGGT AGCACGTAGT GCAGGTTACT CCTAGG

75 3149

HindIII  
~~~~~

80 M T P G K T S L V S L L L L L S L E A I V R A G I T I P R  
N .

1AAGCTTGCCA CCATGACCCC CGGCAAAACA AGCCTGGTAA GCCTCCTGCT CTTCTCTCT CTGGAAGCTA TCGTTAGAGC  
CGGCATAACC ATACCCCGGA

85 TTCGAACGGT GGTACTGGGG GCCGTTTGT TCGGACCATT CGGAGGACGA GGAAGAGAGA GAGCTTCGAT AGCAATCTCG  
GCCGTATTGG TATGGGGCCT

. P G C P N S E D K N F P R T V M V N L N I H N R N T N T  
N P R R S .

5 101ACCCCGGCTG TCCCAACAGC GAAGATAAAA ATTTTCCACG TACCGTTATG GTGAATCTCA ATATTACAA TCGAAACACT  
AACACTAACC CTAGCGGAG

TGGGGCCGAC AGGGTTGTGCTG CTTCATTTTT TAAAAGGTGC ATGGCAATAC CACTTAGAGT TATAAGTGT AGCTTTGTGA  
TTGTGATTGG GATCCGCCTC

10 . S D Y Y N R S T S P W N L H R N E D P E R Y P S V I W E

201CAGCGACTAT TATAATCGGA GCACTAGCCC CTGGAACCTG CATCGGAACG AAGATCCCGA ACGGTACCCC AGCGTAATTT  
GGGAAGCCAA ATGTCGGCAT

15 GTCGCTGATA ATATTAGCCT CGTGATCGGG GACCTTGAC GTAGCCTTGC TTCTAGGGCT TGCCATGGGG TCGCATTAAA  
CCCTTCGGTT TACAGCCGTA

L G C I N A D G N V D Y H M N S V P I Q Q E I L V L R R E  
P P H C P .

20 301CTGGGTTGTA TTAATGCCGA CGGCAATGTC GATTATCATA TGAATAGCGT GCCTATTCAA CAGGAAATTC TAGTGCTACG  
GCGGGAACCC CCCATTGTC

25 GACCCAACAT AATTACGGCT GCCGTTACAG CTAATAGTAT ACTTATCGCA CGGATAAGTT GTCCTTTAAG ATCACGATGC  
CGCCCTTGGG GGGTAACAG

BamHI

30 . N S F R L E K I L V S V G C T C V T P I V H H V Q \*

401CTAATAGCTT TCGCCTCGAA AAAATCCTCG TCAGCGTCGG GTGTACGTGC GTGACGCCCA TCGTGCATCA CGTCCAATGA  
GGATCC

35 GATTATCGAA AGCGGAGCTT TTTTAGGAGC AGTCGCAGCC CACATGCACG CACTGCGGGT AGCACGTAGT GCAGGTTACT CCTAGG  
3150

HindIII

40 M T P G K T S L V S L L L L L S L E A I V R A G I T I P R  
N .

45 1AAGCTTGCCA CCATGACCCC CGGCAAAACA AGCCTGGTAA GCCTCCTGCT CTTTCTCTCT CTGGAAGCTA TCGTTAGAGC  
CGGCATAACC ATACCCCGGA

TTCGAACGGT GGTACTGGGG GCCGTTTGT TCGGACCATT CGGAGGACGA GGAAGAGAGA GAGCTTCGAT AGCAATCTCG  
GCCGTATTGG TATGGGGCCT

50 . P G C P N S E D K N F P R T V M V N L N I H N R N T N T  
N P K R S .

55 101ACCCCGGCTG TCCCAACAGC GAAGATAAAA ATTTTCCACG TACCGTTATG GTGAATCTCA ATATTACAA TCGAAACACT  
AACACTAACC CTAAGCGGAG

TGGGGCCGAC AGGGTTGTGCTG CTTCATTTTT TAAAAGGTGC ATGGCAATAC CACTTAGAGT TATAAGTGT AGCTTTGTGA  
TTGTGATTGG GATTCGCCTC

60 . S D Y Y N R S T S P W N L H R N E D P E R Y P S V I W E  
A Q C R H

201CAGCGACTAT TATAATCGGA GCACTAGCCC CTGGAACCTG CATCGGAACG AAGATCCCGA ACGGTACCCC AGCGTAATTT  
GGGAAGCCCA ATGTCGGCAT

65 GTCGCTGATA ATATTAGCCT CGTGATCGGG GACCTTGAC GTAGCCTTGC TTCTAGGGCT TGCCATGGGG TCGCATTAAA  
CCCTTCGGGT TACAGCCGTA

L G C I N A D G N V D Y H M N S V P I Q Q E I L V L R R E  
P P H C P .

70 301CTGGGTTGTA TTAATGCCGA CGGCAATGTC GATTATCATA TGAATAGCGT GCCTATTCAA CAGGAAATTC TAGTGCTACG  
GCGGGAACCC CCCATTGTC

75 GACCCAACAT AATTACGGCT GCCGTTACAG CTAATAGTAT ACTTATCGCA CGGATAAGTT GTCCTTTAAG ATCACGATGC  
CGCCCTTGGG GGGTAACAG

BamHI

80 . N S F R L E K I L V S V G C T C V T P I V H H V Q \*

401CTAATAGCTT TCGCCTCGAA AAAATCCTCG TCAGCGTCGG GTGTACGTGC GTGACGCCCA TCGTGCATCA CGTCCAATGA  
GGATCC

85 GATTATCGAA AGCGGAGCTT TTTTAGGAGC AGTCGCAGCC CACATGCACG CACTGCGGGT AGCACGTAGT GCAGGTTACT CCTAGG

All six mutant expression constructs were sequence confirmed, and then expressed in HEK293E cells by small scale transient transfection. Secreted proteins were purified by metal affinity chromatography using Talon resin (Invitrogen, Inc.), and analyzed by western blot using an anti-His primary antibody.

The expressed proteins migrated at the expected size in both non-reduced and reduced conditions, indicating the mutations did not have a significant impact on expression or molecular integrity. The six mutants and wild-type IL17 were scale-up and expressed in CHO cells at 1 liter scale. Expressed proteins were affinity purified using Talon resin, as described above, and specific concentration of IL17 quantitated by human IL17A specific ELISA. Mutant and wild-type proteins were assessed for in vitro bioactivity in a human normal dermal fibroblast IL-6 and IL-8 stimulation assay. The data shows that the mutants have comparable in vitro bioactivity to wild-type, with regards to IL-6 and IL-8 stimulation, with an EC50 of between 1 and 5 ng/mL.

The mutant human IL17 proteins described herein as engineered and expressed have been shown to have similar biochemical and biological activity, compared to the wild type. As a result, these mutants can be used for the development of anti-IL17 based therapeutics, such as antibodies or other antagonists or used as agonists to stimulate inflammatory gene expression.

**Example 2: Generation of Antibodies Reactive With Human Mut-IL-17 Summary**

Phage Display is used to generate antibodies to mutant IL-17 protein using the following criteria:

Goal: IL-17 mutant specific neutralizing mAb – not cross-reactive with other IL-17 family members.

Carryout selection for cross-reactive IL-17A & F as research target project

HuCAL Gold pools

- VH 3; 1+5; 2+4+6
- All with lambda + kappa
- If high % lambda in first screens go back to kappa only libraries.

**Standard Panning**

|                                                                          | <u>Round 1</u>   | <u>Round 1</u>       | <u>Round 3</u>       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Sol'n:                                                                | bt-IL-17A mutant | bt IL-17Am           | bt IL-17Am           |
| a. No addition                                                           | --               | --                   | --                   |
| b. IL-17F competitor                                                     | (same as a)      | IL-17F (3/1)         | IL-17F (3/1)         |
| 2. Plate absorbed                                                        | IL-17Am          | IL-17Am              | IL-17Am              |
| a. No addition                                                           | --               | --                   | --                   |
| b. IL-17F competitor                                                     | (same as a)      | IL-17F (3/1 vs coat) | IL-17F (3/1 vs coat) |
| 3. Fc IL-17Am (soln or solid phase)                                      | Fc IL-17Am       | Fc IL-17Am           | Fc IL-17Am           |
| - Sol'n panning: biotinylated protein or Fc capture                      |                  |                      |                      |
| - Solid phase: direct coating or Fc capture (confirm that mAb 317 binds) |                  |                      |                      |
| a. No addition                                                           | --               | --                   | --                   |
| b. IL-17F competitor                                                     | same as a        | IL-17F (3/1)         | IL-17F (3/1)         |

IF non-neutralizing capture mAb available

|   |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|   | 4. mAb capture        | IL-17Am / --- Capture | IL-17Am / --- Capture | IL-17Am / --- Capture |
|   | a. No addition        | --                    | --                    | --                    |
| 5 | b. IL-17 F competitor | (same as a)           | IL-17F (3/1)          | IL-17F (3/1)          |

Possible epitope-specific selections

5. Variant IL-17Am proteins with 317 or other neutralizing epitopes altered

10 **RapMat**

- Introduce diversity after 2<sup>nd</sup> round of any of the above
  - o Lc, L3, or H2 diversity
- Additional 2+ rounds of panning

15 **HTP Fab to mAb**

- Not needed unless issues with receptor inhibition assay

**Screening**

- Anti-Fab capture with btIL-17Am
- 20 - Controls (in primary or secondary assays):
  - o Fab expression
  - o IL-17 F
  - o Biotin-BSA (or other biotinylated protein)

**Characterization**

- 25 - Receptor inhibition
- Binding & receptor inhibition with recombinant wt IL-17
- Specificity vs other IL-17 family members
- Epitope profile
  - o Ab cross-competition
  - 30 o Variant antigens
- Binding to recombinant cyno IL-17 (pending production of protein at Centocor)
- Bioassays
  - o Cytokine release (IL-6, IL-8) with IL-17Am
  - o Assay with recombinant cyno IL-17

35

It is expected that such antibodies will be specific for the mutant IL-17 protein and will have anti-IL-17 mutant biological activity, with high affinity.

SCREENING ASSAYS:

- 40 **Development of human IL-17 mutant Primary and Secondary Assays for the Screening of Anti-IL-17 Antibodies**
-

**OBJECTIVE**

The aim of this study was to develop primary and secondary assays to screen for human IL-17 neutralizing monoclonal antibodies from hybridoma generation efforts.

5 **SUMMARY**

We report here, the development of human IL-17 mutant primary and secondary screening assays for the identification and characterization of anti-human IL-17 antibodies. Both assays utilize ELISA technology. The primary assay involves the binding of biotinylated mutant IL-17 to anti-IL-17 MAb captured by anti-Fc reagents from hybridoma supernatants. The secondary assay measures the neutralization of the interaction between  
10 biotinylated IL-17 mutant and rhIL-17 receptor using anti-IL-17 MAb. A specificity assay has also been developed that involves the inhibition of biotinylated IL-17 mutant binding to hybridoma-derived anti-IL-17 MAb(s) by other IL-17 family members.

**MATERIALS**

|    |                                                      |                                                             |
|----|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | Biotin-LC-NHS ester                                  | Pierce #: 21336                                             |
| 15 | Sodium Bicarbonate                                   | Sigma #: S4019                                              |
|    | Sodium Azide (NaN <sub>3</sub> )                     | SIGMA #: S-8032                                             |
|    | PBS                                                  | Invitrogen #: 14190-144                                     |
|    | BSA                                                  | Sigma #: A3059                                              |
|    | ELISA Block Buffer                                   | 1% BSA, 5% Sucrose in PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub>       |
| 20 | ELISA Buffer                                         | PBS, 4mg/ml BSA, 0.01% Tween-20                             |
|    | ELISA wash Buffer                                    | PBS, 0.01% Tween-20                                         |
|    | Coating Buffer                                       | Bicarbonate buffer pH 9.4 (Pierce #: 28382)                 |
|    | OPD substrate                                        | SIGMA #: P-9187                                             |
|    | Streptavidin-HRP (SA-HRP)                            | Jackson ImmunoResearch #: 016-030-084                       |
| 25 | Clear maxisorp plate                                 | VWR #: 62409-003; NUNC #: 446612                            |
|    | Sodium carbonate-bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.4          | (Pierce 28382 BupH™)                                        |
|    | F(ab') <sub>2</sub> goat anti-human IgG Fcγ specific | Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratory Inc<br>Cat #: 109-006-098 |
| 30 | F(ab') <sub>2</sub> goat anti-mouse IgG Fcγ specific | Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratory Inc<br>Cat #: 115-006-071 |
|    | MAb 317                                              | R&D System #: 177-IR-100                                    |
|    | Recombinant human IL-17R <sub>Fc</sub> (rhIL-17R)    | R&D Systems #: 177-IR                                       |
|    | Recombinant human IL-17 (rhIL-17)                    | R&D Systems #: 317-IL                                       |
|    | Recombinant human mutant IL-17                       | Centocor                                                    |

35 **METHODS****Biotinylation reaction**

Biotin-LC-NHS ester was reconstituted in DMSO to 5 mg/ml.  
105.6 ug of mutant IL-17 was adjusted to 0.528 mg/ml with PBS/0.1 M sodium bicarbonate. 1.6-fold molar excess of Biotin-LC-NHS ester (5 ug) was then added to the adjusted sample and incubated for 2 hours at room  
40 temperature. After the 2 hours of incubation the biotinylated mutant IL-17 was separated from the free biotin by

gel filtration using the Zeba desalting column. The concentration of the biotinylated mutant IL-17 was then determined using the NanoDrop to be 0.183 mg/ml

|                           | OD <sub>280</sub> | Concentration, mg/ml |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| unlabeled mutant IL-17    | 0.454             | 0.66                 |
| Biotinylated mutant IL-17 | 0.126             | 0.183                |

**1. Determination of the efficiency of the biotinylation reaction**

A clear maxisorp plate was coated with 100 ul/well of 2 ug/ml F(ab')<sub>2</sub> goat anti-mouse IgG Fc specific in 0.1M sodium carbonate-bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.4 and incubated overnight at 4°C. The plate was then blocked for 2 hrs with ELISA block buffer and washed three times with ELISA wash buffer. 100 ul each of 1 ug/ml IL-17 neutralizing monoclonal antibody (MAb 317) was added to all wells of rows A,B,C, and D. For rows E,F,G, and H, 100 ul/well of 5 ug/ml mouse IgG was added. The plate was then incubated for 2 hr. Afterwards, the plate was washed three times with ELISA wash buffer. Biotinylated IL-17 mutant or biotinylated rhIL-17 (wild-type) was serially diluted at 1:2 ratio 10 times starting at a concentration of 1250 ng/ml for biotinylated rhIL-17 and 5000 ng/ml for biotinylated IL-17 mutant. 100 ul of each dilution was added to the wells in duplicates starting at the highest concentration at column one (1) and then with decreasing concentration along the column. At column 12, 100 ul of assay buffer was added to each well. The plate was incubated for 1 hr and then washed three times with ELISA wash buffer. 100 ul of 1:10,000 dilution of 1 mg/ml SA-HRP (made in assay buffer) was added to each well-containing sample and incubated for 20 minutes followed by three washes with ELISA wash buffer. 100 ul/well of OPD substrate (made in water) was then added to each well and incubated till the appropriate color change was detected. The reaction was then stopped with the addition of 50 ul of 2N sulfuric acid. Colorimetric intensity was then determined by reading the plate at a wavelength of 492 nm using the Envision instrument.

**2. Mutant IL-17 Primary Assay Development: Binding of Human mutant IL-17 to IL-17 neutralizing MAb (MAb 317) in Hybridoma spent medium**

A clear maxisorp plate was coated with 100 ul/well of 2 ug/ml F(ab')<sub>2</sub> goat anti-mouse IgG Fcγ specific in 0.1M sodium carbonate-bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.4 and incubated overnight at 4°C. The plate was then blocked for 2 hrs with ELISA block buffer and washed three times with ELISA washed buffer. 1 ug/ml IL-17 neutralizing monoclonal antibody (MAb 317) was made in assay buffer, hybridoma growth medium and hybridoma spent medium and 100 ul of each respective dilution was added to two columns of the plate. Also a dilution of 5 ug/ml mouse IgG was made in assay buffer, hybridoma growth medium and hybridoma spent medium and 100 ul of each dilution was added to two columns of the plate. The plate was then incubated for 1 hr. Afterwards, the plate was washed three times with ELISA wash buffer. Biotinylated mutant IL-17 was serially diluted at 1:3 ratio 6 times (in assay buffer) starting at a concentration of 1250 ng/ml. 100 ul of each dilution was added to the wells starting at the highest concentration at row A and then with decreasing concentration down the row. At row H, 100 ul of assay buffer was added to each well. The plate was then incubated for 1 hr and then washed three times with ELISA wash buffer. 100 ul of 1:10,000 dilution of 1 mg/ml SA-HRP (made in assay buffer) was added to each well-containing sample and incubated for 20 minutes followed by three washes with ELISA wash buffer. 100 ul/well of OPD substrate (made in water) was then added to each well and incubated till the appropriate color change was detected. The reaction was then stopped with the addition of 50 ul of 2N sulfuric

acid. Colorimetric intensity was then determined by reading the plate at a wavelength of 492 nm using the Envision instrument.

### 3. Binding of biotinylated mutant IL-17 to MAB 317: Effect of Competitor

5 A clear maxisorp plate was coated with 100 ul/well of 2 ug/ml F(ab')<sub>2</sub> goat anti-mouse IgG Fcγ specific in 0.1M sodium carbonate-bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.4 and incubated overnight at 4°C. The plate was then blocked for 2 hrs with ELISA block buffer and washed three times with ELISA washed buffer. 100 ul of 1 ug/ml IL-17 neutralizing monoclonal antibody (MAb 317) was added to all wells of the plate and incubated for 2 hr. Afterwards, the plate was washed three times with ELISA wash buffer. A working stock solution of 156.3 ng/ml of biotinylated mutant IL-17 was prepared. This was used as a diluent for the competitors; mutant IL-17, wild  
10 type rhIL-17, and the negative control, mouse IgG. Starting with a concentration of 15630 ng/ml of each competitor made in the 156.3 ng/ml biotinylated mutant IL-17 stock solution, 10 times 1:3 serial dilutions were made. 100 ul of each dilution was added to the wells in duplicates starting at the highest concentration at column one and then with decreasing concentration along the column. At column 12, 100 ul of 156.3 ng/ml biotinylated mutant IL-17 was added to each well. The plate was incubated for 1 hr and then washed three times with ELISA  
15 wash buffer. 100 ul of 1:10,000 dilution of 1 mg/ml SA-HRP (made in assay buffer) was added to each well-containing sample and incubated for 20 minutes followed by three washes with ELISA wash buffer. 100 ul/well of OPD substrate (made in water) was then added to each well and incubated till the appropriate color change was detected. The reaction was then stopped with the addition of 50 ul of 2N sulfuric acid. Colorimetric intensity was then determined by reading the plate at a wavelength of 492 nm using the Envision instrument.

### 20 4. Binding of biotinylated mutant IL-17 to Recombinant human IL-17 receptor (rhIL-17R)

A clear maxisorp plate was coated with 100 ul/well of 2 ug/ml F(ab')<sub>2</sub> goat anti-human IgG Fcγ specific in 0.1M sodium carbonate-bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.4 and incubated overnight at 4°C. The plate was then blocked for 2 hrs with ELISA block buffer and washed three times with ELISA washed buffer. 100 ul of 500 ng/ml rhIL-17R and 5 ug/ml of mouse IgG were each added to two rows of the plate and incubated for 2 hr. Afterwards, the  
25 plate was washed three times with ELISA wash buffer. A 10-fold 1:3 serial dilutions of biotinylated IL-17 mutant were made in the ELISA buffer starting at a concentration of 2000 ng/ml and 100 ul of each dilution was added in duplicate to each of the rhIL-17R or the mouse IgG treated wells. The plate was then incubated for 1 hr and then washed three times with ELISA wash buffer. 100 ul of 1:10,000 dilution of 1 mg/ml SA-HRP (made in assay buffer) was added to each well-containing sample and incubated for 20 minutes followed by three washes  
30 with ELISA wash buffer. 100 ul/well of OPD substrate (made in water) was then added to each well and incubated till the appropriate color change was detected. The reaction was then stopped with the addition of 50 ul of 2N sulfuric acid. Colorimetric intensity was then determined by reading the plate at a wavelength of 492 nm using the Envision instrument.

### 35 5. Binding of biotinylated mutant IL-17 to Recombinant human IL-17R<sub>Fc</sub> (rhIL-17R<sub>Fc</sub>): Effect of Competitor

A clear maxisorp plate was coated with 100 ul/well of 2 ug/ml F(ab')<sub>2</sub> goat anti-human IgG Fcγ specific in 0.1M sodium carbonate-bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.4 and incubated overnight at 4°C. The plate was then blocked for 2 hrs with ELISA block buffer and washed three times with ELISA washed buffer. 500 ng/ml rhIL-17R was made and 100 ul /well was added to eight columns of the plate. For the other four columns 100 ul of assay  
40 buffer was added to each well. The plate was then incubated for 2 hr. Afterwards, the plate was washed three times with ELISA wash buffer. Mouse IgG and MAb 317 were each made in assay buffer or hybridoma spent

medium starting at a concentration of 24444 ng/ml (equivalent to 2200 ng/90ul). A 6 fold 1:10 serial dilutions were made in the appropriate diluent. 90 ul/well of each dilution of the mouse IgG was added in duplicates in four columns of the wells with rhIL-17R starting at the highest concentration at row A and then with decreasing concentration down the row

5

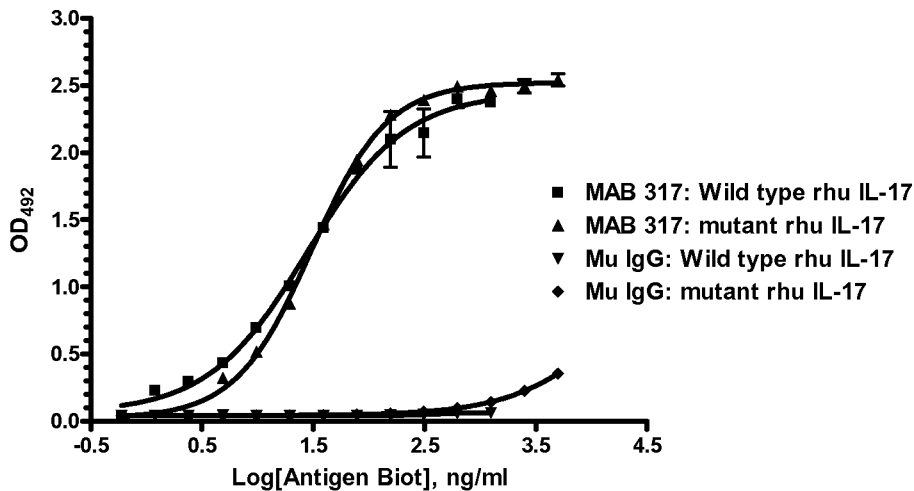
For the MAb 317 dilutions, 90 ul of each dilution was added in duplicates starting at the highest concentration at row A and then with decreasing concentration down the row in columns with or without receptor. At row H, 100 ul of each respective diluent was added to the appropriate well. 10 ul of 2200 ng/ml (equivalent to 22 ng/10ul) of biotinylated mutant IL-17 (made in assay buffer) was immediately added to each well and incubated with moderate shaking for 1 hr. The plate was then washed three times with ELISA wash buffer. 100 ul of 1:10,000 dilution of 1 mg/ml SA-HRP (made in assay buffer) was added to each well-containing sample and incubated for 20 minutes followed by three washes with ELISA wash buffer. 100 ul/well of OPD substrate (made in water) was then added to each well and incubated till the appropriate color change was detected. The reaction was then stopped with the addition of 50 ul of 2N sulfuric acid. Colorimetric intensity was then determined by reading the plate at a wavelength of 492 nm using the Envision instrument.

15

**RESULTS**

**1. Determination of the efficiency of the biotinylation reaction**

Both the mutant and wild type biotinylated human IL-17 bind similarly to the human IL-17 neutralizing monoclonal antibody, MAb 317. They bind to MAb 317 in a concentration-dependent fashion.



20

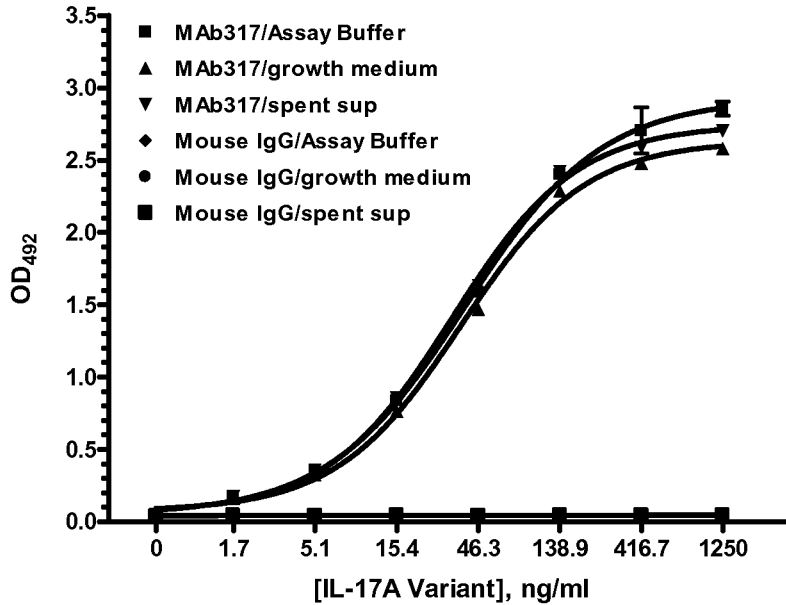
Binding of biotinylated human IL-17 to MAb 317, in an ELISA assay format. Various concentrations of biotinylated human IL-17 mutant or wild-type were added to a F(ab')<sub>2</sub> goat anti-mouse Fc $\gamma$  captured MAb 317. Binding of the antigen to MAb 317 was then determined via OPD substrate. Both biotinylated human IL-17 mutant and wild-type bind to MAb 317 in a concentration-dependent manner.

25

**2. Mutant IL-17 Primary Assay Development: Binding of Human IL-17 mutant to IL-17 neutralizing MAb (MAb 317) in Hybridoma spent medium**

In the development of a primary screening assay for the human IL-17 project, binding of the biotinylated human IL-17 mutant to MAb 317 was done in the presence of hybridoma growth or spent medium to ascertain whether

these media have any effect on the interaction. The use of either media as diluent for MAB 317 gave similar results as that of ELISA buffer. Biotinylated IL-17 mutant concentration-dependently bind to MAB 317 in a similar fashion in all three media. The detection limit ranges from 1.7 ng/ml to 417 ng/ml in all the three diluents.



5

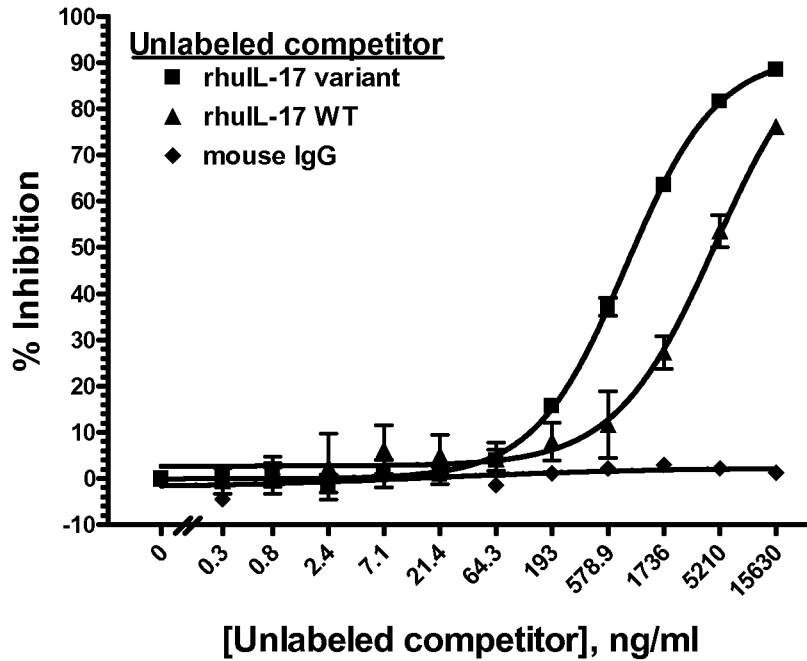
Effect of media on the binding of biotinylated human IL-17 mutant to MAB 317. Various concentrations of biotinylated human IL-17 mutant were added to MAB 317 or mouse IgG that was captured from MAB 317 or IgG solutions made in assay buffer, hybridoma growth medium or spent medium. . Binding of the biotinylated human IL-17 mutant to the antibody was then determined via OPD substrate. Biotinylated human IL-17 mutant exhibits similar binding to MAB 317 in all three diluents in a concentration-dependent manner.

10

**3. Specificity assay: Neutralization of the interaction between biotinylated IL-17 mutant and MAB 317.**

To develop a mutant IL-17 specificity assay, competition experiments were set up. These will involve competitions between the unlabeled human IL-17 wild type or mutant, other IL-17 family members and the biotinylated IL-17 mutant for binding to MAB 317. This assay could be used to determine the specificity of anti-mutant IL-17 MAb(s) as IL-17 family members that inhibit the interaction would need to be bound by the captured hybridoma antibody. Unlabeled wild type and mutant IL-17 were able to compete with the biotinylated IL-17 mutant for binding to the IL-17 neutralizing monoclonal antibody (MAB 317) in a concentration-dependent fashion.

15

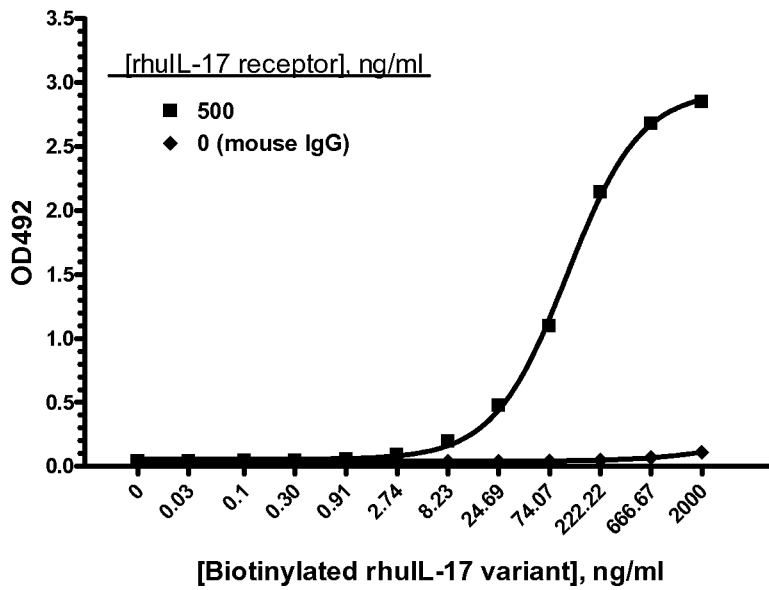


Effect of competitors on the binding of biotinylated human IL-17 mutant to MAB 317. Various concentrations of unlabeled wild-type or mutant IL-17 were used to compete with biotinylated IL-17 mutant for binding to MAb 317. Both unlabeled wild type and mutant IL-17 were able to inhibit the interaction between the biotinylated mutant IL-17 and MAB 317 in a concentration-dependent fashion

5 **4. Binding of biotinylated mutant IL-17 to Recombinant human IL-17 receptor (rhIL-17R)**

To determine binding of mutant IL-17 to rhIL-17R receptor, various concentrations of the biotinylated mutant IL-17 were incubated with the rhIL-17R receptor in an ELISA format. Biotinylated Mutant IL-17 binds to the rhIL-17R receptor in a concentration-dependent fashion with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 108 ng/ml as determined from a prism curve using a non-linear regression analysis. From this result, a concentration of 220 ng/ml of biotinylated mutant IL-17 and 500 ng/ml rhIL-17R were selected as the concentrations for these interacting components in mutant IL-17:rhIL-17R neutralization assay.

10



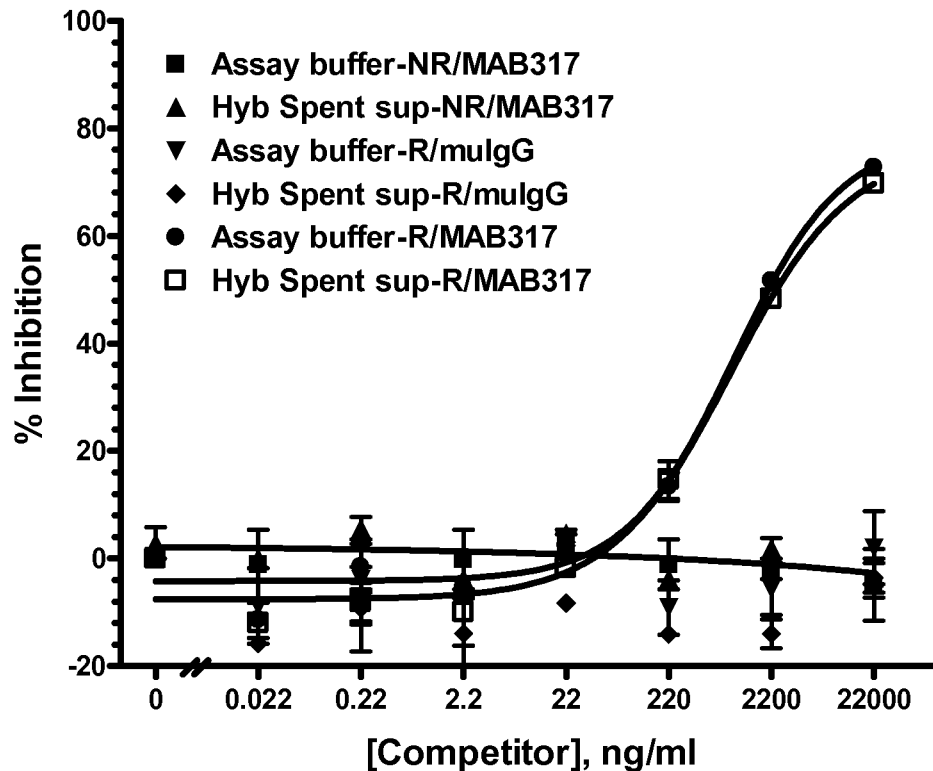
Binding of Biotinylated IL-17 mutant to rhIL-17R. Various concentrations of biotinylated IL-17 mutant were added to a F(ab')<sub>2</sub> goat anti-human Fcγ captured rhIL-17R. Binding of the biotinylated IL-17 mutant to rhIL-17R was then determined via OPD substrate. Biotinylated mutant IL-17 binds to rhIL-17R in a concentration-dependent manner.

5 **5. Binding of biotinylated mutant IL-17 to Recombinant human IL-17RFc (rhIL-17R): Effect of Competitor**

To identify anti-mutant IL-17 neutralizing monoclonal antibody, a competition experiment was initiated. This involves a competition between MAb 317 and recombinant human IL-17RFc (rhIL-17R) for binding to biotinylated mutant IL-17. The experiment was done in the presence or absence of hybridoma spent medium to determine the effect that the medium will have on the interaction. MAb 317 inhibited the binding of biotinylated IL-17 mutant to rhIL-17R in a concentration-dependent fashion. The effect of the inhibition was unaffected by the presence or absence of the hybridoma spent medium.

10

Neutralization of biotinylated IL-17 mutant:rhIL-17R interaction with MAb 317. Various concentrations of



unlabeled Mab 317 were used to compete with biotinylated IL-17 mutant for binding to rhIL-17R in the presence or absence of hybridoma spent medium. MAb 317 concentration-dependently inhibited the binding of the biotinylated IL-17 mutant to MAb 317. The effect of the inhibition was similar both in the presence or  
5 absence of the hybridoma spent medium.

#### CONCLUSION

Using the ELISA format, we have developed primary, secondary, and selectivity assays for screening anti-IL-17 neutralizing monoclonal antibodies.

#### Example 3: Cloning and Expression of Mut-IL-17 protein or antibody in Mammalian Cells

10

A typical mammalian expression vector contains at least one promoter element, which mediates the initiation of transcription of mRNA, the antibody coding sequence, and signals required for the termination of transcription and polyadenylation of the transcript. Additional elements include enhancers, Kozak sequences and intervening sequences flanked by donor and acceptor sites for RNA splicing. Highly efficient transcription  
15 can be achieved with the early and late promoters from SV40, the long terminal repeats (LTRS) from Retroviruses, e.g., RSV, HTLV1, HIV1 and the early promoter of the cytomegalovirus (CMV). However, cellular elements can also be used (e.g., the human actin promoter). Suitable expression vectors for use in practicing the present invention include, for example, vectors such as pIRES1neo, pRetro-Off, pRetro-On, PLXSN, or pLNCX (Clontech Labs, Palo Alto, CA), pcDNA3.1 (+/-), pcDNA/Zeo (+/-) or pcDNA3.1/Hygro  
20 (+/-) (Invitrogen), PSVL and PMSG (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden), pRSVcat (ATCC 37152), pSV2dhfr (ATCC 37146) and pBC12MI (ATCC 67109). Mammalian host cells that could be used include human Hela

293, H9 and Jurkat cells, mouse NIH3T3 and C127 cells, Cos 1, Cos 7 and CV 1, quail QC1-3 cells, mouse L cells and Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells.

Alternatively, the gene can be expressed in stable cell lines that contain the gene integrated into a chromosome. The co-transfection with a selectable marker such as dhfr, gpt, neomycin, or hygromycin allows  
5 the identification and isolation of the transfected cells.

The transfected gene can also be amplified to express large amounts of the encoded protein or antibody, e.g., as a desired portion of at least one of SEQ ID NOS:1 OR 2. The DHFR (dihydrofolate reductase) marker is useful to develop cell lines that carry several hundred or even several thousand copies of the gene of interest. Another useful selection marker is the enzyme glutamine synthase (GS) (Murphy, et al., *Biochem. J.*  
10 227:277-279 (1991); Bebbington, et al., *Bio/Technology* 10:169-175 (1992)). Using these markers, the mammalian cells are grown in selective medium and the cells with the highest resistance are selected. These cell lines contain the amplified gene(s) integrated into a chromosome. Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) and NSO cells are used for the production of antibodies or proteins of the present invention.

The expression vectors pC1 and pC4 contain the strong promoter (LTR) of the Rous Sarcoma Virus  
15 (Cullen, et al., *Molec. Cell. Biol.* 5:438-447 (1985)) plus a fragment of the CMV-enhancer (Boshart, et al., *Cell* 41:521-530 (1985)). Multiple cloning sites, e.g., with the restriction enzyme cleavage sites BamHI, XbaI and Asp718, facilitate the cloning of the gene of interest. The vectors contain in addition the 3' intron, the polyadenylation and termination signal of the rat preproinsulin gene.

#### **Cloning and Expression in CHO Cells**

The vector pC4 is used for the expression of Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein, e.g., using a coding  
20 sequence for at least one of SEQ ID NOS:1 OR 2. Plasmid pC4 is a derivative of the plasmid pSV2-dhfr (ATCC Accession No. 37146). The plasmid contains the mouse DHFR gene under control of the SV40 early promoter. Chinese hamster ovary- or other cells lacking dihydrofolate activity that are transfected with these plasmids can be selected by growing the cells in a selective medium (e.g., alpha minus MEM, Life  
25 Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) supplemented with the chemotherapeutic agent methotrexate. The amplification of the DHFR genes in cells resistant to methotrexate (MTX) has been well documented (see, e.g., F. W. Alt, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 253:1357-1370 (1978); J. L. Hamlin and C. Ma, *Biochem. et Biophys. Acta* 1097:107-143 (1990); and M. J. Page and M. A. Sydenham, *Biotechnology* 9:64-68 (1991)). Cells grown in increasing concentrations of MTX develop resistance to the drug by overproducing the target enzyme, DHFR, as  
30 a result of amplification of the DHFR gene. If a second gene is linked to the DHFR gene, it is usually co-amplified and over-expressed. It is known in the art that this approach can be used to develop cell lines carrying more than 1,000 copies of the amplified gene(s). Subsequently, when the methotrexate is withdrawn, cell lines are obtained that contain the amplified gene integrated into one or more chromosome(s) of the host cell.

Plasmid pC4 contains coding DNA for expressing the gene of interest (e.g., encoding at least one of  
35 SEQ ID NOS:1 OR 2) under control of the strong promoter of the long terminal repeat (LTR) of the Rous Sarcoma Virus (Cullen, et al., *Molec. Cell. Biol.* 5:438-447 (1985)) plus a fragment isolated from the enhancer of the immediate early gene of human cytomegalovirus (CMV) (Boshart, et al., *Cell* 41:521-530 (1985)). Downstream of the promoter are BamHI, XbaI, and Asp718 restriction enzyme cleavage sites that allow integration of the genes. Behind these cloning sites the plasmid contains the 3' intron and polyadenylation site  
40 of the rat preproinsulin gene. Other high efficiency promoters can also be used for the expression, e.g., the human b-actin promoter, the SV40 early or late promoters or the long terminal repeats from other retroviruses,

e.g., HIV and HTLV1. Clontech's Tet-Off and Tet-On gene expression systems and similar systems can be used to express the Mut-IL-17 in a regulated way in mammalian cells (M. Gossen, and H. Bujard, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89: 5547-5551 (1992)). For the polyadenylation of the mRNA other signals, e.g., from the human growth hormone or globin genes can be used as well. Stable cell lines carrying a gene of interest integrated into the chromosomes can also be selected upon co-transfection with a selectable marker such as gpt, G418 or hygromycin. It can be advantageous to use more than one selectable marker in the beginning, e.g., G418 plus methotrexate.

The plasmid pC4 is digested with restriction enzymes and then dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphatase by procedures known in the art. The vector is then isolated from a 1% agarose gel.

The DNA sequence encoding the desired Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein is used, e.g., DNA or RNA coding for at least one of SEQ ID NOS:1 OR 2, corresponding to at least one portion of at least one Mut-IL-17 antibody or protein of the present invention, according to known method steps.

The isolated encoding DNA and the dephosphorylated vector are then ligated with T4 DNA ligase. E. coli HB101 or XL-1 Blue cells are then transformed and bacteria are identified that contain the fragment inserted into plasmid pC4 using, for instance, restriction enzyme analysis.

Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells lacking an active DHFR gene are used for transfection. 5 µg of the expression plasmid pC4 is cotransfected with 0.5 µg of the plasmid pSV2-neo using lipofectin. The plasmid pSV2neo contains a dominant selectable marker, the neo gene from Tn5 encoding an enzyme that confers resistance to a group of antibiotics including G418. The cells are seeded in alpha minus MEM supplemented with 1 µg/ml G418. After 2 days, the cells are trypsinized and seeded in hybridoma cloning plates (Greiner, Germany) in alpha minus MEM supplemented with 10, 25, or 50 ng/ml of methotrexate plus 1 µg/ml G418. After about 10-14 days single clones are trypsinized and then seeded in 6-well petri dishes or 10 ml flasks using different concentrations of methotrexate (50 nM, 100 nM, 200 nM, 400 nM, 800 nM). Clones growing at the highest concentrations of methotrexate are then transferred to new 6-well plates containing even higher concentrations of methotrexate (1 mM, 2 mM, 5 mM, 10 mM, 20 mM). The same procedure is repeated until clones are obtained that grow at a concentration of 100 - 200 mM. Expression of the desired gene product is analyzed, for instance, by SDS-PAGE and Western blot or by reverse phase HPLC analysis.

It will be clear that the invention can be practiced otherwise than as particularly described in the foregoing description and examples.

Numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings and, therefore, are within the scope of the appended claims.

## SEQUENCE LISTING

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5

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 Thr Pro Ile Val His His Val Glu  
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35

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

- 1 . At least one IL-17 mutein (MUT-IL-17) nucleic acid, comprising or complementary to at least one polynucleotide encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.
- 5 2 . At least one MUT-IL-17 nucleic acid, comprising or complementary to at least one polynucleotide encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.
- 3 . At least one MUT-IL-17 nucleic acid, comprising at least one polynucleotide encoding at least one MUT-IL-17 polypeptide, comprising at least one polypeptide having at least 90-99% identity to an amino acid sequence comprising all of the contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID  
10 NO:S1 or 2.
- 4 . At least one MUT-IL-17 polypeptide, comprising all of the contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NOS:1 or 2.
- 5 . At least one MUT-IL-17 polypeptide, comprising at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NOS:1 or 2.
- 15 6 . A MUT-IL-17 antibody, comprising a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody, fusion protein, or fragment thereof, that specifically binds at least one MUT-IL-17 polypeptide according to any of claims 4-5.
- 7 . A MUT-IL-17 nucleic acid encoding at least one MUT-IL-17 polypeptide or MUT-IL-17 antibody according to any of claims 3-5.
- 20 8 . A MUT-IL-17 vector comprising at least one isolated nucleic acid according to any of claims 1-2.
- 9 . A MUT-IL-17 host cell comprising an isolated nucleic acid according to claim 8.
- 10 . A MUT-IL-17 host cell according to claim 9, wherein said host cell is at  
25 least one selected from COS-1, COS-7, HEK293, BHK21, CHO, BSC-1, Hep G2, 653, SP2/0, 293, NSO, DG44 CHO, CHO K1, HeLa, myeloma, or lymphoma cells, or any derivative, immortalized or transformed cell thereof.
- 11 . A method for producing at least one MUT-IL-17 polypeptide or MUT-IL-17 antibody, comprising translating a nucleic acid according to claims 1-2 under conditions in vitro, in vivo or in  
30 situ, such that the MUT-IL-17 polypeptide is expressed in detectable or recoverable amounts.
- 12 . A composition comprising at least one MUT-IL-17 nucleic acid, MUT-IL-17 polypeptide, or MUT-IL-17 antibody according to any of claims 3-5.
- 13 . A composition according to claim 12, wherein said composition further comprises at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
- 35 14 . A composition according to claim 12, further comprising at least one composition comprising an therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound, composition or polypeptide selected from at least one of a detectable label or reporter, a TNF antagonist, an anti-infective drug, a cardiovascular (CV) system drug, a central nervous system (CNS) drug, an autonomic nervous system (ANS) drug, a respiratory tract drug, a gastrointestinal (GI) tract drug, a hormonal drug, a drug for fluid or electrolyte

balance, a hematologic drug, an antineoplastic, an immunomodulation drug, an ophthalmic, otic or nasal drug, a topical drug, a nutritional drug, a cytokine, or a cytokine antagonist.

15 .                   A composition according to claim 12, in a form of at least one selected from a liquid, gas, or dry, solution, mixture, suspension, emulsion or colloid, a lyophilized preparation, a powder.

5                   16 .                   A method for diagnosing or treating a MUT-IL-17 related condition in a cell, tissue, organ or animal, comprising

(a) contacting or administering a composition comprising an effective amount of at least one MUT-IL-17 nucleic acid, polypeptide or antibody according to any of claims 1-5, with, or to, said cell, tissue, organ or animal.

10                   17 .                   A method according to claim 16, wherein said effective amount is 0.001-50 mg of MUT-IL-17 antibody; 0.000001-500 mg of said MUT-IL-17; or 0.0001-100 $\mu$ g of said MUT-IL-17 nucleic acid per kilogram of said cells, tissue, organ or animal.

15                   18 .                   A method according to claim 16, wherein said contacting or said administering is by at least one mode selected from parenteral, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intrarticular, intrabronchial, intraabdominal, intracapsular, intracartilaginous, intracavitary, intracelial, intracelebellar, intracerebroventricular, intracolic, intracervical, intragastric, intrahepatic, intramyocardial, intraosteal, intrapelvic, intrapericardiac, intraperitoneal, intrapleural, intraprostatic, intrapulmonary, intrarectal, intrarenal, intraretinal, intraspinal, intrasynovial, intrathoracic, intrauterine, intravesical, inralesional, bolus, vaginal, rectal, buccal, sublingual, intranasal, or transdermal.

20                   19 .                   A method according to claim 16, further comprising administering, prior, concurrently or after said (a) contacting or administering, at least one composition comprising an effective amount of at least one compound or polypeptide selected from at least one of a detectable label or reporter, a TNF antagonist, an anti-infective drug, a cardiovascular (CV) system drug, a central nervous system (CNS) drug, an autonomic nervous system (ANS) drug, a respiratory tract drug, a gastrointestinal (GI) tract drug, a hormonal drug, a drug for fluid or electrolyte balance, a hematologic drug, an antineoplastic, an immunomodulation drug, an ophthalmic, otic or nasal drug, a topical drug, a nutritional drug, a cytokine, or a cytokine antagonist.

25                   20 .                   A device, comprising at least one isolated MUT-IL-17 polypeptide, antibody or nucleic acid according to any of claims 1-5 wherein said device is suitable for contacting or administering said at least one of said MUT-IL-17 polypeptide, antibody or nucleic acid, by at least one mode selected from parenteral, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intrarticular, intrabronchial, intraabdominal, intracapsular, intracartilaginous, intracavitary, intracelial, intracelebellar, intracerebroventricular, intracolic, intracervical, intragastric, intrahepatic, intramyocardial, intraosteal, intrapelvic, intrapericardiac, intraperitoneal, intrapleural, intraprostatic, intrapulmonary, intrarectal, intrarenal, intraretinal, intraspinal, intrasynovial, intrathoracic, intrauterine, intravesical, inralesional, bolus, vaginal, rectal, buccal, sublingual, intranasal, or transdermal.

30                   21 .                   An article of manufacture for human pharmaceutical or diagnostic use, comprising packaging material and a container comprising at least one isolated MUT-IL-17 polypeptide, antibody or nucleic acid according to any of claims 1-5.

35                   22 .                   The article of manufacture of claim 21, wherein said container is a component of a parenteral, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intrarticular, intrabronchial, intraabdominal, intracapsular, intracartilaginous, intracavitary, intracelial, intracelebellar,

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intracerebroventricular, intracolic, intracervical, intragastric, intrahepatic, intramyocardial, intraosteal, intrapelvic, intrapericardiac, intraperitoneal, intrapleural, intraprostatic, intrapulmonary, intrarectal, intrarenal, intraretinal, intraspinal, intrasynovial, intrathoracic, intrauterine, intravesical, intralesional, bolus, vaginal, rectal, buccal, sublingual, intranasal, or transdermal delivery device or system.

5                    23 .                    A method for producing at least one isolated MUT-IL-17 polypeptide, antibody or nucleic acid according to any of claims 1-5, comprising providing at least one host cell, transgenic animal, transgenic plant, plant cell capable of expressing in detectable or recoverable amounts said polypeptide, antibody or nucleic acid.

10                    24 .                    At least one MUT-IL-17 polypeptide, antibody or nucleic acid, produced by a method according to claim 23.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

DECLARATION OF NON-ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 17(2)(a), Rule 13ter.1(c) and (d) and 39)

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                         |                                                                                          |
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| Applicant's or agent's file reference<br>CEN5185PCT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>IMPORTANT DECLARATION</b>                                            | Date of mailing (day/month/year)<br><b>24 NOV 2008</b>                                   |
| International application No.<br>PCT/US08/68334                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | International filing date (day/month/year)<br>26 June 2008 (26.06.2008) | (Earliest) Priority date (day/month/year)<br>26 June 2007 (26.06.2007)                   |
| International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC<br>IPC: <b>C40B 10/00</b> (2006.01)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                         |                                                                                          |
| USPC: 506/1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                         |                                                                                          |
| Applicant<br>CENTOCOR, INC.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                         |                                                                                          |
| <p>This International Searching Authority hereby declares, according to Article 17(2)(a), that <b>no international search report will be established</b> on the international application for the reasons indicated below.</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> The subject matter of the international application relates to:</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> scientific theories.</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> mathematical theories</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> plant varieties.</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> animal varieties.</p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals, other than microbiological processes and the products of such processes.</p> <p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> schemes, rules or methods of doing business.</p> <p>g. <input type="checkbox"/> schemes, rules or methods of performing purely mental acts.</p> <p>h. <input type="checkbox"/> schemes, rules or methods of playing games.</p> <p>i. <input type="checkbox"/> methods for treatment of the human body by surgery or therapy.</p> <p>j. <input type="checkbox"/> methods for treatment of the animal body by surgery or therapy.</p> <p>k. <input type="checkbox"/> diagnostic methods practised on the human or animal body.</p> <p>l. <input type="checkbox"/> mere presentations of information.</p> <p>m. <input type="checkbox"/> computer programs for which this International Searching Authority is not equipped to search prior art.</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> The failure of the following parts of the international application to comply with prescribed requirements prevents a meaningful search from being carried out:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the description                      <input type="checkbox"/> the claims                      <input type="checkbox"/> the drawings</p> <p>3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A meaningful search could not be carried out without the sequence listing; the applicant did not, within the prescribed time limit:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> furnish a sequence listing on paper complying with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions, and such listing was not available to the International Searching Authority in a form and manner acceptable to it.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> furnish a sequence listing in electronic form complying with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions, and such listing was not available to the International Searching Authority in a form and manner acceptable to it.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> pay the required late furnishing fee for the furnishing of a sequence listing in response to an invitation under Rule 13ter.1(a) or (b).</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> A meaningful search could not be carried out without the tables related to the sequence listings; the applicant did not, within the prescribed time limit, furnish such tables in electronic form complying with the technical requirements provided for in Annex C-bis of the Administrative Instructions, and such tables were not available to the International Searching Authority in a form and manner acceptable to it.</p> <p>5. Further comments:</p> |                                                                         |                                                                                          |
| Name and mailing address of the ISA/US<br>Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US<br>Commissioner for Patents<br>P.O. Box 1450<br>Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450<br>Facsimile No. (571) 273-3201                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                         | Authorized officer<br><br>Blaine R. Copenheaver, Jr.<br><br>Telephone No. (571) 272-7774 |