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- (54) **SECRETED AND TRANSMEMBRANE POLYPEPTIDES AND NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING THE SAME**
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6,579,520, which is a continuation of application No. 09/747,259, filed on Dec. 20, 2000, now Pat. No. 6,569,645, which is a continuation of application No. 09/709,238, filed on Nov. 8, 2000, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 09/664,610, filed on Sep. 18, 2000, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 09/665,350, filed on Sep. 18, 2000, which is a continuation of application No. 09/644,848, filed on Aug. 22, 2000, which is a continuation of application No. 09/423,844, filed on Nov. 12, 1999, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 09/403,297, filed on Oct. 18, 1999, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 09/397,342, filed on Sep. 15, 1999, which is a continuation of application No. 09/380,142, filed on Aug. 25, 1999, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 09/380,138, filed on Aug. 25, 1999, now abandoned, which is a con-

(List continued on next page.)

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- (52) **U.S. Cl.** **435/69.1**; 435/183; 435/320.1; 435/325; 536/23.2

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention is directed to novel polypeptides and to nucleic acid molecules encoding those polypeptides. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention.

GGGGCTTCGGCGCCAGCGGCCAGCGCTAGTCGGTCTGGTAAGSATTACAAAAGGTGCAGGTATG
AGCAGGCTCTGAAGACTAACATTTTGTGAAGTTGTAACACAGAAACCTGTTAGAAATGTGGTGGT
TTCAGCAAGGCCTCAGTTTCCTTCCTTCAGCCCTTGTAATTGGACATCTGCTGCTTTCAZATTT
TCATACATTACTGCAGTAACACTCCACCATATAGACCCGGCTTACCTTATATCAGTGACACTGG
TCAGTAGCTCCAGAAAAATGCTTATTTGGGGCAATGCTAAATATTGCGGCAGTTTTATGCATTG
CTACCATTTATGTTTCGTTATAAGCAAGTTCATGCTCTGAGTCCTGAAGAGAACGTTATCATCAAA
TTAAACAAGGCTGGCCTTGTAAGTCTGGAATACAGTGTGTTAGGACTTTCTATTGTGGCAAACTT
CCAGAAACAAACCCCTTTTGTCTGCACATGTAAGTGGAGCTGTGCTTACCTTTGGTATGGGCTCAT
TATATATGTTTGTTCAGACCAATCCTTTCTTACCAATGCAAGCCAAATCCATGGCAACAAAGTC
TTCCTGGATCAGACCTGTTGTTGTTATCTGGTGTGGAGTAAGTGCACCTAGCATGCTGACCTGCTC
ATCAGTTTTGCACAGTGGCAATTTGGGACTGATTTAGAACAGAACTCCATTTGGAACCCCGAGG
ACAAAGGTTATGTGCTTCACATGATCACTACTGCAGCAGAATGGTCTATGTCTATTTCCTTCTTT
GGTTTTTTCCTGACTTACATCTGTTGATTTTCAGAAAAATTTCTTACGGGTGGAAGCCAATTTACA
TGGATTACCCCTCTATGACACTGCACCTTGCCCTATTACAAATGAACGAACACGGCTACTTTTCCA
GAGATATTGATGAAGGATAAAATATTTCTGTAATGATTATGATTCTCAGGGATTGGGGAAAGG
TTCACAGAGTGTCTTATCTCTCTGAAATTTTCAACCACTTAATCAAGGCTGACAGTAACACT
GATGAATGCTGATAATCAGGAACATGAAGAAGCCATTTGATAGATTATTTCTAAGGATATCAT
CAAGAAGACTATTAAAAACACCTATGCGCTATACTTTTTTATCTCAGAAAAATAAGTCAAAAGACT
ATG

Related U.S. Application Data

tinuation of application No. 09/380,137, which is a continuation of application No. 09/311,832, filed on May 14, 1999, which is a continuation of application No. 09/380,139, filed on Aug. 25, 1999, now abandoned.

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Dec. 20, 2000 (WO)..... PCT/US00/34956
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Dec. 30, 1998 (KR)..... 1998-62142
Jun. 1, 2001 (WO)..... PCT/US01/17800
May 22, 2000 (WO)..... PCT/US00/14042

FIGURE 1

GGGGCTTCGGCGCCAGCGGCCAGCGCTAGTCGGTCTGGTAAGGATTTACAAAAGGTGCAGGTATG
AGCAGGTCTGAAGACTAACATTTTGTGAAGTTGTAAAAACAGAAAACCTGTTAGAAATGTGGTGGT
TTCAGCAAGGCCTCAGTTTCCTTCCTTCAGCCCTTGTAATTTGGACATCTGCTGCTTTCATATTT
TCATACATTACTGCAGTAACACTCCACCATATAGACCCGGCTTTACCTTATATCAGTGACACTGG
TACAGTAGCTCCAGAAAAATGCTTATTTGGGGCAATGCTAAATATTGCGGCAGTTTTATGCATTG
CTACCATTTATGTTTCGTTATAAGCAAGTTCATGCTCTGAGTCCTGAAGAGAACGTTATCATCAAA
TTAAACAAGGCTGGCCTTGTAAGTGAATACTGAGTTGTTTAGGACTTTCTATTGTGGCAAACCTT
CCAGAAAACAACCCTTTTTGCTGCACATGTAAGTGGAGCTGTGCTTACCTTTGGTATGGGCTCAT
TATATATGTTTGTTCAGACCATCCTTTCCTACCAAATGCAGCCCAAATCCATGGCAAACAAGTC
TTCTGGATCAGACTGTTGTTGGTTATCTGGTGTGGAGTAAGTGCACTTAGCATGCTGACTTGCTC
ATCAGTTTTCACAGTGGCAATTTTGGGACTGATTTAGAACAGAACTCCATTGGAACCCCGAGG
ACAAAGGTTATGTGCTTCACATGATCACTACTGCAGCAGAATGGTCTATGTCAATTTTCCTTCTTT
GGTTTTTTCCTGACTTACATTCGTGATTTTCAGAAAATTTCTTTACGGGTGGAAGCCAATTTACA
TGGATTAACCCTCTATGACACTGCACCTTGCCCTATTAACAATGAACGAACACGGCTACTTTCCA
GAGATATTTGATGAAAGGATAAAATATTTCTGTAATGATTATGATTCTCAGGGATTGGGGAAAGG
TTCACAGAAGTTGCTTATTCTTCTCTGAAATTTTCAACCACTTAATCAAGGCTGACAGTAACACT
GATGAATGCTGATAATCAGGAAACATGAAAGAAGCCATTTGATAGATTATTCTAAAGGATATCAT
CAAGAAGACTATTAAAAACACCTATGCCTATACTTTTTTATCTCAGAAAATAAAGTCAAAAGACT
ATG

FIGURE 2

<subunit 1 of 1, 266 aa, 1 stop

<MW: 29766, pI: 8.39, NX(S/T): 0

MWWFQOGLSFLPSALVIWTSAAFIIFS YITAVTLHHIDPALPYISDTGTVAPEKCLFGAMLNIAAV
LCIATIIYVRYKQVHALSPEENVIIKLNKAGLVLGILSCLGLSIVANFQKTTLFAAHVSGAVLTFG
MGSLYMFVQTILSYQMOPKIHGKQVFWIRLLLVIWCGVSALSMLTCSSVLHSGNFGTDLEQKLHW
NPEDKGYVLHMITTAAEWSMSFSFFGFFLT YIRDFQKISLRVEANLHGLTLYDTAPCPINNERTR
LLSRDI

Important features:

Type II transmembrane domain:

amino acids 13-33

Other Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 54-73, 94-113, 160-180, 122-141

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 57-63, 95-101, 99-105, 124-130, 183-189

FIGURE 3

CGGACGCGTGGGCGGACGCGTGGGGGAGAGCCGAGTCCCGGCTGCAGCACCTGGGAGAAGGCAGACC
GTGTGAGGGGGCCTGTGGCCCCAGCGTGCTGTGGCCTCGGGGAGTGGGAAGTGGAGGCAGGAGCCTTC
CTTACACTTCGCCATGAGTTTCCTCATCGACTCCAGCATCATGATTACCTCCCAGATACTATTTTTTG
GATTTGGGTGGCTTTTCTTCATGCGCCAATTGTTTAAAGACTATGAGATACGTCAGTATGTTGTACAG
GTGATCTTCTCCGTGACGTTTGCATTTTCTTGACCATGTTTGAGCTCATCATCTTTGAAATCTTAGG
AGTATTGAATAGCAGCTCCCGTTATTTTCACTGGAAAATGAACCTGTGTGTAATTCTGCTGATCCTGG
TTTTCATGGTGCCTTTTTACATTGGCTATTTTATTGTGAGCAATATCCGACTACTGCATAAACACGA
CTGCTTTTTTCTGTCTCTTATGGCTGACCTTTATGTATTTCTTCTGGAACTAGGAGATCCCTTTCC
CATTCTCAGCCCAAACATGGGATCTTATCCATAGAACAGCTCATCAGCCGGGTGGTGTGATTGGAG
TGA CTCTCATGGCTCTTCTTTCTGGATTGGTGTGTCAACTGCCCATACACTTACATGTCTTACTTC
CTCAGGAATGTGACTGACACGGATATTCTAGCCCTGGAACGGCGACTGCTGCAAACCATGGATATGAT
CATAAGCAAAAAGAAAAGGATGGCAATGGCACGGAGAACAATGTTCCAGAAGGGGGAAGTGCATAACA
AACCATCAGGTTTTCTGGGAATGATAAAAAGTGTACCACCTCAGCATCAGGAAGTGAAAATCTTACT
CTTATTCAACAGGAAGTGGATGCTTTGGAAGAATTAAGCAGGCAGCTTTTTCTGGAAACAGCTGATCT
ATATGCTACCAAGGAGAGAATAGAATACTCCAAAACCTTCAAGGGGAAATATTTTAATTTCTTGTT
ACTTTTTCTCTATTTACTGTGTTTGAAAATTTTCATGGCTACCATCAATATTGTTTTTGATCGAGTT
GGGAAACGGATCCTGTCACAAGAGGCATTGAGATCACTGTGAATTATCTGGGAATCCAATTTGATGT
GAAGTTTTGGTCCCAACACATTTCTTCATTCTTGTGGAATAATCATCGTCACATCCATCAGAGGAT
TGCTGATCACTCTTACCAAGTTCTTTTATGCCATCTCTAGCAGTAAGTCCCTCCAATGTCATTGTCTTG
CTATTAGCACAGATAATGGGCATGTACTTTGTCTCCTCTGTGCTGCTGATCCGAATGAGTATGCCTTT
AGAATACCGCACCATAATCACTGAAGTCTTGGAGAACTGCAGTTCAACTTCTATCACCGTTGGTTTG
ATGTGATCTTCTGGTCAGCGCTCTCTTAGCATACTCTTCTCTATTTGGCTCACAAACAGGCACCA
GAGAAGCAAATGGCACCTTGAACTTAAGCCTACTACAGACTGTTAGAGGCCAGTGGTTTCAAAATTTA
GATATAAGAGGGGGGAAAATGGAACAGGGCCTGACATTTTATAAAACAAACAAAATGCTATGGTAGC
ATTTTTACCTTCATAGCATACTCCTTCCCCGTGAGGTGATACTATGACCATGAGTAGCATCAGCCAG
AACATGAGAGGGGAGAACTAACTCAAGACAATACTCAGCAGAGAGCATCCCGTGTGGATATGAGGCTGG
TG TAGAGGCGGAGAGGAGCCAAGAACTAAAGGTGAAAAATACACTGGA ACTCTGGGGCAAGACATGT
CTATGGTAGCTGAGCCAAACACGTAGGATTTCCGTTTTAAGGTTTACATGGAAAAGGTTATAGCTTTG
CCTTGAGATTGACTCATTTAAATCAGAGACTGTAACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGGCGGCCGCG
ACTCTAGAGTCGACCTGCAGAAGCTTGGCCGCCATGGCCCAACTTGTTTATTGCAGCTTATAATG

FIGURE 4

MSFLIDSSIMITSQILFFGFGWLFEMRQLFKDYEIRQYVVQVIFSVTFAFSCTMFELIIFEILGV
LNSSSRYPFHWMNLCVILLILVFMVPFYIGYFIVSNIRLLHKQRLLFSCLLWLTFFMYFFWKLGD
FPILSPKHGILSIEQLISRVGVIGVTLMALLSGFGAVNCPYTYMSYFLRNVTDTDILALERLLQ
TMDMIISKKKRMAMARRTMFQKGEVHNKPSGFWGMIKSVTTSASGSENLTLIQQEVDAAEELS
RFLETADLYATKERIEYSKTEFKGKYFNFLGYFFSIYCVWKIFMATINIVFDRVGKTD
PVTGRGIEI
TVNYLGIQFDVKFWSQHISFILVGIIIVTSIRGLLITLTKFFYAISSSKSSNVIVLLLAQIM
GMVFSSVLLIRMSMPLEYRTIITEVLGELQFNFYHRWFDVIFLVSALSSILFLYLAHKQ
APEKQMAP

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-23

Potential transmembrane domains:

amino acids 37-55, 81-102, 150-168, 288-311, 338-356, 375-398,
425-444

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 67-70, 180-183 and 243-246

Eukaryotic cobalamin-binding proteins

amino acids 151-160

FIGURE 5

AGCAGGGAAATCCGGATGTCTCGGTTATGAAGTGGAGCAGTGAGTGTGAGCCTCAACATAGTTCC
AGAACTCTCCATCCGGACTAGTTATTGAGCATCTGCCTCTCATATCACCAGTGGCCATCTGAGGT
GTTTCCCTGGCTCTGAAGGGGTAGGCACGATCGCCAGGTGCTTCAGCCTGGTGTGCTTCTCACT
TCCATCTGGACCACGAGGCTCCTGGTCCAAGGCTCTTTGCGTGCAGAAGAGCTTTCCATCCAGGT
GTCATGCAGAATTATGGGGATCACCCCTTGTGAGCAAAAAGGCGAACCAGCAGCTGAATTTACAG
AAGCTAAGGAGGCCTGTAGGCTGCTGGGACTAAGTTTGGCCGGCAAGGACCAAGTTGAAACAGCC
TTGAAAGCTAGCTTTGAAACTTGCAGCTATGGCTGGGTGGAGATGGATTTCGTGGTCATCTCTAG
GATTAGCCCAAACCCCAAGTGTGGGAAAAATGGGGTGGGTGTCTGATTTGGAAGGTTCCAGTGA
GCCGACAGTTTGCAGCCTATTGTTACAACCTCATCTGATACTTGGACTAACTCGTGCAATTCAGAA
ATTATCACCACCAAAGATCCCATATTCAACTCAAACTGCAACACAAACAAGAAATTTATTGT
CAGTGACAGTACCTACTCGGTGGCATCCCCCTTACTCTACAATACCTGCCCCCTACTACTCCTC
CTGCTCCAGCTTCCACTTCTATTCCACGGAGAAAAAATGATTTGTGTACAGAAGTTTTTATG
GAACTAGCACCATGTCTACAGAACTGAACATTTGTTGAAAATAAAGCAGCATTCAAGAATGA
AGCTGCTGGGTTTGGAGGTGTCCCCACGGCTCTGCTAGTGCTTGCTCTCCTCTTCTTTGGTGCTG
CAGCTGGTCTTGGATTTTGCTATGTCAAAAGGTATGTGAAGGCCTTCCCTTTTACAAACAAGAAT
CAGCAGAAGGAAATGATCGAAACCAAAGTAGTAAAGGAGGAGAAGGCCAATGATAGCAACCCTAA
TGAGGAATCAAAGAAAACCTGATAAAAACCCAGAAGAGTCCAAGAGTCCAAGCAAACTACCGTGC
GATGCCCTGGAAGCTGAAGTTTAGATGAGACAGAAATGAGGAGACACACCTGAGGCTGGTTTCTTT
CATGCTCCTTACCCTGCCCCAGCTGGGGAAATCAAAAGGGCCAAAGAACCAAGAAAGTCCA
CCCTTGGTTCCCTAACTGGAATCAGCTCAGGACTGCCATTGGACTATGGAGTGACCCAAAGAGAAT
GCCCTTCTCCTTATTGTAACCCTGTCTGGATCCTATCCTCCTACCTCCAAAGCTTCCCACGGCCT
TTCTAGCCTGGCTATGTCTTAATAATATCCCACTGGGAGAAAGGAGTTTTTGCAAAGTGCAAGGAC
CTAAAAACATCTCATCAGTATCCAGTGGTAAAAAGGCCTCCTGGCTGTCTGAGGCTAGGTGGGTTG
AAAGCCAAGGAGTCACTGAGACCAAGGCTTTCTCTACTGATTCCGCAGCTCAGACCCCTTCTTCA
GCTCTGAAAGAGAAACACGTATCCACCTGACATGTCTTCTGAGCCCGGTAAGAGCAAAAGAAT
GGCAGAAAAGTTTAGCCCCCTGAAAGCCATGGAGATTCTCATAACTTGAGACCTAATCTCTGTAAA
GCTAAAAATAAGAAATAGAACAAGGCTGAGGATACGACAGTACACTGTCAGCAGGGACTGTAAAC
ACAGACAGGGTCAAAGTGTTTTCTCTGAACACATTGAGTTGGAATCACTGTTTGAACACACACA
CTTACTTTTTCTGGTCTCTACCCTGCTGATATTTTCTCTAGGAAATATACTTTTACAAGTAACA
AAAAATAAACTCTTATAAAATTTCTATTTTTATCTGAGTTACAGAAATGATTACTAAGGAAGATT
ACTCAGTAATTTGTTTAAAAAGTAATAAAATTCAAACAAACATTTGCTGAATAGCTACTATATGTC
AAGTGCTGTGCAAGGTATTACACTCTGTAATTGAATATTATTCCCTCAAAAAATTGCACATAGTAG
AACGCTATCTGGGAAGCTATTTTTTTTCAGTTTTGATATTTCTAGCTTATCTACTTCCAACTAAT
TTTTATTTTTGCTGAGACTAATCTTATTCATTTTTCTCTAATATGGCAACCATTTATAACCTTAATT
TATTATTAACATACCTAAGAAGTACATTGTTACCTCTATATACCAAAGCACATTTTAAAAGTGCC
ATTAACAAATGTATCACTAGCCCTCCTTTTTTCCAACAAGAAGGGACTGAGAGATGCAGAAATATT
TGTGACAAAAAATTAAAGCATTTAGAAACTT

FIGURE 6

MARCFSLVLLLSIWTTTRLVQGSRLAEELSIQVSCRIMGITLVSKKANQQLNFTEAKEACRLLG
LSLAGKDQVETALKASFETCSYGWVGDFVVISRISPNPKCGKNGVGVLIWKVPVSRQFAAYCYN
SSDTWTNSCIPEIITTKDPIFNTQTATQTTEFIVSDSTYSVASPYSTIPAPTTTPPAPASTSIPR
RKKLICVTEVFMETSTMSTETEPFVENKAAFKNAAAGFGGVPTALLVLALLFFGAAAGLGFCYVK
RYVKAFPFTNKNQOKEMIETKVVKEEKANDSNPNEESKKTDKNPESKSPSKTTVRCLEAEV

Signal sequence:

amino acids 1-16

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 235-254

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 53-57, 130-134, 289-293

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 145-149, 214-218

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 79-88

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 23-29, 65-71, 234-240, 235-239, 249-255, 253-259

FIGURE 7

CGCCGCGCTCCCGCACCCGCGGCCCGCCACCGCGCCGCTCCCGCATCTGCACCCGCAGCCCCGGC
GGCCTCCCGGCGGGAGCGAGCAGATCCAGTCCGGCCCCGCAGCGCAACTCGGTCCAGTCCGGGGCGG
CGGCTGCGGGCGCAGAGCGGAGATGCGAGCGGCTTGGGGCCACCCTGCTGTGCCTGCTGCTGGCGG
CGGCGGTCCCCACGGCCCCCGCGCCCGCTCCGACGGCGACCTCGGCTCCAGTCAAGCCCCGGCCCCG
GCTCTCAGCTACCCGCAGGAGGAGGCCACCCTCAATGAGATGTTCCGCGAGGTTGAGGAACTGAT
GGAGGACACGCAGCACAAATTGCGCAGCGCGGTGGAAGAGATGGAGGCAGAAGAAGCTGCTGCTA
AAGCATCATCAGAAGTGAACCTGGCAAACCTTACCTCCCAGCTATCACAATGAGACCAACACAGAC
ACGAAGGTTGGAAATAATACCATCCATGTGCACCGAGAAATTCACAAGATAACCAACAACCAGAC
TGGACAAATGGTCTTTTCAGAGACAGTTATCACATCTGTGGGAGACGAAGAAGGCAGAAGGAGCC
ACGAGTGCATCATCGACGAGGACTGTGGGCCCCAGCATGTACTGCCAGTTTGCCAGCTTCCAGTAC
ACCTGCCAGCCATGCCGGGGCCAGAGGATGCTCTGCACCCGGGACAGTGAGTGCTGTGGAGACCA
GCTGTGTGTCTGGGGTCACTGCACCAAATGGCCACCAGGGGCAGCAATGGGACCATCTGTGACA
ACCAGAGGGACTGCCAGCCGGGGCTGTGCTGTGCCTTCCAGAGAGGCCTGCTGTTCCCTGTGTGC
ACACCCCTGCCCCGTGGAGGGCGAGCTTTGCCATGACCCCGCCAGCCGGCTTCTGGACCTCATCAC
CTGGGAGCTAGAGCCTGATGGAGCCTTGGACCGATGCCCTTGTGCCAGTGGCCTCCTCTGCCAGC
CCCACAGCCACAGCCTGGTGTATGTGTGCAAGCCGACCTTCGTGGGGAGCCGTGACCAAGATGGG
GAGATCCTGCTGCCCAGAGAGGTCCCCGATGAGTATGAAGTTGGCAGCTTCATGGAGGAGGTGCG
CCAGGAGCTGGAGGACCTGGAGAGGAGCCTGACTGAAGAGATGGCGCTGGGGGAGCCTGCGGCTG
CCGCCGCTGCACTGCTGGGAGGGGAAGAGATTAGATCTGGACCAGGCTGTGGGTAGATGTGCAA
TAGAAATAGCTAATTTATTTCCCCAGGTGTGTGCTTTAGGCGTGGGCTGACCAGGCTTCTTCCTA
CATCTTCTTCCCAGTAAGTTTCCCCTCTGGCTTGACAGCATGAGGTGTTGTGCATTTGTTTCAGCT
CCCCCAGGCTGTTCTCCAGGCTTCACAGTCTGGTGCTTGGGAGAGTCAGGCAGGGTTAAACTGCA
GGAGCAGTTTGCCACCCCTGTCCAGATTATTGGCTGCTTTGCCTCTACCAGTTGGCAGACAGCCG
TTTGTTCTACATGGCTTTGATAATTGTTTGAGGGGAGGAGATGGAAACAATGTGGAGTCTCCCTC
TGATTGGTTTTTGGGGAAATGTGGAGAAGAGTGCCCTGCTTTGCAAACATCAACCTGGCAAAAATG
CAACAAATGAATTTTCCACGCAGTTCTTTCCATGGGCATAGGTAAGCTGTGCCTTCAGCTGTTGC
AGATGAAATGTTCTGTTCACCCCTGCATTACATGTGTTTATTCATCCAGCAGTGTGCTCAGCTCC
TACCTCTGTGCCAGGGCAGCATTTTCATATCCAAGATCAATTCCCTCTCTCAGCACAGCCTGGGG
AGGGGGTCAATTGTTCTCCTCGTCCATCAGGGATCTCAGAGGCTCAGAGACTGCAAGCTGCTTGCC
CAAGTCACACAGCTAGTGAAGACCAGAGCAGTTTCATCTGGTTGTGACTCTAAGCTCAGTGCTCT
CTCCACTACCCACACCAGCCTTGGTGCCACCAAAAGTGCTCCCCAAAAGGAAGGAGAATGGGAT
TTTTCTTGAGGCATGCACATCTGGAATTAAGGTCAAACCTAATTCTCACATCCCTCTAAAAGTAA
CTACTGTTAGGAACAGCAGTGTCTCACAGTGTGGGGCAGCCGTCTTCTAATGAAGACAATGAT
ATTGACACTGTCCCTCTTTGGCAGTTGCATTAGTAACCTTTGAAAGGTATATGACTGAGCGTAGCA
TACAGGTAAACCTGCAGAAACAGTACTTAGGTAATTGTAGGGCGAGGATTATAAATGAAATTTGC
AAAATCACTTAGCAGCAACTGAAGACAATTATCAACCACGTGGAGAAAATCAAACCGAGCAGGGC
TGTGTGAAACATGGTTGTAATATGCGACTGCGAACACTGAACTCTACGCCACTCCACAAATGATG
TTTTCAGGTGTCATGGACTGTTGCCACCATGTATTTCATCCAGAGTTCTTAAAGTTTAAAGTTGCA
CATGATTGTATAAGCATGCTTTCTTTGAGTTTTAAATATGTATAAACATAAGTTGCATTTAGAA
ATCAAGCATAAATCACTTCAACTGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 8

MQRLGATLLCLLLAAAVPTAPAPAPTATSAPVKPGPALSYPQEEATLNEMFREVEELMEDTQHKL
RSAVEEMEAEAAAASSEVNLANLPSPYHNETNTDTKVGNNTIHVHREIHKITNNQTGQMVFSE
TVITSVGDEEGRRSHECIIDEDCGPSMYCQFASFQYTCQPCRQRMCLTRDSECCGDQLCVWGHC
TKMATRGSNGTICDNQRDCQPLCCAFQRLFPVCTPLPVEGELCHDPASRLDLITWELEPDG
ALDRCPCASGLLCQPHSHSLVYVCKPTFVGSRDQDGEILLPREVPDEYEVGSFMEEVRQELEDLE
RSLTEEMALGEPAAAAAALLGEEI

Signal sequence:

amino acids 1-19

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 96-100, 106-110, 121-125, 204-208

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 46-50, 67-71, 98-102, 135-139, 206-210, 312-316,
327-331

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 202-208, 217-223

Amidation site.

amino acids 140-144

FIGURE 9

CGGACGCGTGGGCGGACGCGTGGGGGCTGTGAGAAAGTGCCAATAAATACATCATGCAACCCAC
GGCCACCTTGTGAACCTCCTCGTGCCAGGGCTGATGTGCGTCTTCCAGGGCTACTCATCAAAG
GCCTAATCCAACGTTCTGTCTTCAATCTGCAAATCTATGGGGTCTTGGGGCTCTTCTGGACCCTT
AACTGGGTACTGGCCCTGGGCCAATGCGTCCTCGCTGGAGCCTTTGCCTCCTTCTACTGGGCCTT
CCACAAGCCCCAGGACATCCCTACCTTCCCCCTTAATCTCTGCCTTCATCCGCACACTCCGTTACC
ACACTGGGTCAATTGGCATTGGAGCCCTCATCCTGACCCTTGTGCAGATAGCCCGGGTCATCTTG
GAGTATATTGACCACAAGCTCAGAGGAGTGCAGAACCTGTAGCCCGCTGCATCATGTGCTGTTT
CAAGTGCTGCCTCTGGTGTCTGGAAAATTTATCAAGTTCCTAAACGCAATGCATACATCATGA
TCGCCATCTACGGGAAGAATTTCTGTGTCTCAGCCAAAAATGCGTTCATGCTACTCATGCGAAAC
ATTGTGAGGGTGGTCGTCCTGGACAAAGTCACAGACCTGCTGCTGTTCTTTGGGAAGCTGCTGGT
GGTCGGAGGCGTGGGGGTCCTGTCCTTCTTTTTTTCTCCGGTCGCATCCCGGGGCTGGGTAAAG
ACTTTAAGAGCCCCCACCTCAACTATTACTGGCTGCCCATCATGACCTCCATCCTGGGGGCCTAT
GTCATCGCCAGCGGCTTCTTCAGCGTTTTTCGGCATGTGTGTGGACACGCTCTTCCTCTGCTTCCT
GGAAGACCTGGAGCGGAACAACGGCTCCCTGGACCGGCCCTACTACATGTCCAAGAGCCTTCTAA
AGATTCTGGGCAAGAAGAACGAGGCGCCCCCGGACAACAAGAAGAGGAAGAAGTGACAGCTCCGG
CCCTGATCCAGGACTGCACCCACCCCCACCGTCCAGCCATCCAACCTCACTTCGCCTTACAGGT
CTCCATTTTGTGGTAAAAAAAGGTTTTAGGCCAGGCGCCGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAACACT
TTGAGAGGCTGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTG
AAACCTCCGTCTCTATTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCGAGAGTGGTGGCATGCACCTGTCATCCCA
GCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAAACCGGGAGGCAGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGA
GATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAACCTGGGTGACAGACTCTGTCTCCAAAACAAAACAAAACAAA
AAGATTTTATTAAAGATATTTTGTTAACTC

FIGURE 10

RTRGRTRGGCEKVPINTSCNPTAHLVNSSCPGLMCVFQGYSSKGLIQRSVFNLQIYGVLGLEFWTL
NWVLALGQCVLGAFASFYWAFHKPQDIPTFPLISAFIRTLRYHTGSLAFGALILTLVQIARVIL
EYIDHKLRGVQNPVARCIMCCFKCCLWCLEKFIKFLNRNAYIMIAIYGKNFCVSAKNAFMLLMRN
IVRVVVLDKVTDLLFFGKLLVVGGVGVLSFFFFSGRIPGLGKDFKSPHLNYYWLPIMTSILGAY
VIASGFFSVFGMCVDTLFLCFLEDLERNNGSLDRPYMSKSLKILGKKNEAPPDNKKRKK

Important features:

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 57-80 (type II), 110-126, 215-231, 254-274

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 16-20, 27-31, 289-293

Hypothetical YBR002c family proteins.

amino acids 276-288

Ammonium transporters proteins.

amino acids 204-231

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 60-66, 78-84

Amidation site.

amino acids 306-310

FIGURE 11

GCCCCGCGCCGGCGCCGCCGAGCCGAGCCACCGCCATGGGGCCTGCCTGGGAGCCTGC
 TCCCTGCTCAGCTGCGCGTCTGCGCTCTGCGGCTCTGCCCCCTGCATCCTGTGCAGCTGCTGCCCCG
 CAGCCGCAACTCCACCGTGAGCCGCCTCATCTTCACGTTCTTCTCTTCTGGGGGTGCTGGTGTCCA
 TCATTATGCTGAGCCCGGGCGTGGAGAGTCAGCTCTACAAGCTGCCCTGGGTGTGTGAGGAGGGGGCC
 GGGATCCCCACCGTCTGCAGGGCCACATCGACTGTGGCTCCCTGCTTGGCTACCGCGCTGTCTACCG
 CATGTGCTTCGCCACGGCGGCCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTTTACCCTGCTCATGCTCTGCGTGAGCAGCA
 GCCGGGACCCCCGGGCTGCCATCCAGAATGGGTTTTGGTTCTTTAAGTTCCTGATCCTGGTGGGCCTC
 ACCGTGGGTGCCTTCTACATCCCTGACGGCTCCTTCACCAACATCTGGTTCTACTTCGGCGTCTGTGG
 CTCCTTCCTCTTCATCCTCATCCAGCTGGTGCTGCTCATCGACTTTGCGCACTCCTGGAACCAGCGGT
 GGCTGGGCAAGGCCGAGGAGTGCGATTCCCGTGCCTGGTACGCAGGCCTCTTCTTCTTCACTCTCCTC
 TTCTACTTGCTGTGATCGCGGCCGTGGCGCTGATGTTTCATGTACTACACTGAGCCCAGCGGCTGCCA
 CGAGGGCAAGGTCTTCATCAGCCTCAACCTCACCTTCTGTGTCTGCGTGTCATCGCTGCTGTCTCTGC
 CCAAGGTCCAGGACGCCCAGCCCAACTCGGGTCTGCTGCAGGCCTCGGTTCATCACCTCTACACCATG
 TTTGTACCTGGTCAGCCCTATCCAGTATCCCTGAACAGAAATGCAACCCCCATTTGCCAACCCAGCT
 GGGCAACGAGACAGTTGTGGCAGGCCCGAGGGCTATGAGACCCAGTGGTGGGATGCCCCGAGCATTG
 TGGGCCTCATCATCTTCCTCCTGTGCACCCTCTTCATCAGTCTGCGCTCCTCAGACCACCGGCAGGTG
 AACAGCCTGATGCAGACCGAGGAGTGCCACCTATGCTAGACGCCACACAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGGT
 GGCAGCCTGTGAGGGCCGGGCCTTTGACAACGAGCAGGACGGCGCTCACCTACAGCTACTCCTTCTTCC
 ACTTCTGCCTGGTGCTGGCCTCACTGCACGTTCATGATGACGCTCACCAACTGGTACAAGCCCGGTGAG
 ACCCGGAAGATGATCAGCACGTGGACCGCCGTGTGGGTGAAGATCTGTGCCAGCTGGGCAGGGCTGCT
 CCTCTACCTGTGGACCCTGGTAGCCCCACTCCTCCTGCGCAACCGCGACTTCAGCTTGAGGCAGCCTCA
 CAGCCTGCCATCTGGTGCTCCTGCCACCTGGTGCCTCTCGGCTCGGTGACAGCCAACCTGCCCCCTC
 CCCACACCAATCAGCCAGGCTGAGCCCCCACCCTGCCCCAGCTCCAGGACCTGCCCTGAGCCGGGC
 CTTCTAGTCGTAGTGCTTCAGGGTCCGAGGAGCATCAGGCTCCTGCAGAGCCCCATCCCCCGCCAC
 ACCCACACGGTGGAGCTGCCTCTTCTTCCCCTCCTCCTGTTGCCATACTCAGCATCTCGGATGAA
 AGGGCTCCCTTGTCCTCAGGCTCCACGGGAGCGGGGCTGCTGGAGAGAGCGGGGAACCTCCCACCACAG
 TGGGGCATCCGGCACTGAAGCCCTGGTGTTCCTGGTCACGTCCCCCAGGGGACCCTGCCCCCTTCTGT
 GACTTCGTGCCTTACTGAGTCTCTAAGACTTTTTCTAATAAACAAGCCAGTGCGTGTAAAAAAA

FIGURE 12

MGACLGACSLSCASCSCGSA PCILCSCCPASRNSTVSR LIFTFFFLGLVLSIIMLSPGVESQL
YKLPWVCEE GAGIPTVLQGHIDCGSLLGYRAVYRMCFATAA FFFFFFFFTLLMLCVSSSRDPRAAIQ
NGFWFFKFLILVGLTVGAFYIPDGSFTNIW FYFGVVGSEFLFILIQLVLLIDFAHSWNQRWL GKAE
ECDSRAWYAGLFFFTLLFYLLSIAAVALMFMYYTEPSGCHEGKVFISLNLTFVCVVSIAAVLPKV
QDAQPN SGLLQASVITLYTMFVTWSALSSIPEQKCNPHLPTQLGNETVVAGPEGYETQWWDAPSI
VGLIIFLLCTLFISLRSSDHRQVNSLMQTEECPPMLDATQ QQQQQVAACEGRAFDNEQDGV TYSY
SFFHFCLVLASLHVMMTLTNWYKPGETRMISTWTAVVVKICASWAGLLLYLWTLVAPLLLNRD
FS

Signal sequence:

amino acids 1-20

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 40-58, 101-116, 134-150, 162-178, 206-223, 240-257,
272-283, 324-340, 391-406, 428-444

FIGURE 13

CGGGCCAGCCTGGGGCGGCCGGCCAGGAACCAACCCGTTAAGGTGTCTTCTCTTTAGGGATGGTGA
GGTTGGAAAAAGACTCCTGTAAACCTCCTCCAGGATGAACCACTGCCAGAAGACATGGAGAACG
CTCTCACCGGGAGCCAGAGCTCCCATGCTTCTCTGCGCAATATCCATTCCATCAACCCACACAA
CTCATGGCCAGGATTGAGTCCTATGAAGGAAGGGAAAAGAAAGGCATATCTGATGTCAGGAGGAC
TTTCTGTTTGTGTGTACCTTTGACCTCTTATTCGTAACATTACTGTGGATAATAGAGTTAAATG
TGAATGGAGGCATTGAGAACACATTAGAGAAGGAGGTGATGCAGTATGACTACTATTCTTCATAT
TTTGATATATTTCTTCTGGCAGTTTTTTCGATTTAAAGTGTTAATACTTGCATATGCTGTGTGCAG
ACTGCGCCATTGGTGGGCAATAGCGTTGACAACGGCAGTGACCAGTGCCTTTTTACTAGCAAAAG
TGATCCTTTTCGAAGCTTTTCTCTCAAGGGGCTTTTGGCTATGTGCTGCCCATCATTTTCATTCATC
CTTGCCTGGATTGAGACGTGGTTCCTGGATTTCAAAGTGTTACCTCAAGAAGCAGAAGAAGAAAA
CAGACTCCTGATAGTTTCCAGGATGCTTCAGAGAGGGCAGCACTTATACCTGGTGGTCTTTCTGATG
GTCAGTTTTATTCCCCCTCCTGAATCCGAAGCAGGATCTGAAGAAGCTGAAGAAAAACAGGACAGT
GAGAAACCACTTTTAGAAGTATGAGTACTACTTTTGTAAATGTGAAAAACCCCTCACAGAAAGTC
ATCGAGGCCAAAAGAGGCAGGCAGTGGAGTCTCCCTGTGACAGTAAAGTTGAAATGGTGACGTC
CACTGCTGGCTTTATTGAACAGCTAATAAAGATTTATTTATTGTAATACCTCACAAACGTTGTAC
CATATCCATGCACATTTAGTTGCCTGCCTGTGGCTGGTAAGGTAATGTCATGATTCATCCTCTCT
TCAGTGAGACTGAGCCTGATGTGTTAACAAATAGGTGAAGAAAGTCTTGTGCTGTATTCTTAATC
AAAAGACTTAATATATTGAAGTAACACTTTTTTAGTAAGCAAGATACCTTTTTTATTTCAATTCAC
AGAATGGAATTTTTTTGTTTCATGTCTCAGATTTATTTTGTATTTCTTTTTTAACACTCTACATT
TCCCTTGTTTTTTAACTCATGCACATGTGCTCTTTGTACAGTTTTAAAAAGTGTAATAAAATCTG
ACATGTCAATGTGGCTAGTTTTATTTTCTTGTTTTGCAATTATGTGTATGGCCTGAAGTGTTGGA
CTTGCAAAAGGGGAAGAAAGGAATTGCGAATACATGTAAAATGTCACCAGACATTTGTATTATTT
TTATCATGAAATCATGTTTTTCTCTGATTGTTCTGAAATGTTCTAAATACTCTTATTTTGAATGC
ACAAAATGACTTAAACCATTTCATATCATGTTTCCTTTGCGTTCAGCCAATTTCAATTAAAATGAA
CTAAATTAAAAA

FIGURE 14

MNHLPEDMENALTGSQSSHASLRNIHSINPTQLMARIESYEGREKKGISDVRRTFCLEVTFDLLF
VTLLWIIELNVNGGIENTLEKEVMQYDYYSSYFDIFLLAVERFKVLILAYAVCRLRHWWAIALTT
AVTSAFLLAKVILSKLFSQGAFGYVLPPIISFILAWIETWFLDFKVLQPQAEENRLLIVQDASER
AALIPGGLSDGQFYSPPESEAGSEEAEKQDSEKPLLEL

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-20

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 54-72, 100-118, 130-144, 146-166

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 14-20, 78-84, 79-85, 202-208, 217-223

FIGURE 15

ACTCGAACGCAGTTGCTTCGGGACCCAGGACCCCCCTCGGGCCCCGACCCGCCAGGAAAGACTGAGG
CCGCGGCCTGCCCCGCCCGGCTCCCTGCGCCGCCCGCCCTCCCGGGACAGAAGATGTGCTCCAG
GGTCCCTCTGCTGCTGCCGCTGCTCCTGCTACTGGCCCTGGGGCTGGGGTGCAGGGCTGCCCCAT
CCGGCTGCCAGTGCAGCCAGCCACAGACAGTCTTCTGCACTGCCCGCCAGGGGACCACGGTGCCC
CGAGACGTGCCACCCGACACGGTGGGGCTGTACGTCTTTGAGAACGGCATCACCATGCTCGACGC
AGGCAGCTTTGCCGGCTGCGGGCTGCGAGCTCCTGGACCTGTACAGAACAGATCGCCAGCC
TGCCCAGCGGGTCTTCCAGCCACTCGCCAACCTCAGCAACCTGGACCTGACGGCCAACAGGCTG
CATGAAATCACCAATGAGACCTTCCGTGGCCTGCGGGCCCTCGAGCGCCTCTACCTGGGCAAGAA
CCGCATCCGCCACATCCAGCCTGGTGCCCTTCGACACGCTCGACCGCCTCCTGGAGCTCAAGCTGC
AGGACAACGAGCTGCGGGCACTGCCCCCGCTGCGCCTGCCCCGCTGCTGCTGCTGGACCTCAGC
CACAAACAGCCTCCTGGCCCTGGAGCCCGGCATCCTGGACACTGCCAACGTGGAGGCGCTGCGGCT
GGCTGGTCTGGGGCTGCAGCAGCTGGACGAGGGGCTCTTCAGCCGCTTGCGCAACCTCCACGACC
TGGATGTGTCCGACAACCAGCTGGAGCGAGTGCCACCTGTGATCCGAGGCCTCCGGGGCCTGACG
CGCCTGCGGCTGCGCGGCAACACCCGCATTGCCAGCTGCGGGCCGAGGACCTGGCCGGCTGGC
TGCCCTGCAGGAGCTGGATGTGAGCAACCTAAGCCTGCAGGCCCTGCCTGGCGACCTCTCGGGCC
TCTTCCCCCGCCTGCGGCTGCTGGCAGCTGCCCCGAACCCCTTCAACTGCGTGTGCCCCCTGAGC
TGGTTTGGCCCTGGGTGCGCGAGAGCCACGTACACTGGCCAGCCCTGAGGAGACGCGCTGCCA
CTTCCCGCCCAAGAACGCTGGCCGGCTGCTCCTGGAGCTTGACTACGCCGACTTTGGCTGCCCAG
CCACCACCACACAGCCACAGTGCCCAACACGAGGCCCGTGGTGCGGGAGCCACAGCCTTGTCT
TCTAGCTTGGCTCCTACCTGGCTTAGCCCCACAGCGCCGGCCACTGAGGCCCCAGCCCCGCCCTC
CACTGCCCCACCGACTGTAGGGCCTGTCCCCAGCCCCAGGACTGCCACCGTCCACCTGCCTCA
ATGGGGGCACATGCCACCTGGGGACACGGCACCACTGGCGTGCTTGTGCCCGAAGGCTTCACG
GGCCTGTACTGTGAGAGCCAGATGGGGCAGGGGACACGGGCCAGCCCTACACCAGTCACGCCGAG
GCCACCACGGTCCCTGACCCTGGGCATCGAGCCGGTGAGCCCCACCTCCCTGCGCGTGCGGGCTGC
AGCGCTACCTCCAGGGGAGCTCCGTGCAGCTCAGGAGCCTCCGTCTCACCTATCGCAACCTATCG
GGCCCTGATAAGCGGCTGGTGACGCTGCGACTGCCTGCCTCGCTCGCTGAGTACACGGTCACCCA
GCTGCGGCCCCAACGCCACTTACTCCGTCTGTGTCATGCCCTTTGGGGCCCCGGGCGGGTGCCGGAGG
GCGAGGAGGCCTGCGGGGAGGCCATACACCCCCAGCCGTCCACTCCAACCACGCCCCAGTCACC
CAGGCCCCGCGAGGGCAACCTGCCGCTCCTCATTTGCGCCCGCCCTGGCCGCGGTGCTCCTGGCCGC
GCTGGCTGCGGTGGGGGCAGCCTACTGTGTGCGGCGGGGCGGGCCATGGCAGCAGCGGCTCAGG
ACAAAGGGCAGGTGGGGCCAGGGGCTGGGCCCCCTGGAAGTGGAGGGAGTGAAGGTCCCTTGGAG
CCAGGCCCCGAAGGCAACAGAGGGCGGTGGAGAGGCCCTGCCAGCGGGTCTGAGTGTGAGGTGCC
ACTCATGGGCTTCCCAGGGCTGGCCTCCAGTCACCCCTCCACGCAAGCCCTACATCTAAGCCA
GAGAGAGACAGGGCAGCTGGGGCCGGGCTCTCAGCCAGTGAGATGGCCAGCCCCCTCCTGCTGCC
ACACCACGTAAGTTCTCAGTCCCAACCTCGGGGATGTGTGCAGACAGGGCTGTGTGACCACAGCT
GGGCCCTGTTCCCTCTGGACCTCGGTCTCCTCATCTGTGAGATGCTGTGGCCAGCTGACGAGCC
CTAACGTCCCCAGAACCGAGTGCTTATGAGGACAGTGTCGCCCTGCCCTCCGCAACGTGCAGTC
CCTGGGCACGCGGGGCCCTGCCATGTGCTGGTAACGCATGCCTGGGTCTGCTGGGCTCTCCAC
TCCAGGCGGACCCCTGGGGGCCAGTGAAGGAAGCTCCCGGAAAGAGCAGAGGGAGCGGGTAGGC
GGCTGTGTGACTTAGTCTTGGCCCCAGGAAGCGAAGGAACAAAGAACTGGAAAGGAAGATGC
TTTAGGAACATGTTTTGCTTTTTTAAATATATATATTTATAAGAGATCCTTTCCATTTATTCT
GGGAAGATGTTTTTCAAACCTCAGAGACAAGGACTTTGGTTTTTGTAAAGACAAACGATGATATGAA
GGCCTTTTGTAAAGAAAAATAAAAGATGAAGTGTGAAA

FIGURE 16

MCSRVP LLLPL LLL LLLALGPGVQGCPSGCQCSQPQT V FCTARQGT TVPRDVPPDTVGLYVFENGIT
MLDAGSFAGLPGLQLLDLSQNQIASLPSGVFQPLANLSNLDLTANRLHEITNETFRGLRRLERLY
LGKNRIRHIQPGAFDTLDRLLELKLQDNELRALPPLRLPRL LLLDL SHNSLLALEPGILDTANVE
ALRLAGLGLQLQDDEGLFSRLRNLDLDVSDNQLERVPPVIRGLRGLTRLRLAGNTRIAQLRPEDL
AGLAALQELDVSNLSLQALPGDLSGLFPRLRL LAAARNPFNCVCPLSWFGPWVRESHVTLASPEE
TRCHFPPKNAGRLLLELDYADFGCPATTTTATVPTTRPVVREPTALSSSLAPT WLSPTAPATEAP
SPPSTAPPTVGPVPQPDCCPFSTCLNGGTCHLGTRHHLACLCPEGFTGLYCESQMGQGTRPSPTF
VTPRPPRSLTLGIEFVSPTSRLRVGLQRYLQSSVQLRSLRLTYRNLSGPDKRLVTLRLPASLAEY
TVTQLRPNATYSVCVMPLGPGRVPEGEEACGEAHTPPAVHSNHAPVTQAREGNLPLLIAPALAAV
LLAALAAVGAAYCVRGRAMAAAAQDKGQVGPAGPLELEGVKVPLEPGPKATEGGGEALPSGSE
CEVPLMGFPGPGLQSPLHAKPYI

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-23

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 579-599

EGF-like domain cysteine pattern signature.

amino acids 430-442

Leucine zipper pattern.

amino acids 197-219, 269-291

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 101-105, 117-121, 273-277, 500-504, 528-532

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation sites.

amino acids 124-131, 337-345

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 23-29, 27-33, 70-76, 142-148, 187-193, 348-354,
594-600, 640-646

FIGURE 17

[illegible]

FIGURE 18

MRVRIGLTLLLCVLLSLASASSDEEGSQDESLSKTTLTSDSVKDHTTAGRVVAGQIFLDSESESEL
ESSIQEEEDSLKSQEGESVTEDISFLESPNPENKDYEEPKKVRKPALTAIEGTAHGEPCHFPFLFLDK
EYDECTSDGREDGRLWCATTYDYKADEKWGFCETEEEAARRQMQEAEMMYQTGMKILNGSNKKSQKR
EAYRYLQKAASMNHTKALERVSYALLFGDYLPQNIQAAREMFELKTEEGSPKGQTALGFLYASGLGVN
SSQAKALVYYTFGALGGNLIAHMLVLSRL

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 195-199, 217-221, 272-276

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 220-228

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 120-126, 253-259, 268-274, 270-274, 285-291, 289-295

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 267-271

Microbodies C-terminal targeting signal.

amino acids 299-303

Type II fibronectin collagen-binding domain protein.

amino acids 127-169

Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase class-II protein.

amino acids 101-119

FIGURE 19

AATTCAGATTTTAAAGCCCATTCTGCAGTGGAAATTCATGAACTAGCAAGAGGACACCATCTTCTT
GTATTATACAAGAAAGGAGTGTACCTATCACACACAGGGGGAAAAATGCTCTTTTGGGTGCTAGG
CCTCCTAATCCTCTGTGGTTTTCTGTGGACTCGTAAAGGAAAATAAGATTGAAGACATCACTG
ATAAGTACATTTTTATCACTGGATGTGACTCGGGCTTTGGAACTTGGCAGCCAGAACTTTTGAT
AAAAAGGGATTTTCATGTAATCGCTGCCTGTCTGACTGAATCAGGATCAACAGCTTTAAAGGCAGA
AACCTCAGAGAGACTTCGTA CTGTGCTTCTGGATGTGACCGACCCAGAGAATGTCAAGAGGACTG
CCCAGTGGGTGAAGAACCAAGTTGGGGAGAAAGGTCTCTGGGGTCTGATCAATAATGCTGGTGT
CCCGGCGTGCTGGCTCCCACTGACTGGCTGACACTAGAGGACTACAGAGAACCTATTGAAGTGAA
CCTGTTTGGACTCATCAGTGTGACACTAAATATGCTTCCTTTGGTCAAGAAAGCTCAAGGGAGAG
TTATTAATGTCTCCAGTGTGGAGGTGCGCTTGCAATCGTTGGAGGGGGCTATACTCCATCCAAA
TATGCAGTGAAGGTTTCAATGACAGCTTAAGACGGGACATGAAAGCTTTTGGTGTGCACGTCTC
ATGCATTGAACCAGGATTGTTCAAAACAAACTTGGCAGATCCAGTAAAGGTAATTGAAAAAAAC
TCGCCATTTGGGAGCAGCTGTCTCCAGACATCAAACAACAATATGGAGAAGGTTACATTGAAAAA
AGTCTAGACAACTGAAAGGCAATAAATCCTATGTGAACATGGACCTCTCTCCGGTGGTAGAGTG
CATGGACCACGCTCTAACAAGTCTCTTCCCTAAGACTCATTATGCCGCTGGAAAAGATGCCAAAA
TTTTCTGGATACCTCTGTCTCACATGCCAGCAGCTTTGCAAGACTTTTTATTGTTGAAACAGAAA
GCAGAGCTGGCTAATCCCAAGGCAGTGTGACTCAGCTAACCACAAATGTCTCCTCCAGGCTATGA
AATTGGCCGATTTCAAGAACACATCTCCTTTTCAACCCCATTCTTATCTGCTCCAACCTGGACT
CATTTAGATCGTGCTTATTTGGATTGCAAAAGGGAGTCCCACCATCGCTGGTGGTATCCCAGGGT
CCCTGCTCAAGTTTTCTTTGAAAAGGAGGGCTGGAATGGTACATCACATAGGCAAGTCCTGCCCT
GTATTTAGGCTTTGCCTGCTTGGTGTGATGTAAGGGAAATTGAAAGACTTGCCCATTTCAAATGA
TCTTTACCGTGGCCTGCCCCATGCTTATGGTCCCCAGCATTTACAGTAACTTGTGAATGTTAAGT
ATCATCTCTTATCTAAATATTAAAAGATAAGTCAACCCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 20

MLFWVLGLLILCGFLWTRKGKLIKIEDITDKYIFITGCDSGFGNLAARTFDKKGFHVIAACLTESG
STALKAETSERLRTVLLDVTDPENVKRTAQWVKNOVGKGLWGLINNAGVPGVLAPTDWLTLEDY
REPIEVNLFGLISVTLNMLPLVKKAQGRVINVSSVGGRLAIVGGGYTPSKYAVEGFNDSLRRDMK
AFGVHVSCTIEPGLFKTNLADPVKVIEKKLAIWEQLSPDIKQQYGEgyIEKSLDKLKGNKSYVNMD
LSPVVECMDHALTSLFPKTHYAAGKDAKIFWIPLSHMPAALQDFLLLKQKAELANPKAV

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 136-152

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 161-163, 187-190 and 253-256

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 39-42

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 36-41, 42-47, 108-113, 166-171, 198-203 and 207-212

FIGURE 21

CTGAGGCGGCGGTAGCAATGGAGGGGGAGAGTACGTCGGCGGTGCTCTCGGGCTTTGTGCTCGGCG
 CACTCGCTTTCCAGCACCTCAACACGGACTCGGACACGGAAGGTTTTCTTCTTGGGGAAGTAAAA
 GGTGAAGCCAAGAACAGCATTACTGATTCCCAAATGGATGATGTTGAAGTTGTTTATACAATTGA
 CATTTCAGAAATATATTCCATGCTATCAGCTTTTTAGCTTTTATAATTCTTCAGGCGAAGTAAATG
 AGCAAGCACTGAAGAAAATATTATCAAATGTCAAAAAGAATGTGGTAGGTTGGTACAAATTCCGT
 CGTCATTTCAGATCAGATCATGACGTTTAGAGAGAGGCTGCTTCACAAAACCTTGCAGGAGCATTT
 TTCAAACCAAGACCTTGTTTTTCTGCTATTAACACCAAGTATAATAACAGAAAGCTGCTCTACTC
 ATCGACTGGAACATTCTTATATAAACCTCAAAAAGGACTTTTTTCACAGGGTACCTTTAGTGTT
 GCCAATCTGGGCATGTCTGAACAACTGGGTTATAAACTGTATCAGGTTCTGTATGTCCACTGG
 TTTTAGCCGAGCAGTACAAACACACAGCTCTAAATTTTTTGAAGAAGATGGATCCTTAAAGGAGG
 TACATAAGATAAATGAAATGTATGCTTCATTACAAGAGGAATTAAAGAGTATATGCAAAAAAGTG
 GAAGACAGTGAACAAGCAGTAGATAAACTAGTAAAGGATGTAAACAGATTAAAACGAGAAATTGA
 GAAAAGGAGAGGAGCACAGATTCAGGCAGCAAGAGAGAAGAACATCCAAAAGACCCCTCAGGAGA
 ACATTTTTCTTTGTCAGGCATTACGGACCTTTTTTCCAAATCTGAATTTCTTCATTCATGTGTT
 ATGTCTTTAAAAAATAGACATGTTTCTAAAAGTAGCTGTAACATAACCACCATCTCGATGTAGT
 AGACAATCTGACCTTAATGGTAGAACACACTGACATTCCTGAAGCTAGTCCAGCTAGTACACCAC
 AAATCATTAAAGCATAAAGCCTTAGACTTAGATGACAGATGGCAATTCAAGAGATCTCGGTTGTTA
 GATACACAAGACAAACGATCTAAAGCAAATACTGGTAGTAGTAACCAAGATAAAGCATCCAAAT
 GAGCAGCCCAGAAACAGATGAAGAAATTGAAAAGATGAAGGGTTTTGGTGAATATTCACGGTCTC
 CTACATTTTGATCCTTTTAACCTTACAAGGAGATTTTTTTATTTGGCTGATGGGTAAAGCCAAAC
 ATTTCTATTGTTTTTACTATGTTGAGCTACTTGCAGTAAGTTCATTTGTTTTTACTATGTTTACC
 TGTTTGCAGTAATACACAGATAACTCTTAGTGCAATTTACTTCACAAAGTACTTTTTCAAACATCA
 GATGCTTTTATTTCCAAACCTTTTTTTCACCTTTCACTAAGTTGTTGAGGGGAAGGCTTACACAG
 ACACATTCTTTAGAATTGGAAAAGTGAGACCAGGCACAGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCCCAGCACT
 TAGGGAAGACAAGTCAGGAGGATTGATTGAAGCTAGGAGTTAGAGACCAGCCTGGGCAACGTATT
 GAGACCATGTCTATTAAAAAATAAAATGGAAAAGCAAGAATAGCCTTATTTTCAAAATATGGAAA
 GAAATTTATATGAAAATTTATCTGAGTCATTAAAATTCCTTAAGTGATACTTTTTTAGAAGTA
 CATTATGGCTAGAGTTGCCAGATAAAATGCTGGATATCATGCAATAAATTTGCAAAACATCATCT
 AAAATTTAAAAA

FIGURE 22

MEGESTSAVLSGFVLGALAFQHLNTDSDTEGFLLGGEVKGEAKNSITDSQMDDVEVVYTIDIQKYI
PCYQLFSFYNSSGEVNEQALKKILSNVKKNVVGWYKFRRHSDQIMTFRERLLHKNLQEHFSNQDL
VFLLLTPSIITESCSTHRLEHSLYKPQKGLFHRVPLVVANLGMSEQLGYKTVSGSCMSTGFSRAV
QTHSSKFFFEEDGSLKEVHKINEMYASLQEELKSICKKVEDSEQAVDKLVKDVNRLKREIEKRRGA
QIQAAAREKNIQKDPQENIFLCQALRTFFPNSEFLHSCVMSLKNRHVSKSSCNYNHHLDVVDNLTL
MVEHTDIPEASPASTPQIIKHKALDLDLRWQFKRSRLDTQDKRSKANTGSSNQDKASKMSSPET
DEEIEKMKGFGEYSRSPTF

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 75-79, 322-326

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 184-154

Growth factor and cytokines receptors family.

amino acids 134-150

FIGURE 23

GGCACAGCCGCGCGGGAGGGCAGAGTCAGCCGAGCCGAGTCCAGCCGGACGAGCGGACCAGCGCAGGGCAGCCCAA
GCAGCGCGCAGCGAACGCCCCGCCGCCGCCACACCCTCTGCGGTCCCCGCGGCGCCTGCCACCCTTCCCTCCTTCCCC
GCGTCCCCGCTCGCCGGCCAGTCAGCTTGCCGGGTTCGCTGCCCCGCGAAACCCGAGGTACCAGCCCGCGCCTCT
GCTTCCCTGGGCGCGCGCCGCTCCACGCCCTCCTTCTCCCTGGCCGCGCGCTGGCACCGGGGACCGTTGCCTGA
CGCGAGGGCCAGCTCTACTTTTCGCCCCGCTCTCCTCCGCTGCTCGCCTCTTCCACCAACTCCAACCTCCTTCTCCC
TCCAGCTCCACTCGCTAGTCCCCGACTCCGCCAGCCCTCGGCCGCTGCCGTAGCGCCGCTTCCCGTCCGGTCCCAA
GGTGGGAACGCGTCCGCCCGGCCCGCACCATGGCACGGTTTCGGCTTGCCCGCGCTTCTCTGCACCCTGGCAGTGCTC
AGCGCCGCGCTGCTGGCTGCCGAGCTCAAGTCGAAAAGTTGCTCGGAAGTGCGACGTCTTTACGTGTCAAAGGCTTC
AACAAGAACGATGCCCCCTCCACGAGATCAACGGTGATCATTTGAAGATCTGTCCCCAGGGTTCTACCTGCTGCTCT
CAAGAGATGGAGGAGAAGTACAGCTGCAAAGTAAAGATGATTTCAAAAGTGTGGTCAGCGAACAGTGCAATCATTTG
CAAGCTGTCTTTGCTTACGTTACAAGAAGTTTGATGAATTCTTCAAAGAACTACTTGAAATGCAGAGAAATCCCTG
AATGATATGTTTGTGAAGACATATGGCCATTTATACATGCAAAATTCTGAGCTATTTAAAGATCTCTTCGTAGAGTTG
AAACGTTACTACGTGGTGGGAAATGTGAACCTGGAAGAAATGCTAAATGACTTCTGGGCTCGCCTCCTGGAGCGGATG
TTCCGCTTGGTGAAGTCCAGTACCACTTTACAGATGAGTATCTGGAATGTGTGAGCAAGTATACGGAGCAGCTGAAG
CCCTTCGGAGATGTCCCTCGCAAATTGAAGCTCCAGGTTACTCGTGCTTTTGTAGCAGCCCGTACTTTGCTCAAGGC
TTAGCGGTTGCGGGAGATGTGCTGAGCAAGGTCTCCGTGGTAAACCCACAGCCAGTGTACCCATGCCCTGTTGAAG
ATGATCTACTGCTCCCACTGCCGGGTCTCGTGACTGTGAAGCCATGTTACAATACTGCTCAAACATCATGAGAGGC
TGTTTGCCCAACCAAGGGGATCTCGATTTTGAATGGAACAATTTATAGATGCTATGCTGATGGTGGCAGAGAGGCTA
GAGGGTCTTTCAACATTGAATCGTTCATGGATCCCATCGATGTGAAGATTTCTGATGCTATTATGAACATGCAGGAT
AATAGTGTTCAGTGTCTCAGAAGGTTTTCCAGGGATGTGGACCCCCAAGCCCTCCAGCTGGACGAATTTCTCGT
TCCATCTCTGAAAGTGCCCTCAGTGCTCGCTTCAAGCACATCACCCGAGGAACGCCCCAACCACAGCAGCTGGCACT
AGTTTGGAACCGACTGGTTACTGATGTCAAGGAGAACTGAAACAGGCCAAGAAATCTGGTCTCCCTTCCGAGCAAC
GTTTGCAACGATGAGAGGATGGCTGCAGGAAACGGCAATGAGGATGACTGTTGGAATGGGAAAGGCAAAAGCAGGTAC
CTGTTTGCAGTGACAGGAAATGGATTAGCCAACCAGGGCAACAACCCAGAGGTCCAGGTTGACACCAGCAAACCAGAC
ATACTGATCCTTCGTCAAATCATGGCTCTTCGAGTGATGACCAGCAAGATGAAGAATGCATACAATGGGAACGACGTG
GACTTCTTTGATATCAGTGATGAAAGTAGTGGAGAAGGAAGTGGAGTGGCTGTGAGTATCAGCAGTGCCCTTCAGAG
TTTGACTACAATGCCACTGACCATGCTGGGAAGAGTGCCAATGAGAAAGCCGACAGTGCTGGTGTCCGTCTGGGCA
CAGGCCTACCTCCTCACTGTCTTCTGCATCTTGTTCTGGTTATGCAGAGAGAGTGAGATTAATTCTCAAACCTCTGAG
AAAAAGTGTTTCATCAAAAAGTTAAAGGCACCACTTATCACTTTCTACCATCCTAGTGACTTTTGCTTTTAAATGAA
TGGACAACAATGTACAGTTTTTACTATGTGGCCACTGGTTTAAAGAAGTGCTGACTTTGTTTTCTCATTTCAGTTTGGG
AGGAAAAGGGACTGTGCATTGAGTTGGTTCTGCTCCCCCAAACCATGTTAAACGTGGCTAACAGTGAGGTACAGAA
CTATAGTTAGTTGTGATTTGTGATTTTATCACTCTATTATTTGTTGTATGTTTTTTCTCATTTCGTTTGTGGGT
TTTTTTTCCAACTGTGATCTCGCCTTGTTCCTTACAAGCAAACCAGGGTCCCTTCTTGGCACGTAACATGTACGTATT
TCTGAAATATTAAATAGCTGTACAGAAGCAGGTTTTATTTATCATGTTATCTTATTAAGAAAAAGCCCAAAAGC

FIGURE 24

MARFGLPALLCTLAVLSAALLAAELKSKSCSEVRRRLYVSKGFNKNDAPLHEINGDHLKICPQGST
CCSQEMEEKYSLQSKDDFKSVVSEQCNHLQAVFASRYKKFDEFFKELLENAEKSLNDMFVKTYGH
LYMQNSELFKDLFVELKRYVVGNVNLEEMLNDFWARLLERMFRLVNSQYHFTDEYLECVSKYTE
QLKPFQGDVPRKLKLQVTRAFVAARTFAQGLAVAGDVVSKVSVVNPTAQCTHALLKMIYCSHCRL
VTVKPCYNYCSNIMRGCLANQGDLD FEWNNFIDAMLMVAERLEGPFNIESVMDPIDVKISDAIMN
MQDNSVQVSQKVFQCGPPKPLPAGRISRSISESAFSARFRPHHPEERPTTAAGTSLDRLVTDVK
EKLKQAKKFWSSLPSNVCNDERMAAGNGNEDDCWNGKGKSRYLFAVTGNGLANQGNNPEVQVDT
KPDILILRQIMALRVMTSKMKNAYNGNDVDFDISDESSGEGSGSGCEYQQCPSEFDYNATDHAG
KSANEKADSAGVRPGAQAYLLTVFCILFLVMQREWR

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-22

ATP/GTP-binding site motif A (P-loop).

amino acids 515-524

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 514-518

Glycosaminoglycan attachment sites.

amino acids 494-498, 498-502

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 63-69, 224-230, 276-282, 438-444, 497-503, 531-537

Glypicans proteins.

amino acids 54-75, 105-157, 238-280, 309-346, 423-460, 468-506

FIGURE 25

CTCGCCCTCAAATGGGAACGCTGGCCTGGGACTAAAGCATAGACCACCAGGCTGAGTATCCTGAC
CTGAGTCATCCCCAGGGATCAGGAGCCTCCAGCAGGGAACCTTCCATTATATTCTTCAAGCAACT
TACAGCTGCACCGACAGTTGCGATGAAAGTTCTAATCTCTTCCCTCCTCCTGTTGCTGCCACTAA
TGCTGATGTCCATGGTCTCTAGCAGCCTGAATCCAGGGGTGCGCAGAGGCCACAGGGACCGAGGC
CAGGCTTCTAGGAGATGGCTCCAGGAAGGCGGCCAAGAATGTGAGTGCAAAGATTGGTTCCTGAG
AGCCCCGAGAAGAAAATTTCATGACAGTGTCTGGGCTGCCAAAGAAGCAGTGCCCCCTGTGATCATT
TCAAGGGCAATGTGAAGAAAACAAGACACCAAAGGCACCACAGAAAGCCAAACAAGCATTCCAGA
GCCTGCCAGCAATTTCTCAAACAATGTCAGCTAAGAAGCTTTGCTCTGCCTTTGTAGGAGCTCTG
AGCGCCCACTCTTCCAATTAAACATTCTCAGCCAAGAAGACAGTGAGCACACCTACCAGACACTC
TTCTTCTCCACCTCACTCTCCCACTGTACCCACCCCTAAATCATTCCAGTGCTCTCAAAAAGCA
TGTTTTTCAAGATCATTTTGTGTTGTTGCTCTCTCTAGTGTCTTCTTCTCTCGTCAGTCTTAGCCT
GTGCCCTCCCCCTTACCCAGGCTTAGGCTTAATTACCTGAAAGATTCCAGGAAACTGTAGCTTCCT
AGCTAGTGTCAATTTAACCTTAAATGCAATCAGGAAAGTAGCAAACAGAAGTCAATAAATATTTTT
AAATGTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 26

MKVLISL L L L L L P L M L M S M V S S L N P G V A R G H R D R G Q A S R R W L Q E G G Q E C E C K D W F L R A P R R K F M
T V S G L P K K Q C P C D H F K G N V K K T R H Q R H H R K P N K H S R A C Q Q F L K Q C Q L R S F A L P L

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-22

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 27-33, 46-52

FIGURE 27

GGACGCCAGCGCCTGCAGAGGCTGAGCAGGGAAAAAGCCAGTGCCCCAGCGGAAGCACAGCTCAG
AGCTGGTCTGCCATGGACATCCTGGTCCCCTCCTGCAGCTGCTGGTGCTGCTTCTTACCCTGCC
CCTGCACCTCATGGCTCTGCTGGGCTGCTGGCAGCCCCCTGTGCAAAGCTACTTCCCCTACCTGA
TGGCCGTGCTGACTCCCAAGAGCAACCGCAAGATGGAGAGCAAGAAACGGGAGCTCTTCAGCCAG
ATAAAGGGGCTTACAGGAGCCTCCGGGAAAGTGGCCCTACTGGAGCTGGGCTGCGGAACCGGAGC
CAACTTTTCAGTTCTACCCACCGGGCTGCAGGGTCACCTGCCTAGACCCAAATCCCCACTTTGAGA
AGTTCCTGACAAAGAGCATGGCTGAGAACAGGCACCTCCAATATGAGCGGTTTGTGGTGGCTCCT
GGAGAGGACATGAGACAGCTGGCTGATGGCTCCATGGATGTGGTGGTCTGCACTCTGGTGCTGTG
CTCTGTGCAGAGCCCCAAGGAAGGTCCTGCAGGAGGTCCGGAGAGTACTGAGACCGGGAGGTGTGC
TCTTTTTCTGGGAGCATGTGGCAGAACCATATGGAAGCTGGGCCTTCATGTGGCAGCAAGTTTTTC
GAGCCCACCTGGAAACACATTGGGGATGGCTGCTGCCTCACCAGAGAGACCTGGAAGGATCTTGA
GAACGCCCAGTTCTCCGAAATCCAAATGGAACGACAGCCCCCTCCCTTGAAGTGGCTACCTGTTG
GGCCCCACATCATGGGAAAGGCTGTCAAACAATCTTTCCCAAGCTCCAAGGCACTCATTTGCTCC
TTCCCCAGCCTCCAATTAGAACAAGCCACCCACCAGCCTATCTATCTTCCACTGAGAGGGACCTTA
GCAGAATGAGAGAAGACATTCATGTACCACCTACTAGTCCCTCTCTCCCCAACCTCTGCCAGGGC
AATCTCTAACTTCAATCCCGCCTTCGACAGTGAAAAAGCTCTACTTCTACGCTGACCCAGGGAGG
AAACACTAGGACCCTGTTGTATCCTCAACTGCAAGTTTCTGGACTAGTCTCCCAACGTTTGCCTC
CCAATGTTGTCCCTTTCTTCGTTCCCATGGTAAAGCTCCTCTCGCTTTCTCCTGAGGCTACAC
CCATGCGTCTCTAGGAACTGGTCACAAAAGTCATGGTGCCTGCATCCCTGCCAAGCCCCCTGAC
CCTCTCTCCCCACTACCACCTTCTTCCTGAGCTGGGGGCACCAGGGAGAATCAGAGATGCTGGGG
ATGCCAGAGCAAGACTCAAAGAGGCAGAGGTTTTGTCTCAAATATTTTTTAATAAATAGACGAA
ACCACG

FIGURE 28

MDILVPLLQLLVLLLTLPPLHLMALLGCWQPLCKSYFPYLMAVLTPKSNRKMESKKRELFSSQIKGL
TGASGKVALLELGCGTGANFQFYPPGCRVTCIDPNPHFEKFLTKSMAENRHLQYERFVVAPGEDM
RQLADGSMDVVVCTLVLCVQSPRKVLQEVRRVLRPGGVLFFWEHVAEPYGSWAFMWQQVFPTW
KHIGDGCCLTRETWKDLENAQFSEIQMERQPPPLKWLPVGPHEMKGAVKQSFSSKALICSFPSL
QLEQATHQPIYLPLRGT

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-23

Leucine zipper pattern.

amino acids 10-32

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 64-70, 78-84, 80-86, 91-97, 201-207

FIGURE 29

CAATGTTTGCCTATCCACCTCCCCCAAGCCCCTTTACCTATGCTGCTGCTAACGCTGCTGCTGCT
GCTGCTGCTGCTTAAAGGCTCATGCTTGGAGTGGGGACTGGTCGGTGCCCAGAAAGTCTCTTCTG
CCACTGACGCCCCCATCAGGGATTGGGCCTTCTTTCCCCCTTCCTTTCTGTGTCTCCTGCCTCAT
CGGCCTGCCATGACCTGCAGCCAAGCCCAGCCCCGTGGGGAAGGGGAGAAAGTGGGGGATGGCTTA
AGAAAGCTGGGAGATAGGGAACAGAAGAGGGTAGTGGGTGGGCTAGGGGGGCTGCCTTATTTAAA
GTGGTTGTTTATGATTCTTATACTAATTTATACAAAGATATTAAGGCCCTGTTCAATTAAGAAATT
GTTCCCTTCCCCTGTGTTCAATGTTTGTAAAGATTGTTCTGTGTAAATATGTCTTTATAATAAAC
AGTTAAAAGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 30

MLLLTLLLLLLLLLKGSCLEWGLVGAQKVSSATDAPIRDWAFFPPSFLCLLPHRPAMTCSQAQPRG
EGEKVGDG

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

Growth factor and cytokines receptors family:

amino acids 3-18

FIGURE 31

GTTTGAATTCCTTCAACTATACCCACAGTCCAAAAGCAGACTCACTGTGTCCCAGGCTACCAGTT
 CCTCCAAGCAAGTCATTTCCCTTATTTAACCGATGTGTCCCTCAAACACCTGAGTGCTACTCCCT
 ATTTGCATCTGTTTTGATAAATGATGTTGACACCCTCCACCGAATTCTAAGTGGAATCATGTCGG
 GAAGAGATACAATCCTTGGCCTGTGTATCCTCGCATTAGCCTTGTCTTTGGCCATGATGTTTACC
 TTCAGATTCATCACCACCCTTCTGGTTTACATTTTCATTTTATTGGTTATTTTGGGATTGTTGTT
 TGTCTGCGGTGTTTTATGGTGGCTGTATTATGACTATACCAACGACCTCAGCATAGAATTGGACA
 CAGAAAGGGAAATATGAAGTGCGTGCTGGGGTTTGCTATCGTATCCACAGGCATCACGGCAGTG
 CTGCTCGTCTTGATTTTTGTTCTCAGAAAGAGAATAAAATTGACAGTTGAGCTTTTCCAAATCAC
 AAATAAAGCCATCAGCAGTGCTCCCTTCCTGCTGTTCCAGCCACTGTGGACATTTGCCATCCTCA
 TTTTCTTCTGGGTCCCTCTGGGTGGCTGTGCTGCTGAGCCTGGGAACTGCAGGAGCTGCCCAGGTT
 ATGGAAGGCGGCCAAGTGGAATATAAGCCCCTTTCGGGCATTTCGGTACATGTGGTTCGTACCATT
 AATTGGCCTCATCTGGACTAGTGAATTCATCCTTGCGTGCCAGCAAATGACTATAGCTGGGGCAG
 TGGTTACTTGTTATTTCAACAGAAGTAAAAATGATCCTCCTGATCATCCCATCCTTTTCGTCTCTC
 TCCATTCTCTTCTTCTACCATCAAGGAACCGTTGTGAAAGGGTCATTTTTTAATCTCTGTGGTGAG
 GATTCCGAGAATCATTGTTCATGTACATGCAAAACGCACTGAAAGAACAGCAGCATGGTGCATTGT
 CCAGGTACCTGTTCCGATGCTGCTACTGCTGTTTCTGGTGTCTTGACAAATACCTGCTCCATCTC
 AACCAGAATGCATATACTACAACCTGCTATTAATGGGACAGATTTCTGTACATCAGCAAAAGATGC
 ATTCAAAATCTTGTCCAAGAACTCAAGTCACTTTACATCTATTAAGTCTTTGGAGACTTCATAA
 TTTTTCTAGGAAAGGTGTTAGTGGTGTGTTTCACTGTTTTTGGAGGACTCATGGCTTTTAACTAC
 AATCGGGCATTCCAGGTGTGGGCAGTCCCTCTGTTATTGGTAGCTTTTTTGCCTACTTAGTAGC
 CCATAGTTTTTTATCTGTGTTTGAAACTGTGCTGGATGCACTTTTCCTGTGTTTTGCTGTTGATC
 TGGAACAAATGATGGATCGTCAGAAAAGCCCTACTTTATGGATCAAGAATTTCTGAGTTTCGTA
 AAAAGGAGCAACAAATTAAACAATGCAAGGGCACAGCAGGACAAGCACTCATTAAAGGAATGAGGA
 GGGAACAGAACTCCAGGCCATTGTGAGATTAGATACCCATTTAGGTATCTGTACCTGGAAAACATT
 TCCTTCTAAGAGCCATTTACAGAATAGAAGATGAGACCACTAGAGAAAAGTTAGTGAATTTTTTT
 TTAAAAGACCTAATAAACCTATTCTTCCTCAAAA

FIGURE 32

MSGRDTILGLCILALALSLAMMFTFRFITTLVHIFISLVILGLLFVCGVLWWLYDYTNDLSIE
LDTERENMKCVLGFAIVSTGITAVLLVLI FVLRKRIKLTVELFQITNKAISSAPFLLFQPLWTFA
ILIFFWVLWVAVLLSLGTAGAAQVMEGGQVEYKPLSGIRYMWSYHLIGLIWTSEFILACQQMTIA
GAVVTCYFNRSKNDPPDHPILSSLSILFFYHQGTVVKGSFLISVVRIPRIIVMYMQNALKEQQHG
ALSRYLFRCCYCCFWCLDKYLLHLNQNAYTTTAINGTDFCTSAKDAFKILSKNSSHFTSINCFGD
FIIFLGKVLVVCFTVFGGLMAFNYNRAFAQVWAVPLLLVAFFAYLVVHSFSLSVFETVLDALFLCFA
VDLETNDGSSEKPYFMDQEFLSFVKRSNKLNNARAQQDKHSLRNEEGTELQAIVR

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-20

Putative transmembrane domains:

amino acids 35-54, 75-97, 126-146, 185-204, 333-350, 352-371

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 204-208, 295-299, 313-317

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 147-153, 178-184, 196-202, 296-275, 342-348

FIGURE 33

[illegible]

FIGURE 34

MRTVVLTMKASVIEMFLVLLVTGVHSNKETAKKIKRPKFTVPQINCDVKAGKIIDPEFIVKCPAG
CQDPKYHVVYGTDVYASYSSVCGAAVHSGVLDNSGGKILVRKVAGQSGYKGSYNGVQSLSLPRWR
ESFIVLESKPKKGVITYPSALTYSSSKSPAAQAGETTKAYQRPPIPGTTAQPVTLMQLLAVTVAVA
TPTTLPRPSPSAASTTIPRPQSVGHRSEQEMDLWSTATYITSSQNRPRADPGIQRQDPSGAAFQKP
VGADVSLGLVPKEELSTQSLEPVSLGDPNCKIDLSFLIDGSTSIGKRRFRIQKQLLADVAQALDI
GPAGPLMGVVQYGDNPATHTNLKTHHTNSRDLKTAIEKITQRGGLSNVGRAISFVTKNFFSKANGN
RSGAPNVVVVMVDGWPTDKVEEASRLARESGINIFFITIEGAAENKQYVVEPNFANKAVCRTNG
FYSLHVQSWFGLHKTQLPLVKRVCDDRLACSKTCLNSADIGFVIDGSSSVGTGNFRTVLQFVTN
LTKEFEISDTRIGAVQYTYEQRLFEFGFDKYSSKPDILNAIKRVGYWSSGTSTGAAINFALEQL
FKKSKPNKRKLMILITDGRSYDDVRIPAMAAHLKGVITYAIGVAWAAQEELEVIATHPARDHSFF
VDEFDNLHQYVPRIIQNICTEFNSQPRN

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-26

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 181-200

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 390-394, 520-524

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 23-29, 93-99, 115-121, 262-268, 367-373, 389-395,
431-437, 466-472, 509-515, 570-576, 571-577, 575-581, 627-633

Amidation site.

amino acids 304-308

FIGURE 35

CCGAGCACAGGAGATTGCCTGCGTTTAGGAGGTGGCTGCGTTGTGGGAAAAGCTATCAAGGAAGAAATTGC
CAAACCATGTCTTTTTTTCTGTTTTCAGAGTAGTTACACAACAGATCTGAGTGTTTTAATTAAGCATGGAAT
ACAGAAAACAACAAAAAAGCTTAAGCTTTAATTTTCATCTGGAATTCACAGTTTTCTTAGCTCCCTGGACCC
GGTTGACCTGTGGCTCTTCCCGCTGGCTGCTCTATCACGTGGTGCTCTCCGACTACTCACCCGAGTGTA
AAGAACCTTCGGCTCGCGTGCTTCTGAGCTGCTGTGGATGGCCCTCGGCTCTCTGGACTGTCCTCCGAGTA
GGATGTCACTGAGATCCCTCAAATGGAGCCTCCTGCTGCTGTCACTCCTGAGTTTCTTTGTGATGTGGTAC
CTCAGCCTTCCCCACTACAATGTGATAGAACGCGTGAAGTGGATGTACTTCTATGAGTATGAGCCGATTTA
CAGACAAGACTTTCACTTCACACTTCGAGAGCATTCAAAGTCTCTCATCAAAATCCATTTCTGGTCATTC
TGGTGACCTCCCACCCTTCAGATGTGAAAGCCAGGCAGGCCATTAGAGTTACTTGGGGTGAAAAAAGTCT
TGGTGGGGATATGAGGTTCTTACATTTTTCTTATTAGGCCAAGAGGCTGAAAAGGAAGACAAAATGTTGGC
ATTGTCCTTAGAGGATGAACACCTTCTTTATGGTGACATAATCCGACAAGATTTTTTAGACACATATAATA
ACCTGACCTTGAAACCAATTATGGCATTGAGGTGGGTAACTGAGTTTTGCCCAATGCCAAGTACGTAATG
AAGACAGACACTGATGTTTTCATCAATACTGGCAATTTAGTGAAGTATCTTTTAAACCTAAACCACTCAGA
GAAGTTTTTCACAGGTTATCCTCTAATTGATAATTATTCTATAGAGGATTTTACCAAAAAACCCATATTT
CTTACCAGGAGTATCCTTCAAGGTGTTCCCTCCATACTGCAGTGGGTGGGTATATAATGTCCAGAGAT
TTGGTGCCAAGGATCTATGAAATGATGGGTCAAGTAAACCCATCAAGTTTGAAGATGTTTATGTCCGGGAT
CTGTTTGAATTTATTAAAGTGAACATTCATATTCAGAAGACACAAATCTTTCTTTCTATATAGAATCC
ATTTGGATGTCTGTCAACTGAGACGTGTGATTGCAGCCCATGGCTTTTCTTCCAAGGAGATCATCACTTTT
TGGCAGGTCATGCTAAGGAACACCACATGCCATTATTAACTTCACATTCTACAAAAAGCCTAGAAGGACAG
GATACCTTGTGGAAAGTGTTAAATAAAGTAGGTACTGTGGAAATTCATGGGGAGGTCAGTGTGCTGGCTT
ACACTGAACTGAACTCATGAAAAACCCAGACTGGAGACTGGAGGGTTACACTTGTGATTTATTAGTCAGG
CCCTTCAAAGATGATATGTGGAGGAATTAAATATAAAGGAATTGGAGGTTTTTGCTAAAGAAATTAATAGG
ACCAAACAATTTGGACATGTCATTCTGTAGACTAGAATTTCTTAAAAGGGTGTACTGAGTTATAAGCTCA
CTAGGCTGTAAAAACAAAACAATGTAGAGTTTTATTTATTGAACAATGTAGTCACTTGAAGGTTTTGTGTA
TATCTTATGTGGATTACCAATTTAAAAATATATGTAGTTCTGTGTCAAAAACTTCTTCACTGAAGTTATA
CTGAACAAAATTTTACCTGTTTTTGGTCATTTATAAAGTACTTCAAGATGTGTCAGTATTTACAGTTATT
ATTATTTAAATTAAGTCACTTCACTTTGTGTTTTTAAATGTTTTGACGATTCAATACAAGATAAAAAGGATAG
TGAATCAFTCTTTACATGCAAAACATTTTCCAGTTACTTAACTGATCAGTTTATTATTGATACATCACTCCA
TTAATGTAAAGTCATAGGTCATTATTGCATATCAGTAATCTCTTGGACTTTGTAAATATTTTACTGTGGT
AATATAGAGAAGAATTAAAGCAAGAAAATCTGAAAA

FIGURE 36

MASALWTVLPSRMSLRSLKWSLLLLSLLSFFVMWYLSLPHYNVIERVNWMYFYEYEPYRQDFHF
TLREHSNCSHQNPFLVILVTSHPSDVKARQAIRVTWGEKKSWWGYEVLTFELLGQEA EKEDKMLA
LSLEDEHLLYGDIIRQDFLDTYNNLTTLKTIMAFRWVTEFCPNAKYVMKTD TDVFINTGNLVKYL
NLNHSEKFFTGYPLIDNYSYRGFYQKTHISYQEYPFKVFPPYCSGLGYIMSRDLVPRIYEMMGHV
KPIKFEDVYVGICLNLLKVNHIHIPEDTNLFFLYRIHLDVCQLRRVIAAHGFSSKEIITFWQVMLR
NTTCHY

Important features:

Type II transmembrane domain:

amino acids 20-39

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 72-76, 154-158, 198-202, 212-216, 326-330

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 239-243

Ly-6 / u-PAR domain proteins.

amino acids 23-37

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 271-277

[illegible]

FIGURE 38

MELGCWTQLGLTFLQLLLISSLPREYTVINEACPGAENIMCRECCEYDQIECVCPGKREVVGYT
IPCCRNEENECDCLIHPGCTIFENCKSCRNGSWGGLDDDFYVKGFYCAECRAGWYGGDCMRCGQ
VLRAPKGQILLESYPLNAHCEWTIHAKPGFVIQLRFVMLSLEFDYMCQYDYVEVRDGDNRDQGII
KRVCGNERPAPIQSIGSSLHVLFHSDGSKNFDGFHAIYEEITACSSSPCFHDGTCVLDKAGSYKC
ACLAGYTGQRCENLLEERNCSDDPGGPVNGYQKITGGPGLINGRHAKIGTVVSFFCNSYVLSGNE
KRTCQQNGEWSGKQPICIKACREPKISDLVRRRVLPMPVQVSRETPLHQLYSAAFSKQKLQSAPTK
KPALPFGDLPMGYQHLHTQLQYECISPFYRRLGSSRRTCLRTGKWSGRAPSCIPICGKIENITAP
KTQGLRWPWQAAYRRTSGVHDGSLHKGAWFLVCSGALVNERTVVVAHCVTDLGKVTMIKTADL
KVVLGKFYRDDDRDEKTIQSLQISAILHPNYDPILLDADAILKLLDKARISTRVQPICLAASR
DLSTSFQESHITVAGWNVLADVRSFGKNDTLRSGVSVVDSLLCEEQHEDHGIPVSVTDNMFCA
SWEPTAPSDICTAETGGIAAVSFPGRASPEPRWHLMLVSWSYDKTCSHRLSTAFTKVLPFKDWI
ERNMK

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-23

EGF-like domain cysteine pattern signature.

amino acids 260-272

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 96-100, 279-283, 316-320, 451-455, 614-618

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 35-41, 97-103, 256-262, 284-290, 298-304, 308-314,
474-480, 491-497, 638-644, 666-672

Amidation site.

amino acids 56-60

Serine proteases, trypsin family.

amino acids 489-506

CUB domain proteins profile.

amino acids 150-167

FIGURE 39

GGTTCCTACATCCTCTCATCTGAGAATCAGAGAGCATAATCTTCTTACGGGCCCCTGATTTATTAACGTGGCTTAATC
TGAAGGTTCTCAGTCAAATTCCTTGTGATCTACTGATTGTGGGGCATGGCAAGGTTTGCTTAAAGGAGCTTGGCTGG
TTTGGGCCCTTGTAGCTGACAGAAGGTGGCCAGGGAGAATGCAGCACACTGCTCGGAGAATGAAGGCGCTTCTGTTGC
TGGTCTTGCCCTTGGCTCAGTCCTGCTAACTACATTGACAAATGTGGGCAACCTGCACTTCCTGTATTCAGAACTCTGTA
AAGTGCCTCCCACTACGGCCTGACCAAAGATAGGAAGAGGCGCTCACAAATGGCTGTCCAGACGGCTGTGCGAGCC
TCACAGCCACGGCTCCCTCCCCAGAGGTTTCTGCAGCTGCCACCATCTCCTTAATGACAGACGAGCCTGGCCTAGACA
ACCTGCGCTACGTGTCTCGGCAGAGGACGGGCAGCCAGCAATCAGCCCAGTGGACTCTGGCCGGAGCAACCGAACTA
GGGCACGGCCCTTTGAGAGATCCACTATTAGAAGCAGATCATTTAAAAAATAAATCGAGCTTTGAGTGTTCTTCGAA
GGACAAAGAGCGGGAGTGCACTTGCCCAACCATGCCGACCAGGGCAGGGAAAATTCTGAAAACACCACTGCCCTGAAG
TCTTTCCAAGGTTGTACCACCTGATTCCAGATGGTGAAATTACCAGCATCAAGATCAATCGAGTAGATCCCAGTGAAA
GCCTCTCTATTAGGCTGGTGGGAGGTAGCGAAACCCCACTGGTCCATATCATTATCCAACACATTTATCGTGATGGGG
TGATCGCCAGAGACGGCCGGCTACTGCCAGGAGACATCATTTAAAGGTCAACGGGATGGACATCAGCAATGTCCCTC
ACAACTACGCTGTGCGTCTCCTGCGGCAGCCCTGCCAGGTGCTGTGGCTGACTGTGATGCGTGAACAGAAGTTCGCCA
GCAGGAACAATGGACAGGCCCGGATGCCACAGACCCCGAGATGACAGCTTTCATGTGATTCTCAACAAAAGTAGCC
CCGAGGAGCAGCTTGAATAAACTGGTGCACAAGGTGGATGAGCCTGGGGTTTTTCATCTTCAATGTGCTGGATGGCG
GTGTGGCATATCGACATGGTCAGCTTGAGGAGAATGACCGTGTGTAGCCATCAATGGACATGATCTTCGATATGGCA
GCCCAGAAAGTGCGGCTCATCTGATTGAGGCCAGTGAAAGACGTGTTACCTCGTCTGTCGCCAGGTTTCGGCAGC
GGAGCCCTGACATCTTTCAGGAAGCCGGCTGGAACAGCAATGGCAGCTGGTCCCCAGGGCCAGGGGAGAGGAGCAACA
CTCCAAGCCCTCCATCTACAATTACTTGTGATGAGAAGGTGGTAAATATCCAAAAGACCCCGGTGAATCTCTCG
GCATGACCGTTCGAGGGGGAGCATCACATAGAGAATGGGATTTGCCTATCTATGTCATCAGTGTTGAGCCCCGGAGGAG
TCATAAGCAGAGATGGAAGAATAAAAACAGGTGACATTTTGTGAATGTGGATGGGGTCGAACTGACAGAGGTGAGCC
GGAGTGAGGCAGTGGCATTATTGAAAAGAATCATCCTCGATAGTACTCAAAGCTTTGGAAGTCAAAGAGTATGAGC
CCCAGGAAGACTGCAGCAGCCAGCAGCCCTGGACTCCAACCACAACATGGCCCCACCCAGTGACTGGTCCCCATCCT
GGGTCATGTGGCTGGAATTACCACGGTGCTTGTATAACTGTAAAGATATTGTATTACGAAGAAACACAGCTGGAAGTC
TGGGCTTCTGCATTGTAGGAGTTATGAAGAATAAATGGAAACAAACCTTTTTTCATCAAATCCATTGTTGAAGGAA
CACCAGCATACAATGATGGAAGAATTAGATGTGGTGATTTCTTCTTGCTGTCAATGGTAGAAGTACATCAGGAATGA
TACATGCTTGCTTGCAAGACTGCTGAAAGAACTTAAAGGAAGAATTACTCTAACTATTGTTTCTTGGCCTGGCACTT
TTTTATAGAATCAATGATGGGTGAGAGGAAAACAGAAAATCACAAATAGGCTAAGAAGTTGAAACACTATATTTATC
TTGTCAGTTTTTATATTTAAAGAAAGATACATTGTAAAAATGTCAGGAAAAGTATGATCATCTAATGAAAGCCAGTT
ACACCTCAGAAAATATGATTCCAAAAAATTAATACTACTAGTTTTTTTTTCAGTGTGGAGGATTTCTCATTACTCTAC
AACATTGTTTATATTTTTCTATTCAATAAAAAGCCCTAAAACAATAAATGATTGATTTGTATACCCCACTGAATT
CAAGCTGATTTAAATTTAAATTTGGTATATGCTGAAGTCTGCCAAGGTACATTATGGCCATTTTTAATTTACAGCT
AAAATATTTTTTAAATGCATTGCTGAGAAACGTTGCTTTCATCAAACAAGAATAAATATTTTTTCAGAAGTTAAA

FIGURE 40

MKALLLLVLPWLSPANYIDNVGNLHFLYSELCKGASHYGLTKDRKRRSQDGCPDGCASLTATAPS
PEVSAAATISLMTDEPGLDNPAYVSSAEDGQPAISPVDSGRSNRTRARPFERSTIRSRSEFKKINR
ALSVLRRTKSGSAVANHADQGRENSENTTAPEVFPRLYHLIPDGEITSIKINRVDPSELSIRLV
GGSETPLVHIIIQHIYRDGVIARDGRLLPGDIILKVNGMDISNVPHNYAVRLLRQPCQVLWLTVM
REQKFRSRNNGQAPDAYRPRDDSFHVILNKSSPEEQLGIKLVRKVDEPGVFIFNVLDGGVAYRHG
QLEENDRVLAINGHDLRYGSPESAHLIQASERRVHLVSRQVRQSPDIFQEAGWNSNGSWSPG
PGRSNTPKPLHPTITCHEKVVNIQKDPGESLGMTVAGGASHREWDLPITYVISVEPGGVISRDGR
IKTG DILLNV DGV ELTEVSRSEAVALLKRTSSSIVLKALEVKEYEPQEDCSSPAALDSNHNMAPP
SDWSPSWVMWLELPRCLYNCKDIVLRRNTAGSLGFCIVGGYEEYNGNKPFFIKSIVEGTPAYNDG
RIRCGDILLAVNGRSTSGMIHACLARLLKELKGRITLTIVSWPGTFL

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 108-112, 157-161, 289-293, 384-388

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation sites.

amino acids 433-441, 492-500

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 51-57, 141-147, 233-239, 344-350, 423-429, 447-453,
467-473, 603-609

FIGURE 41

ACCAGGCATTGTATCTTCAGTTGTCATCAAGTTCGCAATCAGATTGGAAAAGCTCAACTTGAAGCTTT
 CTTGCCTGCAGTGAAGCAGAGAGATAGATATTATTACGTAATAAAAAACATGGGCTTCAACCTGACT
 TTCCACCTTTCTACAAATTCCGATTACTGTTGCTGTTGACTTTGTGCCTGACAGTGGTTGGGTGGGC
 CACCAGTAACCTACTTCGTGGGTGCCATTCAAGAGATTCCCTAAAGCAAAGGAGTTTCATGGCTAATTTCC
 ATAAGACCCCTCATTTTGGGGAAGGGAAAACTCTGACTAATGAAGCATCCACGAAGAAGGTAGAAGTT
 GACAACCTGTCTCTCTGTGTCTCTTACCTCAGAGGCCAGAGCAAGCTCATTTTCAAACAGATCTCAC
 TTTGGAAGAGGTACAGGCAGAAAATCCCAAAGTGTCCAGAGGCCGGTATCGCCCTCAGGAATGTAAAG
 CTTTACAGAGGGTCGCCATCCTCGTTCCCCACCGGAACAGAGAGAAACACCTGATGTACCTGCTGGAA
 CATCTGCATCCCTTCTGCAGAGGCAGCAGCTGGATTATGGCATCTACGTCATCCACCAGGCTGAAGG
 TAAAAAGTTTAATCGAGCCAACTCTTGAATGTGGGCTATCTAGAAGCCCTCAAGGAAGAAAATTGGG
 ACTGCTTTATATTCCACGATGTGGACCTGGTACCCGAGAATGACTTTAACCTTTACAAGTGTGAGGAG
 CATCCCAAGCATCTGGTGGTTGGCAGGAACAGCACTGGGTACAGGTTACGTTACAGTGGATATTTTG
 GGGTGTACTGCCCTAAGCAGAGAGCAGTTTTTCAAGGTGAATGGATTCTCTAACAACCTACTGGGGAT
 GGGGAGGCCAAGACGATGACCTCAGACTCAGGGTTGAGCTCCAAAGAATGAAAATTTCCCGGCCCTG
 CCTGAAGTGGGTAAATATACAATGGTCTTCCACACTAGAGACAAAGGCAATGAGGTGAACGCAGAAGC
 GATGAAGCTCTTACACCAAGTGTACGAGTCTGGAGAACAGATGGGTTGAGTAGTTGTTCTTATAAAT
 TAGTATCTGTGGAACACAATCCTTTATATATCAACATCACAGTGGATTTCTGGTTTGGTGCATGACCCC
 TGGATCTTTTGGTGATGTTTGGGAAGAACTGATTCTTTGTTTGAATAATTTTGGCCTAGAGACTTCAA
 ATAGTAGCACACATTAAGAACCCTGTTACAGCTCATTGTTGAGCTGAATTTTTCTTTTTGTATTTTCT
 TAGCAGAGCTCCTGGTGATGTAGAGTATAAAACAGTTGTAACAAGACAGCTTTCTTAGTCATTTTGAT
 CATGAGGGTTAAATATTGTAATATGGATACTTGAAGGACTTTATATAAAAGGATGACTCAAAGGATAA
 AATGAACGCTATTTGAGGACTCTGGTTGAAGGAGATTTATTTAAATTTGAAGTAATATATTATGGGAT
 AAAAGGCCACAGGAAATAAGACTGCTGAATGTCTGAGAGAACCAGAGTTGTTCTCGTCCAAGGTAGAA
 AGGTACGAAGATACAATACTGTTATTCATTTATCCTGTACAATCATCTGTGAAGTGGTGGTGTCAGGT
 GAGAAGGCGTCCACAAAAGAGGGGAGAAAAGGCGACGAATCAGGACACAGTGAACCTGGGAATGAAGA
 GGTAGCAGGAGGGTGGAGTGTGGCTGCAAAGGCAGCAGTAGCTGAGCTGGTTGCAGGTGCTGATAGC
 CTTCAGGGGAGGACCTGCCCAGGTATGCCTTCCAGTGATGCCACCAGAGAATACATTCTCTATTAGT
 TTTTAAAGAGTTTTTGTAAAATGATTTTGTACAAGTAGGATATGAATTAGCAGTTTACAAGTTTACAT
 ATTAACATAATAAATAATGTCTATCAAATACCTCTGTAGTAAAATGTGAAAAGCAAAA

FIGURE 42

MGFNLTFLHSYKFRLLLLLTLCLTVVGWATSNYFVGAIQEIPKAKEFMANFHKTLLGKGKTLTN
EASTKKVELDNCPSVSPYLRGQSKLIFKPDLTLEEVAENPKVSRGRYRPQECKALQRVAILVPH
RNREKHLMYLLEHLHPFLQRQQLDYGIYVIHQAEKGKFNRAKLLNVGYLEALKEENWDCFI FHDV
DLVPENDEFNLYKCEEHPKHLVVGRNSTGYRLRYSGYFGGVTALSREQFFKVNGFSNNYWGWGGED
DDLRLRVELQRMKISRPLPEVGKYTMVFHTRDKGNEVNAERMKLLHQVSRVWRTDGLSSCSYKLV
SVEHNPLYINITVDFWFGA

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-27

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 4-8, 220-224, 335-339

Xylose isomerase proteins.

amino acids 191-202

FIGURE 43

GCTCAAGACCCAGCAGTGGGACAGCCAGACAGACGGCACGATGGCACTGAGCTCCCAGATCTGGG
CCGCTTGCTCCTGCTCCTCCTCCTCCTCGCCAGCCTGACCAGTGGCTCTGTTTTCCCACAACAG
ACGGGACAACTTGCAGAGCTGCAACCCCAGGACAGAGCTGGAGCCAGGGCCAGCTGGATGCCCAT
GTTCCAGAGGCGAAGGAGGCGAGACACCCACTTCCCCATCTGCATTTTCTGCTGCGGCTGCTGTC
ATCGATCAAAGTGTGGGATGTGCTGCAAGACGTAGAACCTACCTGCCCTGCCCCGTCCCCTCCC
TTCCTTATTTATTCTGCTGCCCCAGAACATAGGTCTTGGAATAAAATGGCTGGTTCTTTGTTT
TCCAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 44

MALSSQIWAACLLLLLLLLLASLTSGSVFPQQTGQLAELQPQDRAGARASWMPMFQRRRRRDTHFFI
CIFCCGCCHRSKCGMCCKT

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-24

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 58-59

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 44-50

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.

amino acids 1-12

FIGURE 45

GTGGCTTCATTTTCAGTGGCTGACTTCCAGAGAGCAATATGGCTGGTTCCCCAACATGCCTCACCC
TCATCTATATCCTTTGGCAGCTCACAGGGTCAGCAGCCTCTGGACCCGTGAAAGAGCTGGTCGGT
TCCGTTGGTGGGGCCGTGACTTTCCCCCTGAAGTCCAAAGTAAAGCAAGTTGACTCTATTGTCTG
GACCTTCAACACAACCCCTCTTGTCACCATACAGCCAGAAGGGGGCACTATCATAGTGACCCAAA
ATCGTAATAGGGAGAGAGTAGACTTCCCAGATGGAGGCTACTCCCTGAAGCTCAGCAAAGTGAAG
AAGAATGACTCAGGGATCTACTATGTGGGGATATACAGCTCATCACTCCAGCAGCCCTCCACCCA
GGAGTACGTGCTGCATGTCTACGAGCACCTGTCAAAGCCTAAAGTCACCATGGGTCTGCAGAGCA
ATAAGAATGGCACCTGTGTGACCAATCTGACATGCTGCATGGAACATGGGGAAGAGGATGTGATT
TATACCTGGAAGGCCCTGGGGCAAGCAGCCAATGAGTCCCATAATGGGTCCATCCTCCCCATCTC
CTGGAGATGGGGAGAAAGTGATATGACCTTCATCTGCGTTGCCAGGAACCCTGTCAGCAGAAACT
TCTCAAGCCCCATCCTTGCCAGGAAGCTCTGTGAAGGTGCTGCTGATGACCCAGATTCTCTCCATG
GTCCTCCTGTGTCTCCTGTTGGTGCCCCTCCTGCTCAGTCTCTTTGTACTGGGGCTATTTCTTTG
GTTTCTGAAGAGAGAGAGACAAGAAGAGTACATTGAAGAGAAGAAGAGAGTGGACATTTGTGGG
AAACTCCTAACATATGCCCCATTCTGGAGAGAACACAGAGTACGACACAATCCCTCACACTAAT
AGAACAATCCTAAAGGAAGATCCAGCAAATACGGTTTACTCCACTGTGGAAATACCGAAAAAGAT
GGAAAATCCCCACTCACTGCTCAGATGCCAGACACACCAAGGCTATTTGCCTATGAGAATGTTA
TCTTAGACAGCAGTGCACTCCCCTAAGTCTCTGCTCA

FIGURE 46

MAGSPTCLTLIYILWQLTGSAASGPVKELVGSVGGAVTFPLKSKVKQVDSIVWTFNTTPLVTIQP
EGGTIIIVTQNRNRERVDFPDGGYSLKLSKLKKNDSGIYYVGIYSSSLQQPSTQEYVLHVYEHLSK
PKVTMGLQSNKNGTCVTNLTCCMEHGEEEDVIYTWKALGQAANESHNGSILPISWRWGESDMTFIC
VARNPVSRNFSSPILARKLCCEGAADDPDSSMVLLCLLLVPLLLSLFVLGLFLWFLKRERQEEYIE
EKKRVDICRETPNICPHSGENTEYDTIPHTNRTILKEDPANTVYSTVEIPKKMENPHSLLTMPDT
PRLEAYENVI

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-22

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 224-250

Leucine zipper pattern.

amino acids 229-251

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 98-102, 142-146, 148-152, 172-176, 176-180, 204-208,
291-295

FIGURE 47

GGCTCGAGCGTTTCTGAGCCAGGGGTGACCATGACCTGCTGCGAAGGATGGACATCCTGCAATGG
ATTGAGCCTGCTGGTTCTACTGCTGTTAGGAGTAGTTCTCAATGCGATACCTCTAATTGTCAGCT
TAGTTGAGGAAGACCAATTTTCTCAAACCCCATCTCTTGCTTTGAGTGGTGGTTCCCAGGAATT
ATAGGAGCAGGTCTGATGGCCATTCCAGCAACAACAATGTCCTTGACAGCAAGAAAAAGAGCGTG
CTGCAACAACAGAACTGGAATGTTTCTTTCATCATTTTTTCAGTGTGATCACAGTCATTGGTGCTC
TGTATTGCATGCTGATATCCATCCAGGCTCTCTTAAAAGGTCCTCTCATGTGTAATTCTCCAAGC
AACAGTAATGCCAATTGTGAATTTTCATTGAAAAACATCAGTGACATTCATCCAGAATCCTTCAA
CTTGCACTGGTTTTTCAATGACTCTTGTGCACCTCCTACTGGTTTCAATAAACCCACCAGTAACG
ACACCATGGCGAGTGGCTGGAGAGCATCTAGTTTCCACTTCGATTCTGAAGAAAACAAACATAGG
CTTATCCACTTCTCAGTATTTTTAGGTCTATTGCTTGTTGGAATTCTGGAGGTCCTGTTTGGGCT
CAGTCAGATAGTCATCGGTTTCCTTGGCTGTCTGTGTGGAGTCTCTAAGCGAAGAAGTCAAATTG
TGTAGTTTAAATGGGAATAAAATGTAAGTATCAGTAGTTTGAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 48

MTCCEGWTSCNGFSLLVLLLLGVVLNAIPLIVSLVEEDQFSQNPISCFEWWFPGIIGAGLMAIPA
TTMSLTARKRACCNNRTGMFLSSFFSVITVIGALYCM LISIQALLKGPLMCNPSNSNANCEFSL
KNISDIHPESFNLQWFFNDSCAPPTGFNKPTSNDTMA SGWRASSFHFDSEENKHRLIHFSVFLGL
LLVGILEVLFGLSQIVIGFLGCLCGVSKRRSQIV

Important features:

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 10-31 (type II), 50-72, 87-110, 191-213

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 80-84, 132-136, 148-152, 163-167

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 223-227

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 22-28, 54-60, 83-89, 97-103, 216-222

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.

amino acids 207-218

TNFR/NGFR family cysteine-rich region protein.

amino acids 4-12

FIGURE 49

ATCCGTTCTCTGCGCTGCCAGCTCAGGTGAGCCCTCGCCAAGGTGACCTCGCAGGACACTGGTGA
AGGAGCAGTGAGGAACCTGCAGAGTCACACAGTTGCTGACCAATTGAGCTGTGAGCCTGGAGCAG
ATCCGTGGGCTGCAGACCCCCGCCCCAGTGCCTCTCCCCCTGCAGCCCTGCCCCCTCGAACTGTGA
CATGGAGAGAGTGACCCTGGCCCTTCTCCTACTGGCAGGCCTGACTGCCTTGGAAGCCAATGACC
CATTTGCCAATAAAGACGATCCCTTCTACTATGACTGGAAAAACCTGCAGCTGAGCGGACTGATC
TGCGGAGGGCTCCTGGCCATTGCTGGGATCGCGGCAGTTCTGAGTGGCAAATGCAAATACAAGAG
CAGCCAGAAGCAGCACAGTCCTGTACCTGAGAAGGCCATCCCACTCATCACTCCAGGCTCTGCCA
CTACTTGCTTGAGCACAGGACTGGCCTCCAGGGATGGCCTGAAGCCTAACACTGGCCCCCAGCACC
TCCTCCCCTGGGAGGCCTTATCCTCAAGGAAGGACTTCTCTCCAAGGGCAGGCTGTTAGGCCCCCT
TTCTGATCAGGAGGCTTCTTTATGAATTAAACTCGCCCCACCACCCCTCA

FIGURE 50

MERVTLALLLLAGLTALEANDPFANKDDPFYYDWKNLQLSGLICGGLLAIAGIAAVLSGKCKYKS
SQKQHSPVPEKAIPILITPGSATTC

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-16

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 36-59

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 41-47, 45-51, 84-90

Extracellular proteins SCP/Tpx-1/Ag5/PR-1/Sc7.

amino acids 54-67

FIGURE 51

[illegible]

FIGURE 52

MKFQGPLACLLLLALCLGSGEAGPLQSGEESTGTNIGEALGHGLGDALSEG VGKAIGKEAGGAAGSKVS
EALGQGTREAVGTGVRQVPFGAADALGNRVGEAAHALGNTGHEIGRQAEDVIRHGADAVRGSWQGV
GHSGAWETSGGHGIFGSQGGGLGGQGCNPGLGTPWVHGYPGNSAGSFGMNPQGAPWGQGGNGGPPNF
GTNTQGAVAQPGYGSVRASNQNEGCTNPPPSGSGGGSSNSGGGSGSQSGSSGSGSNGDNNNGSSSGGS
SSGSSSGSSSGSSSGSSSGSSSGNSGSGSRGDSGSESSWGSSTGSSSGNHGSGGGNGHKPGCEKPGNE
ARGSGESGIQGFRRQGVSSNMREISKEGNRLGSGDNYRGQSSWGSGGGDAVGGVNTVNSETPGM
FNFDTFWKNEFSKLGFINWDAINKDQRSSRIP

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 265-269

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 235-239, 237-241, 244-248, 255-259, 324-328, 388-392

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 26-30, 109-113, 259-263, 300-304, 304-308

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 17-23, 32-38, 42-48, 50-56, 60-66, 61-67, 64-70, 74-80,
90-96, 96-102, 130-136, 140-146, 149-155, 152-158, 155-161,
159-165, 163-169, 178-184, 190-196, 194-200, 199-205, 218-224,
236-242, 238-244, 239-245, 240-246, 245-251, 246-252, 249-252,
253-259, 256-262, 266-272, 270-276, 271-277, 275-281, 279-285,
283-289, 284-290, 287-293, 288-294, 291-297, 292-298, 295-301,
298-304, 305-311, 311-317, 315-321, 319-325, 322-328, 323-329,
325-331, 343-349, 354-360, 356-362, 374-380, 381-387, 383-389,
387-393, 389-395, 395-401

Cell attachment sequence.

amino acids 301-304

FIGURE 53

GGAGAAGAGGTTGTGTGGGACAAGCTGCTCCCGACAGAAGGATGTCGCTGCTGAGCCTGCCCTGG
 CTGGGGCCTCAGACCGGTGGCAATGTCCCCATGGCTACTCCTGCTGCTGGTTGTGGGCTCCTGGCT
 ACTCGCCCGCATCCTGGCTTGGACCTATGCCTTCTATAACAAC TGCCGCCGGCTCCAGTGTTTCC
 CACAGCCCCCAAACGGAAGTGGTTTTGGGGTCACCTGGGCCTGATCACTCCTACAGAGGAGGGC
 TTGAAGGACTCGACCCAGATGTCGGCCACCTATTCCCAGGGCTTTACGGTATGGCTGGGTCCCAT
 CATCCCCCTTCATCGTTTTATGCCACCCTGACACCATCCGGTCTATCACC AATGCCTCAGCTGCCA
 TTGCACCCAAGGATAATCTCTTCATCAGGTTCTTGAAGCCCTGGCTGGGAGAAGGGATACTGCTG
 AGTGGCGGTGACAAGTGGAGCCGCCACCGTCGGATGCTGACGCCCGCCTTCCATTTCAACATCCT
 GAAGTCCATATAACGATCTTCAACAAGAGTGCAAACATCATGCTTGACAAGTGGCAGCACCTGG
 CCTCAGAGGGGCAGCAGTCTGCTGGACATGTTTGAGCACATCAGCCTCATGACCTTGGACAGTCTA
 CAGAAATGCATCTTCAGCTTTGACAGCCATTGTCAGGAGAGGCCAGTGAATATATTGCCACCAT
 CTTGGAGCTCAGTGCCCTTGTAGAGAAAAGAAGCCAGCATATCCTCCAGCACATGGACTTTCTGT
 ATTACCTCTCCCATGACGGGCGGCGCTTCCACAGGGCCTGCCGCCTGGTGCATGACTTCACAGAC
 GCTGTTCATCCGGGAGCGGCGTTCGCACCCTCCCCACTCAGGGTATTGATGATTTTTTCAAAGACAA
 AGCCAAGTCCAAGACTTTGGATTTTATTGATGTGCTTCTGCTGAGCAAGGATGAAGATGGGAAGG
 CATTGTCAGATGAGGATATAAGAGCAGAGGCTGACACCTTCATGTTTGGAGGCCATGACACCACG
 GCCAGTGGCCTCTCCTGGGTCTGTACAACCTTGCGAGGCACCCAGAATACCAGGAGCGCTGCCG
 ACAGGAGGTGCAAGAGCTTCTGAAGGACCGGATCCTAAAGAGATTGAATGGGACGACCTGGCCC
 AGCTGCCCTTCCTGACCATGTGCGTGAAGGAGAGCCTGAGGTTACATCCCCAGCTCCCTTCATC
 TCCCGATGCTGCACCCAGGACATTGTTCTCCCAGATGGCCGAGTCATCCCCAAAGGCATTACCTG
 CCTCATCGATATTATAGGGGTCCATCACAACCCAAC TGTGTGGCCGGATCCTGAGGTCTACGACC
 CCTTCCGCTTTGACCCAGAGAACAGCAAGGGGAGGTCACCTCTGGCTTTTATTCTTTCTCCGCA
 GGGCCCAGGAAGTGCATCGGGCAGGCGTTTCGCCATGGCGGAGATGAAAGTGGTCTGGCGTTGAT
 GCTGCTGCACTTCCGGTTCTGCCAGACCACACTGAGCCCCGCAGGAAGCTGGAATTGATCATGC
 GCGCCGAGGGCGGGCTTTGGCTGCGGGTGGAGCCCCCTGAATGTAGGCTTGCAGTGACTTTCTGAC
 CCATCCACCTGTTTTTTTTGCAGATTGTCATGAATAAAACGGTGCTGTCAA

FIGURE 54

MSLLSLPWLGLRPVAMSPWLLLLLVVGSWLLARILAWTYAFYNNCRRLQCFPQPPKRNWFWGHLG
LITPTEEGLKDSTQMSATYSQGFTVWLGPIIPFIVLCHPDTIRSITNASAAIAPKDNLFIRFLKP
WLGE GILLSGGDKWSRHRRLTPAFHFNILKSYITIFNKSANIMLDKWQHLASEGSSRLDMFEHI
SLMTLDSLQKCIFSFDSHCQERPSEYIATILELSALVEKRSQHILQHMDFLYYLSHDGRRFHRAC
RLVHDFTDVIRERRRTLPTQGIDDFFKDKAKSKTLD FIDVLLLSKDEDGKALSDEDIRAEADTF
MFGGHDTTASGLSWVLYNLARHPEYQERCQEVQELLKDRDPKEIEWDDLAQLPFLTMCVKESLR
LHPPAPFISRCCTQDIVLPDGRVIPKGITCLIDIIGVHHNPTVWPDPEVYDPFRFDPENSKGRSP
LAFIPFSAGPRNCIGQAFAMAEMKVVLALMLLHFRFLPDHTEPRRKLELIMRAEGGLWLRVEPLN
VGLQ

Important features:

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 13-32 (type II), 77-102

Cytochrome P450 cysteine heme-iron ligand signature.

amino acids 461-471

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 112-116, 168-172

FIGURE 55

[illegible]

FIGURE 56

MGPVKQLKRMFEPTRLIATIMVLLCFALTLCSAFWWHNKGLALIFCILQSLALTWYSLSFIPFAR
DAVKKCFVCLA

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-33

Type II fibronectin collagen-binding domain protein.

amino acids 30-72

[illegible]

FIGURE 58

MLCLCLYVPVIGEAQTEFQYFESKGLPAELKSIFKLSVFIPSQEFSTYRQWKQKIVQAGDKDLDG
QLDFEEFVHYLQDHEKKRLRVFKILDKKNDGRIDAQEIMQSLRDLGVKISEQQAEKILKSMDKNG
TMTIDWNEWRDYHLLHPVENIPEIILYWKHSTIFDVGENLTVPDEFTVEERQTMWWRHVLVAGGG
AGAVSRTCTAPLDRLKVLMOVHASRSNNMGIVGGFTQMIREGGARSLWRNGINVLKIAPESAIAK
FMAYEQIKRLVGSDQETLRIHERLVAGSLAGATAQSSIYPMEVLKTRMALRKGTGQYSGMLDCARR
ILAREGVAAFYKGYVPNMLGIIPYAGIDLAVYETLKNWLQHYAVNSADPGVFVLLACGTMSSTC
GQLASYPLALVRTRMQAQASIEGAPEVTMSSLFKHILRTEGAFLYRGLAPNFMKVIPAVSISYV
VYENLKITLGVQSR

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-16

Putative transmembrane domains:

amino acids 284-304, 339-360, 376-394

Mitochondrial energy transfer proteins signature.

amino acids 206-215, 300-309

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 129-133, 169-173

Elongation Factor-hand calcium-binding protein.

amino acids 54-73, 85-104, 121-140

FIGURE 59

GGAAGGCAGCGGCAGCTCCACTCAGCCAGTACCCAGATACGCTGGGAACCTTCCCCAGCCATGGC
TTCCCTGGGGCAGATCCTCTTCTGGAGCATAATTAGCATCATCATTATTCTGGCTGGAGCAATTG
CACTCATCATTGGCTTTGGTATTTAGGGAGACACTCCATCACAGTCACTACTGTGCCTCAGCT
GGGAACATTGGGGAGGATGGAATCCTGAGCTGCACCTTTTGAACCTGACATCAAACCTTTCTGATAT
CGTGATACAATGGCTGAAGGAAGGTGTTTTAGGCTTGGTCCATGAGTTCAAAGAAGGCAAAGATG
AGCTGTGCGAGCAGGATGAAATGTTGAGAGCCGGACAGCAGTGTGTGCTGATCAAGTGATAGTT
GGCAATGCCTCTTTGCGGCTGAAAAACGTGCAACTCACAGATGCTGGCACCTACAAATGTTATAT
CATCACTTCTAAAGGCAAGGGGAATGCTAACCTTGAGTATAAACTGGAGCCTTCAGCATGCCGG
AAGTGAATGTGGACTATAATGCCAGCTCAGAGACCTTGCGGTGTGAGGCTCCCCGATGGTTCCCC
CAGCCCACAGTGGTCTGGGCATCCCAAGTTGACCAGGGAGCCAACCTTCTCGGAAGTCTCCAATAC
CAGCTTTGAGCTGAACTCTGAGAATGTGACCATGAAGGTTGTGTCTGTGCTCTACAATGTTACGA
TCAACAACACATACTCCTGTATGATTGAAAATGACATTGCCAAAGCAACAGGGGATATCAAAGTG
ACAGAATCGGAGATCAAAAGGCGGAGTCACCTACAGCTGCTAAACTCAAAGGCTTCTCTGTGTGT
CTCTTCTTTCTTTGCCATCAGCTGGGCACCTTCTGCCTCTCAGCCCTTACCTGATGCTAAAATAAT
GTGCCTTGGCCACAAAAAAGCATGCAAAGTCATTGTTACAACAGGGATCTACAGAACTATTTTAC
CACCAGATATGACCTAGTTTTATATTTCTGGGAGGAAATGAATTCATATCTAGAAGTCTGGAGTG
AGCAAACAAGAGCAAGAAACAAAAAGAAGCCAAAAGCAGAAGGCTCCAATATGAACAAGATAAAT
CTATCTTCAAAGACATATTAGAAGTTGGGAAAAATAATTCATGTGAACTAGACAAGTGTGTTAAGA
GTGATAAGTAAATGCACGTGGAGACAAGTGCATCCCCAGATCTCAGGGACCTCCCCCTGCCTGT
CACCTGGGGAGTGAGAGGACAGGATAGTGCATGTTCTTTGTCTCTGAATTTTTAGTTATATGTGC
TGTAATGTTGCTCTGAGGAAGCCCCTGGAAAGTCTATCCCAACATATCCACATCTTATATTCCAC
AAATTAAGCTGTAGTATGTACCCTAAGACGCTGCTAATTGACTGCCACTTCGCAACTCAGGGGCG
GCTGCATTTTAGTAATGGGTCAAATGATTCACCTTTTTATGATGCTTCCAAAGGTGCCTTGGCTTC
TCTTCCCAACTGACAAATGCCAAAGTTGAGAAAAATGATCATAATTTTAGCATAAACAGAGCAGT
CGGGGACACCGATTTTATAAATAAACTGAGCACCTTCTTTTTAAACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 6o

MASLGQILFWSIIISIIIIILAGAIALIIGFGISGRHSITVTTVASAGNIGEDGILSCTFEPDIKLS
DIVIQWLKEGVLGLVHEFKEGKDELSEQDEMFRGRTAVFADQVIVGNASRLRLKNVQLTDAGTYKC
YIITSKGKGNANLEYKTGAFSMPEVNVVDYNASSETLRCEAPRWFPQPTVVWASQVDQGANFSEVS
NTSFELNSENVTMKVVSVLNVNTINNTYSCMIENDIAKATGDIKVTESI KRRSHLQLLNSKASL
CVSSFFAISWALLPLSPYMLK

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-28

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 258-281

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 112-116, 160-164, 190-194, 196-200, 205-209, 216-220,
220-224

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 52-58, 126-132, 188-194

FIGURE 61

TGACGTCAGAATCACCATGGCCAGCTATCCTTACCGGCAGGGCTGCCCAGGAGCTGCAGGACAAG
CACCAGGAGCCCCCTCCGGGTAGCTACTACCCTGGACCCCCCAATAGTGGAGGGCAGTATGGTAGT
GGGCTACCCCCTGGTGGTGGTTATGGGGGTCTGCCCCCTGGAGGGCCTTATGGACCACCAGCTGG
TGGAGGGCCCTATGGACACCCCAATCCTGGGATGTTCCCCCTCTGGAACCTCAGGAGGACCATATG
GCGGTGCAGCTCCCGGGGGCCCCCTATGGTCAGCCACCTCCAAGTTCCTACGGTGCCCAGCAGCCT
GGGCTTTATGGACAGGGTGGCGCCCCCTCCCAATGTGGATCCTGAGGCCTACTCCTGGTTCCAGTC
GGTGGACTCAGATCACAGTGGCTATATCTCCATGAAGGAGCTAAAGCAGGGCCCTGGTCAACTGCA
ATTGGTCTTCATTCAATGATGAGACCTGCCTCATGATGATAAACATGTTTGACAAGACCAAGTCA
GGCCGCATCGATGTCTACGGCTTCTCAGCCCTGTGGAAATTCATCCAGCAGTGAAGAACCTCTT
CCAGCAGTATGACCGGGACCGCTCGGGCTCCATTAGCTACACAGAGCTGCAGCAAGCTCTGTCCC
AAATGGGCTACAACCTGAGCCCCCAGTTCACCCAGCTTCTGGTCTCCCGCTACTGCCCACGCTCT
GCCAATCCTGCCATGCAGCTTGACCGCTTCATCCAGGTGTGCACCCAGCTGCAGGTGCTGACAGA
GGCCTTCCGGGAGAAGGACACAGCTGTACAAGGCAACATCCGGCTCAGCTTCGAGGACTTCGTCA
CCATGACAGCTTCTCGGATGCTATTGACCCAACCATCTGTGGAGAGTGGAGTGCACCAGGGACCTT
TCCTGGCTTCTTAGAGTGAGAGAAGTATGTGGACATCTCTTCTTTTCTGTCCCTCTAGAAGAAC
ATTCTCCCTTGCTTGATGCAACACTGTTCCAAAAGAGGGTGGAGAGTCTGCATCATAGCCACCA
AATAGTGAGGACCGGGGCTGAGGCCACACAGATAGGGGCCTGATGGAGGAGAGGATAGAAGTTGA
ATGTCCTGATGGCCATGAGCAGTTGAGTGGCACAGCCTGGCACCAGGAGCAGGTCCTTGTAATGG
AGTTAGTGTCCAGTCAGCTGAGCTCCACCCTGATGCCAGTGGTGAGTGTTTCATCGGCCTGTTACC
GTTAGTACCTGTGTTCCCTCACCAGGCCATCCTGTCAAACGAGCCCATTTTCTCCAAAGTGGAAT
CTGACCAAGCATGAGAGAGATCTGTCTATGGGACCAGTGGCTTGGATTCTGCCACACCCATAAAT
CCTTGTTGTGTTAACTTCTAGCTGCCTGGGGCTGGCCCTGCTCAGACAAATCTGCTCCCTGGGCAT
CTTTGGCCAGGCTTCTGCCCCCTGCAGCTGGGACCCCTCACTTGCTGCCATGCTCTGCTCGGCT
TCAGTCTCCAGGAGACAGTGGTCACCTCTCCCTGCCAATACTTTTTTTAATTTGCATTTTTTTTC
ATTTGGGGCCAAAAGTCCAGTGAAATTGTAAGCTTCAATAAAAGGATGAAACTCTGA

FIGURE 62

MASYPYRQGCPGAAGQAPGAPPGSYYPGPPNSGGQYGSGLPPGGGYGGPAPGGPYGPPAGGGPYG
HPNPGMFPSGTPGGPYGGAAPGGPYGQPPSSYGAQQPGLYGQGGAPPNVDPEAYSWFQSVDS DH
SGYISMKELKQALVNCNWSSFNDETCLMMINMFDKTKSGRIDVYGFSALWKFIQQWKNLFQQYDR
DRSGSISYTELQQALSQMGYNLSPQFTQLLVSRYCPRSANPAMQLDRFIQVCTQLQVLTEAFREK
DTAVQGNIRLSFEDFVTMTASRML

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 147-150

Casein kinase II phosphorylation sites.

amino acids 135-138, 150-153, 202-205, 271-274

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 9-14, 15-20, 19-24, 33-38, 34-39, 39-44, 43-48, 61-
66, 70-75, 78-83, 83-88, 87-92, 110-115

FIGURE 63

[illegible]

FIGURE 64

MQGRVAGSCAPLGLLLVLHLPGLFARSIGVVEEKVSQNFGTNLPQLGQPSSTGPSNSEHPQPAL
DPRSNDLARVPLKLSVPPSDGFPPAGGSQVQRWPPSWGLPAMDSWPPEDPWQMAAAAEDRLGEA
LPEELSYLSSAAALAPGSGPLPGESSPDATGLSPEASLLHQDSESRRRLPRSNSLGAGGKILSQRP
PWSLIHRVLPDHPWGTLNPSVSWGGGGPGTGWGTRPMPHPEGIWGINNQPPGTSGWGNINRYPGGS
WGNINRYPGGSWGNINRYPGGSWGNIHLYPGINNPFPPGVLRPPGSSWNIPAGFPNPPSPRLQWG

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-26

Casein kinase II phosphorylation sites.

amino acids 56-59, 155-158

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 48-53, 220-225, 221-226, 224-229, 247-252, 258-263,
259-264, 269-274, 270-275, 280-285, 281-286, 305-310

FIGURE 65

AAGGAGAGGCCACCGGGACTTCAGTGTCTCCTCCATCCCAGGAGCGCAGTGGCCACTATGGGGTC
TGGGCTGCCCCCTTGTCTCCTCTTGACCCTCCTTGGCAGCTCACATGGAACAGGGCCGGGTATGA
CTTTGCAACTGAAGCTGAAGGAGTCTTTTCTGACAAATTCCTCCTATGAGTCCAGCTTCCTGGAA
TTGCTTGAAAAGCTCTGCCTCCTCCTCCATCTCCCTTCAGGGACCAGCGTCACCCCTCCACCATGC
AAGATCTCAACACCATGTTGTCTGCAACACATTGACAGCCATTGAAGCCTGTGTCTTCTTGGCCC
GGGCTTTTGGGCCGGGGATGCAGGAGGCAGGCCCCGACCCTGTCTTTCAGCAGGCCCCCACCCTC
CTGAGTGGCAATAAATAAAATTCGGTATGCTG

FIGURE 66

MGSGPLVLVLLLTLLGSSHGTGPGMTLQLKLKESFLTNSSYESSFLELLEKLCLLLHLPSTSVTL
HHARSQHHVVCNT

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 37-41

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 15-21, 19-25, 60-66

FIGURE 67

ACGGACCGAGGGTTCGAGGGAGGGACACGGACCAGGAACCTGAGCTAGGTCAAAGACGCCCCGGGC
CAGGTGCCCCGTCGCAGGTGCCCCCTGGCCGGAGATGCGGTAGGAGGGGCGAGCGCGAGAAGCCCC
TTCCTCGGCGCTGCCAACCCGCCACCCAGCCCATGGCGAACCCCGGGCTGGGGCTGCTTCTGGCG
CTGGGCCTGCCGTTTCCTGCTGGCCCGCTGGGGCCGAGCCTGGGGGCAAATACAGACCACTTCTGC
AAATGAGAATAGCACTGTTTTGCCTTCATCCACCAGCTCCAGCTCCGATGGCAACCTGCGTCCGG
AAGCCATCACTGCTATCATCGTGGTCTTCTCCCTCTTGGCTGCCTTGCTCCTGGCTGTGGGGCTG
GCACTGTTGGTGCGGAAGCTTCGGGAGAAGCGGCAGACGGAGGGCACCTACCGGCCCACTAGCGA
GGAGCAGTTCTCCCATGCAGCCGAGGCCCCGGGCCCTCAGGACTCCAAGGAGACGGTGCAGGGCT
GCCTGCCCATCTAGGTCCCCTCTCCTGCATCTGTCTCCCTTCATTGCTGTGTGACCTTGGGGAAA
GGCAGTGCCCTCTCTGGGCAGTCAGATCCACCCAGTGCTTAATAGCAGGAAGAAGGTACTTCAA
AGACTCTGCCCCTGAGGTCAAGAGAGGATGGGGCTATTCACCTTTATATATTTATATAAAATTAG
TAGTGAGATGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 68

MANPGLGLLLALGLPFLLARWGRAWGQIQTTSANENSTVLPSSSTSSSSDGNLRPEAITAIIVVFS
LLAALLLAVGLALLVRKLREKRQTEGTYRPSSEEQFSHAAEARAPQDSKETVQGCLPI

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 56-80

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 36-40

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 86-90

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 86-94

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 7-13, 26-32

[illegible]

FIGURE 70

MGLFRGFVFLVLCLLHQSNSTFIKLNNGFEDIVIVIDPSVPEDEKIIEQIEDMVTASTYLE
ATEKRFFFKNVSILIPENWKENPQYKRPKHENHKHADVIVAPPTLPGRDEPYTKQFTECGEKGEY
IHFTPDLLLGGKQNEYGPPGKLFVHEWAHLRWGVFDEYNEDQPFYRAKSKKIEATRCISAGISGRN
RVYKCQGGSCLSRACRIDSTTKLYGKDCQFFPDQVQTEKASIMFMQSIDSVVEFCNEKTHNQEAP
SLQNIKCNFRSTWEVISNSEDFKNTIPMVTPPPPPVFSLLKISQRIVCLVLDKSGSMGGKDRLNR
MNQAAKHFLLOTVENGSWVGMVHFDSTATIVNKLIQIKSSDERNTLMAGLPTYPLGGTSICSGIK
YAFQVIGELHSQLDGSEVLLLTDGEDNTASSCIDEVKQSGAIVHFIALGRAADEAVIEMSKITGG
SHFYVSDEAQNNGLIDAFGALTSGNTDLSQKSLQLESKGLTLNSNAWMNDTVIIDSTVGKDTFFL
ITWNSLPPSISLWDPSGTIMENFTVDATSKMAYLSIPGTAKVGTWAYNLQAKANPETLTITVTSR
AANSSVPITVNAKMNDVNSFPSPMIVYAEILQGYVPVLGANVTAFIESQNGHTEVLELLDNGA
GADSFKNDGVYSRYFTAYTENGRYSLKVRAGGANTARLKLRLPLNRAAYIPGWVVNGEIEANPP
RPEIDEDTQTTLEDFSRASGGAFVVSQVPSLPLPDQYPPSQITDL DATVHEDKIILTWTAPGDN
FDVGKVQRYIIRISASILDLRDSFDDALQVNTTDLSPKEANSKESFAFKPENISEENATHIFIAI
KSIDKSNLTSKVSNIAQVTLFIPQANPDDIDPTPTPTPTPTPDKSHNSGVNISTLVLSVIGSVVI
VNFILSTTI

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

Putative transmembrane domains:

amino acids 284-300, 617-633

Leucine zipper pattern.

amino acids 469-491, 476-498

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 20-24, 75-79, 340-344, 504-508, 542-546, 588-592,
628-632, 811-815, 832-836, 837-841, 852-856, 896-900

FIGURE 71

CTCCTTAGGTGGAAACCCCTGGGAGTAGAGTACTGACAGCAAAGACCGGGAAAGACCATACGTCCTCCCGGGCAGGGGTGA
CAACAGGTGTATCTTTTGTATCTCGTGTGTGGCTGCCTTCTATTTCAAGGAAAGACGCCAAGGTAATTTTGACCCA
GAGGAGCAATGATGTAGCCACCTCCTAACCTTCCCTTCTTGAAACCCCAAGTTATGCCAGGATTTACTAGAGAGTGTCA
ACTCAACCAGCAAGCGGCTCCTTCGGCTTAACCTGTGGTTGGAGGAGAGAACCTTTGTGGGGCTGCGTTCTCTTAGCA
GTGCTCAGAAGTGACTTGCCTGAGGGTGGACCAGAAGAAAGGAAAGGTCCCTCTTGCTGTGGCTGCACATCAGGAA
GGCTGTGATGGGAATGAAGGTGAAACTTGGAGATTTCACTTCAGTCATTGCTTCTGCCTGCAAGATCATCTTTAAA
AGTAGAGAAGCTGCTCTGTGTGGTGGTTAACTCCAAGAGGCAGAACTCGTTCTAGAAGGAAATGGATGCAAGCAGCTC
CGGGGGCCCCAAACGCATGCTTCTGTGGTCTAGCCCAGGGGAAGCCCTTCCGTGGGGGGCCCCGGCTTTGAGGGATGCC
ACCGGTTCTGGACGCATGGCTGATTCTGAATGATGATGGTTCCGCCGGGGGCTGCTTGCCTGGATTTCCTCGGGTGGTG
GTTTTGCTGGTGTCTCTGTGTGCTATCTGTCTGTACATGTTGGCCTGCACCCCAAGGTGACGAGGAGCAG
CTGGCACTGCCAGGGCCAACAGCCCCACGGGGAGGAGGGGTACCAGGCCGTCCTTCAGGAGTGGGAGGAGCAGCAC
CGCAACTACGTGAGCAGCCTGAAGCGGCAGATCGCACAGCTCAAGGAGGAGCTGCAGGAGAGGAGTGAGCAGCTCAGG
AATGGGCAGTACCAAGCCAGCGATGCTGCTGGCTGGGTCTGGACAGGAGCCCCCAGAGAAAACCCAGGCCGACCTC
CTGGCTTCTCTGACTCGCAGGTGGACAAGGCAGAGTGAATGCTGGCTCAAGCTGGCCACAGAGTATGCAGCAGTG
CCTTTCGATAGCTTTACTCTACAGAAAGGTGTACCAGCTGGAGACTGGCCTTACCCGCCACCCGAGGAGCAAGCTGTG
AGGAAGGACAAGCGGGATGAGTTGGTGGAAAGCCATTGAATCAGCCTTGGAGACCCTGAACAATCCTGCAGAGAACAGC
CCCAATCACCGTCTTACACGGCTCTGATTTCATAGAAGGGATCTACCGAACAGAAAGGGACAAAGGGACATTGTAT
GAGCTCACCTTCAAAGGGGACCACAAACACGAATTCAAACGGCTCATCTTATTCGACCATTACAGCCCCATCATGAAA
GTGAAAAATGAAAAGCTCAACATGGCCAACACGCTTATCAATGTTATCGTGCCTCTAGCAAAAAGGGTGGACAAGTTC
CGGCAGTTCATGCAGAATTTAGGGAGATGTGCATTGAGCAGGATGGGAGAGTCCATCTCACTGTTGTTTACTTTGGG
AAAGAAGAAATAAATGAAGTCAAAGGAATACTTGAAAACACTTCCAAGCTGCCAACTTCAGGAACCTTACCTTCATC
CAGCTGAATGGAGAATTTTCTCGGGGAAAGGGACTTGATGTTGGAGCCGCTTCTGGAAGGGAAGCAACGTCCTTCTC
TTTTCTGTGATGTGGACATCTACTTCACATCTGAATTCCTCAATACGTGTAGGCTGAATACACAGCCAGGGAAGAAG
GTATTTTATCCAGTTCCTTTTTCAGTCAGTACAATCCTGGCATAATATACGGCCACCATGATGCAGTCCCTCCCTTGGAA
CAGCAGCTGGTCATAAAGAAGGAAACTGGATTTTGGAGAGACTTTGGATTTGGGATGACGTGTGAGTATCGGTGAGAC
TTCATCAATATAGGTGGGTTTGAATCTGGACATCAAAGGCTGGGGCGGAGAGGATGTGCACCTTTATCGCAAGTATCTC
CACAGCAACCTCATAGTGGTACGGACGCTGTGCGAGGACTCTCCACCTCTGGCATGAGAAGCGCTGCATGGACGAG
CTGACCCCGGAGCAGTACAAGATGTGCATGCAGTCCAAGGCCATGAACGAGGCATCCCACGGCCAGCTGGGCATGCTG
GTGTTACGGCACGAGATAGAGGCTCACCTTCGCAACAGAAACAGAAGACAAGTAGCAAAAAACATGAAGTCCCAGA
GAAGGATTGTGGGAGACACTTTTCTTTCTTTTGAATTAAGTGGCTGCAACAGAGAAAAGACTTCCATAAA
GGACGACAAAAGAATTGGACTGATGGGTGAGAGATGAGAAAGCCTCCGATTTCTCTGTGGGCTTTTTTACAACAGA
AATCAAAATCTCCGCTTTGCCTGCAAAAGTAACCCAGTTGCACCTGTGAAGTGTCTGACAAAGGCAGAAATGCTTGTG
AGATTATAAGCCTAATGGTGTGGAGGTTTGTATGGTGTTTACAATACACTGAGACCTGTTGTTTTGTGTGCTCATTGA
AATATTATGATTTAAGAGCAGTTTGTAAAAAATTCATTAGCATGAAAGGCAAGCATATTTCTCCTCATATGAATGA
GCCTATCAGCAGGGCTCTAGTTTCTAGGAATGCTAAATATCAGAAGGCAGGAGAGGAGATAGGCTTATTTATGATACT
AGTGAGTACATTAAAGTAAATAAAATGGACCAGAAAAGAAAAGAAACATAAATATCGTGTCAATTTTCCCCAAGAT
TAACCAAAAATAATCTGCTTATCTTTTGGTGTCTTTTAACTGTCTCCGTTTTTTTCTTTTATTTAAAAATGCACT
TTTTTTCCCTTGTGAGTTATAGTCTGCTTATTTAATTACCCTTTTGAAGCCTTACAAGAGAGCACAAGTTGGCCTAC
ATTTTATATTTTTTAAGAAGATACTTTGAGATGCATTATGAGAACTTTCAGTTCAAAGCATCAAATTGATGCCATAT
CCAAGGACATGCCAAATGCTGATTCTGTGAGGCACTGAATGTGAGGCACTTGCAGACATAGGGAAGGAATGGTTGTACT
AATACAGACGTACAGATACTTTCTCTGAAGAGTATTTTGAAGAGGAGCAACTGAACACTGGAGGAAAAGAAAATGAC
ACTTTCTGCTTTACAGAAAAGGAAACTCATTCAGACTGGTGATATCGTGATGTACCTAAAAGTCAGAAACCACATTTT
CTCCTCAGAAGTAGGGACCGCTTTCTACCTGTTTAAATAAACCAAGTATACCGTGTGAACCAACAATCTTTTTT
AAAACAGGGTGCTCCTCCTGGCTTCTGGCTTCCATAAGAAGAAATGGAGAAAAATATATATATATATATATTGT
GAAAGATCAATCCATCTGCCAGAATCTAGTGGGATGGAAGTTTTGCTACATGTTATCCACCCAGGCCAGGTGGAAG
TAACTGAATTATTTTTTAAATTAAGCAGTTCTACTCAATCACCAGATGCTTCTGAAAATTGCATTTTATTACCATTT
CAAATATTTTTTAAAAATAAATACAGTTAATACAGAGTGGTTTCTTCATTATGTGAAAATTATTAGCCAGCACCAG
ATGCATGAGCTAATTATCTCTTTGAGTCTTGTCTGTTTGTCTCACAGTAACTCATTGTTTAAAGCTTCAAGAAC
ATTCAAGCTGTTGGTGTGTTAAAAATGCATTGTATTGATTGTACTGGTAGTTTATGAAATTTAATTAAAAACACAGG
CCATGAATGGAAGGTGGTATTGCACAGCTAATAAATATGATTGTGGATATGAA

FIGURE 72

MMVRRGLLAWISRVVLLVLLCCAISVLYMLACTPKGDEEQLALPRANSPTGKEGYQAVLQEW
EQHRNYVSSLKRQIAQLKEELQERSEQLRNGQYQASDAAGLGLDRSPPEKTQADLLAFLHSQVDK
AEVNAGVKLATEYAAVPFDSFTLQKVYQLETGLTRHPEEKPVKDKRDELVEAIESALETNNPA
ENSPNHRPYTASDFIEGIYRTERDKGTLTYELTFKGDHKHEFKRLILFRPFSPIMKVNEKLNMAN
TLINVIVPLAKRVDKFRQFMQNFREMCIEQDGRVHLTVVYFGKEEINEVKGILENTSKAANFRNF
TFIQLNGEFSRGKGLDVGARFWKGSNVLLFFCDVDIYFTSEFLNTCRLNTQPGKKVFYPVLF
SQYNPGIIYGHHDVPPLEQQQLVIKKETGFWRDFGFGMTCQYRSDFINIGGFDDIKGWGGEDVHLYR
KYLHSNLIIVRTPVRGLFHLWHEKRCMDELTPQYKMCMSKAMNEASHGQLGMLVFRHEIEAHL
RKQKQKTSSKKT

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-27

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 315-319, 324-328

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 96-102, 136-142, 212-218, 311-317, 339-345, 393-399

Amidation site.

amino acids 377-381

FIGURE 73

GAGACTGCAGAGGGAGATAAAGAGAGAGGGCAAAGAGGCAGCAAGAGATTTGTCCTGGGGATCCA
 GAAACCCATGATACCCTACTGAACACCGAATCCCCTGGAAGCCCACAGAGACAGAGACAGCAAGA
 GAAGCAGAGATAAATACACTCACGCCAGGAGCTCGCTCGCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCACTCCTC
 CCTCCCTCTCTCTCTGCCTGTCCTAGTCCTCTAGTCCTCAAATTTCCAGTCCCCTGCACCCCTTC
 CTGGGACACTATGTTGTTCTCCGCCCTCCTGCTGGAGGTGATTTGGATCCTGGCTGCAGATGGGG
 GTCAACACTGGACGTATGAGGGCCACATGGTCAGGACCATTGGCCAGCCTCTTACCCTGAGTGT
 GGAAACAATGCCCAGTCGCCCATCGATATTCAGACAGACAGTGTGACATTTGACCCTGATTTGCC
 TGCTCTGCAGCCCCACGGATATGACCAGCCTGGCACCGAGCCTTTGGACCTGCACAACAATGGCC
 ACACAGTGCAACTCTCTCTGCCCTCTACCCTGTATCTGGGTGGACTTCCCCGAAAATATGTAGCT
 GCCCAGCTCCACCTGCACTGGGGTCAGAAAGGATCCCCAGGGGGGTGAGAACACCAGATCAACAG
 TGAAGCCACATTTGCAGAGCTCCACATTGTACATTATGACTCTGATTCTATGACAGCTTGAGTG
 AGGCTGCTGAGAGGCCTCAGGGCCTGGCTGTCTGGGCATCCTAATTGAGGTGGGTGAGACTAAG
 AATATAGCTTATGAACACATTCTGAGTCACTTGCATGAAGTCAGGCATAAAGATCAGAAGACCTC
 AGTGCCTCCCTTCAACCTAAGAGAGCTGCTCCCCAAACAGCTGGGGCAGTACTTCCGCTACAATG
 GCTCGCTCACAACCTCCCCCTTGCTACCAGAGTGTGCTCTGGACAGTTTTTTATAGAAGGTCCCAG
 ATTTCAATGGAACAGCTGGAAAAGCTTCAGGGGACATTGTTCTCCACAGAAGAGGAGCCCTCTAA
 GCTTCTGGTACAGAACTACCGAGCCCTTCAGCCTCTCAATCAGCGCATGGTCTTTGCTTCTTTCA
 TCCAAGCAGGATCCTCGTATACCACAGGTGAAATGCTGAGTCTAGGTGTAGGAATCTTGTTGGC
 TGTCTCTGCCTTCTCCTGGCTGTTTATTTTCATTGCTAGAAAGATTGGAAGAAGAGGCTGGAAAA
 CCGAAAGAGTGTGGTCTTCACCTCAGCACAGCCACGACTGAGGCATTAAATTCCCTCTCAGATAC
 CATGGATGTGGATGACTTCCCTTCATGCCTATCAGGAAGCCTCTAAAATGGGGTGTAGGATCTGG
 CCAGAAACACTGTAGGAGTAGTAAGCAGATGTCCTCCTTCCCCTGGACATCTCTTAGAGAGGAAT
 GGACCCAGGCTGTCATTCCAGGAAGAACTGCAGAGCCTTCAGCCTCTCCAAACATGTAGGAGGAA
 ATGAGGAAATCGCTGTGTTGTTAATGCAGAGANCAAACTCTGTTTAGTTGCAGGGGAAGTTGGG
 ATATACCCCAAAGTCCTCTACCCCTCACTTTTATGGCCCTTCCCTAGATATACTGCGGGATCT
 CTCCTTAGGATAAAGAGTTGCTGTTGAAGTTGTATATTTTTGATCAATATATTTGGAAATTAAAG
 TTTCTGACTTT

FIGURE 74

MLFSALLLEVIWILAADGGQHWTYEGPHGQDHWPA SYPECGNNAQSPIDIQTDSVTFDPDLPALQ
PHGYDQPGTEPLDLHNNGHTVQLSLPSTLYLGGLPRKYVAAQLHLHWGQKGSPPGGSEHQINSEAT
FAELHIVHYDSDSYDSLSEAAERPQGLAVLGILIEVGETKNIAYEHILSHLHEVRHKDQKTSVPP
FNLRELLPKQLGQYFRYNGSLTTPPCYQSVLWTVFYRRSQISMEQLEKLQGTLEFSTEEEPSKLLV
QNYRALQPLNQRMVFASFIQAGSSYTTGEMLSLGVGILVGCLCLLLAVYFIARKIRKKRLENRKS
VVFTSAQATTEA

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 291-310

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 213-216

Eukaryotic-type carbonic anhydrases proteins

amino acids 197-245, 104-140, 22-69

FIGURE 75

TGCCGCTGCCGCCGCTGCTGCTGTTGCTCCTGGCGGCGCCTTGGGGACGGGCAGTTCCCTGTGTC
 TCTGGTGGTTTGCCTAAACCTGCAAACATCACCTTCTTATCCATCAACATGAAGAATGTCCTACA
 ATGGACTCCACCAGAGGGTCTTCAAGGAGTTAAAGTTACTTACACTGTGCAGTATTTTCATCACAA
 ATTGGCCCACCAGAGGTGGCACTGACTACAGATGAGAAGTCCATTTCTGTTGTCTTGACAGCTCC
 AGAGAAGTGGAAGAGAAATCCAGAAGACCTTCTGTTTCCATGCAACAAATATACTCCAATCTGA
 AGTATAACGTGTCTGTGTTGAATACTAAATCAAACAGAACGTGGTCCCAGTGTGTGACCAACCAC
 ACGCTGGTGTCTACCTGGCTGGAGCCGAACACTCTTTACTGCGTACACGTGGAGTCTTTCGTCCC
 AGGGCCCCCTCGCCGTGCTCAGCCTTCTGAGAAGCAGTGTGCCAGGACTTTGAAAGATCAATCAT
 CAGAGTTCAAGGCTAAATCATCTTCTGGTATGTTTTGCCCATATCTATTACCGTGTCTTCTTTT
 TCTGTGATGGGCTATTCCATCTACCGATATATCCACGTGGCAAAGAGAAACACCCAGCAAATTT
 GATTTTGATTTATGGAAATGAATTTGACAAAAGATTCTTTGTGCCTGCTGAAAAAATCGTGATTA
 ACTTTATCACCTCAATATCTCGGATGATTCTAAAATTTCTCATCAGGATATGAGTTTACTGGGA
 AAAAGCAGTGATGTATCCAGCCTTAATGATCCTCAGCCCAGCGGGAACCTGAGGCCCCCTCAGGA
 GGAAGAGGAGGTGAAACATTTAGGGTATGCTTCGCATTTGATGGAAATTTTTTGTGACTCTGAAG
 AAAACACGGAAGGTACTTCTCTACCCAGCAAGAGTCCCTCAGCAGAACAATACCCCCGGATAAA
 ACAGTCATTGAATATGAATATGATGTCAGAACCACTGACATTTGTGCGGGGCCTGAAGAGCAGGA
 GCTCAGTTTGCAGGAGGAGGTGTCCACACAAGGAACATTATTGGAGTCGCAGGCAGCGTTGGCAG
 TCTTGGGCCCCGAAACGTTACAGTACTCATAACCCCCCTCAGCTCCAAGACTTAGACCCCCCTGGCG
 CAGGAGCACACAGACTCGGAGGAGGGGCCGAGGAAGAGCCATCGACGACCCTGGTCTGACTGGGA
 TCCCCAAACTGGCAGGCTGTGTATTCCCTTCGCTGTCCAGCTTCGACCAGGATTAGAGGGCTGCG
 AGCCTTCTGAGGGGGATGGGCTCGGAGAGGAGGGTCTTCTATCTAGACTCTATGAGGAGCCGGCT
 CCAGACAGGCCACCAGGAGAAAATGAAACCTATCTCATGCAATTCATGGAGGAATGGGGGTATA
 TGTGCAGATGGAAAACTGATGCCAACACTTCCTTTTGCCCTTTGTTTCCTGTGCAAACAAGTGAG
 TCACCCCTTTGATCCCAGCCATAAAGTACCTGGGATGAAAGAAGTTTTTTCCAGTTTGTGAGTGT
 CTGTGAGAATTACTTATTTCTTTTCTCTATTCTCATAGCACGTGTGTGATTGGTTTCATGCATGTA
 GGTCTCTTAACAATGATGGTGGGCCTCTGGAGTCCAGGGCTGGCCGGTTGTTCTATGCAGAGAA
 AGCAGTCAATAAATGTTTGCCAGACTGGGTGCAGAATTTATTCAGGTGGGTGT

FIGURE 76

MSYNGLHQRVFKELKLLTLCSSIQIGPPEVALTTDEKSSISVVLTAPEKWKRNPEDLPVSMQQIY
SNLKYNVSVLNTKSNRTWSQCVTNHTLVLTWLEPNTLYCVHVESFVPGPPRAQPSEKQCARTLK
DQSSEFKAKIIFWYVLPISITVFLFSVMGYSIYRYIHVGKEKHPANLILYGNEDKRFFVPAEK
IVINFITLNISSDDSKISHQDMSLLGKSSDVSSLNDPQPSGNLRPPQEEEEVKHLGYASHLMEIFC
DSEENTEGTSLTQQESLSRTIPDPKTVIEYEYDVRTTDCAGPEEQELSLQEEVSTQGTLLSQA
ALAVLGPQTLQYSYTPQLQDLPLAQEHTDSEEGPEEEPSTTLVDWDPQTGRLCIPSLSSFDQDS
EGCEPSEGDGLGEEGLLSRLYEPPAPDRPPGENETYLMQFMEEWGLYVQMN

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-28

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 140-163

N-glycosylation sites:

amino acids 71-74, 80-83, 89-92, 204-207, 423-426

FIGURE 77

GAGGAGCGGGCCGAGGACTCCAGCGTGCCCAGGTCTGGCATCCTGCACTTGCTGCCCTCTGACAC
 CTGGGAAGATTGGCCGGCCCGTGGACCTTCACCCTTCTCTGTGGTTTGCTGGCAGCCACCTTGATC
 CAAGCCACCCTCAGTCCCCTGCACTGAGTTCTCATCCTCGGCCCAAAGTCATCAAAGAAAAGCTGAC
 ACAGGAGCTGAAGGACCACAACGCCACCAGCATCCTGCAGCAGCTGCCGCTGCTCAGTGCCATGC
 GGGAAAAGCCAGCCGGAGGCATCCCTGTGCTGGGCAGCCTGGTGAACACCGTCCTGAAGCACATC
 ATCTGGCTGAAGGTCATCACAGCTAACATCCTCCAGCTGCAGGTGAAGCCCTCGGCCAATGACCA
 GGAGCTGCTAGTCAAGATCCCCCTGGACATGGTGGCTGGATTCAACACGCCCCCTGGTCAAGACCA
 TCGTGGAGTTCCACATGACGACTGAGGCCCCAAGCCACCATCCGCATGGACACCAGTGCAAGTGGC
 CCCACCCGCCTGGTCCTCAGTGACTGTGCCACCAGCCATGGGAGCCTGCGCATCCAACCTGCTGTA
 TAAGCTCTCCTTCCTGGTGAACGCCTTAGCTAAGCAGGTCATGAACCTCCTAGTGCCATCCCTGC
 CCAATCTAGTGAAAAACCAGCTGTGTCCCGTGATCGAGGCTTCCTTCAATGGCATGTATGCAGAC
 CTCCTGCAGCTGGTGAAGGTGCCATTTCCCTCAGCATTGACCGTCTGGAGTTTGACCTTCTGTA
 TCCTGCCATCAAGGGTGACACCATTAGCTCTACCTGGGGGCCAAGTTGTTGGAATCACAGGGAA
 AGGTGACCAAGTGGTTCAATAACTCTGCAGCTTCCCTGACAATGCCACCCTGGACAACATCCCG
 TTCAGCCTCATCGTGAGTCAGGACGTGGTGAAAGCTGCAGTGGCTGCTGTGCTCTCTCCAGAAGA
 ATTCATGGTCCCTGTTGGACTCTGTGCTTCCTGAGAGTGCCCATCGGCTGAAGTCAAGCATCGGGC
 TGATCAATGAAAAGGCTGCAGATAAGCTGGGATCTACCCAGATCGTGAAGATCCTAACTCAGGAC
 ACTCCCGAGTTTTTTATAGACCAAGGCCATGCCAAGGTGGCCCAACTGATCGTGCTGGAAGTGTT
 TCCCTCCAGTGAAGCCCTCCGCCCTTTGTTACCCCTGGGCATCGAAGCCAGCTCGGAAGCTCAGT
 TTTACACCAAAGGTGACCAACTTATACTCAACTTGAATAACATCAGCTCTGATCGGATCCAGCTG
 ATGAACTCTGGGATTGGCTGGTTCCAACCTGATGTTCTGAAAAACATCATCACTGAGATCATCCA
 CTCCATCCTGCTGCCGAACCAGAATGGCAAATTAAGATCTGGGGTCCCAGTGTCATTGGTGAAGG
 CCTTGGGATTCGAGGCAGCTGAGTCCTCACTGACCAAGGATGCCCTTGTGCTTACTCCAGCCTCC
 TTGTGGAAACCCAGCTCTCCTGTCTCCCAGTGAAGACTTGATGGCAGCCATCAGGGAAGGCTGG
 GTCCCAGCTGGGAGTATGGGTGTGAGCTCTATAGACCATCCCTCTCTGCAATCAATAAACACTTG
 CCTGTGAAAAA

FIGURE 78

MAGPWTFLLCGLLAATLIQATLSPTAVLILGPKVIKEKLTQELKDHNATSILQQPLLSAMREK
PAGGIPVLGSLVNTVLKHIIWLKVITANILQLQVKPSANDQELLVKIPLDMVAGFNTPLVKTIVE
FHMTTEAQATIRMDTSASGPTRLVLSDCATSHGSLRIQLLYKLSFLVNALAKQVMNLLVPSLPNL
VKNQLCPVIEASFNGMYADLLQLVKVPISLSIDRLEFDLLYPAIKGDITQLYLGAALLDSQGKVT
KWFNNSAASLTMPITLDNIPFSLIVSQDVVKAABAVALSPEEFMVLLDSVLPESAHLKSSIGLIN
EKAADKLGSTQIVKILTQDTPEFFIDQGHAKVAQLIVLEVFPSSSEALRPLFTLGIEASSEAQFYT
KGDQLILNLNNISSDRIQLMNSGIGWFQPDVLKNIITEIIHSILLPNQNGKLRSQVPVSLVKALG
FEAAESSLTKDALVLTPASLWKPSSPVSQ

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 48-51, 264-267, 401-404

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 412-415

LBP / BPI / CETP family proteins.

amino acids 407-457

FIGURE 79

GAGAGAAGTCAGCCTGGCAGAGAGACTCTGAAATGAGGGATTAGAGGTCTTCAAGGAGCAAGAGC
TTCAGCCTGAAGACAAGGGAGCAGTCCCTGAAGACGCTTCTACTGAGAGGTCTGCCATGGCCTCT
CTTGGCCTCCAACCTTGTGGGCTACATCCTAGGCCTTCTGGGGCTTTTGGGCACACTGGTTGCCAT
GCTGCTCCCCAGCTGGAAAACAAGTTCTTATGTGGTGCCAGCATTGTGACAGCAGTTGGCTTCT
CCAAGGGCCTCTGGATGGAATGTGCCACACACAGCACAGGCATCACCCAGTGTGACATCTATAGC
ACCCTTCTGGGCCTGCCCGCTGACATCCAGGCTGCCCAGGCCATGATGGTGACATCCAGTGCAAT
CTCCTCCCTGGCCTGCATTATCTCTGTGGTGGGCATGAGATGCACAGTCTTCTGCCAGGAATCCC
GAGCCAAAGACAGAGTGGCGGTAGCAGGTGGAGTCTTTTTTCATCCTTGGAGGCCTCCTGGGATTCT
ATTCTGTTGCCTGGAATCTTCATGGGATCCTACGGGACTTCTACTCACCAGTGGTGCCTGACAG
CATGAAATTTGAGATTGGAGAGGCTCTTTACTTGGGCATTATTTCTTCCCTGTTCTCCCTGATAG
CTGGAATCATCCTCTGCTTTTTCTGCTCATCCAGAGAAATCGCTCCAACCTACTACGATGCCTAC
CAAGCCCAACCTCTTGCCACAAGGAGCTCTCCAAGGCCTGGTCAACCTCCCAAAGTCAAGAGTGA
GTTCAATTCTACAGCCTGACAGGGTATGTGTGAAGAACCAGGGGCCAGAGCTGGGGGGTGGCTG
GGTCTGTGAAAAACAGTGGACAGCACCCCGAGGGCCACAGGTGAGGGACACTACCACTGGATCGT
GTCAGAAGGTGCTGCTGAGGATAGACTGACTTTGGCCATTGGATTGAGCAAAGGCAGAAATGGGG
GCTAGTGTAACAGCATGCAGGTTGAATTGCCAAGGATGCTCGCCATGCCAGCCTTTCTGTTTTCC
TCACCTTGCTGCTCCCCTGCCCTAAGTCCCCAACCCTCAACTTGAAACCCCATTCCTTAAGCCA
GGACTCAGAGGATCCCTTTGCCCTCTGGTTTACCTGGGACTCCATCCCCAAACCCACTAATCACA
TCCCACTGACTGACCCTCTGTGATCAAAGACCCTCTCTCTGGCTGAGGTTGGCTCTTAGCTCATT
GCTGGGGATGGGAAGGAGAAGCAGTGGCTTTTGTGGGCATTGCTCTAACCTACTTCTCAAGCTTC
CCTCCAAAGAACTGATTGGCCCTGGAACCTCCATCCCACTCTTGTTATGACTCCACAGTGTCCA
GACTAATTTGTGCATGAACTGAAATAAAACCATCCTACGGTATCCAGGGAACAGAAAGCAGGATG
CAGGATGGGAGGACAGGAAGGCAGCCTGGGACATTTAAAAAATA

FIGURE 8o

MASLGLQLVGYILGLLGLLGTLVAMLLPSWKTSSYVGASIVTAVGFSKGLWMECATHSTGITQCD
IYSTLLGLPADIQAAQAMMVTSSAIISSLACIIISVVGMRCTVFCQESRAKDRVAVAGGVFFILGGL
LGFIPVAWNLHGILRDFYSPLVPDSMKFEIGEALYLGIISSLFSLIAGIILCFSCSSQRNRSNYY
DAYQAQPLATRSSPRPGQPPKVKSEFNYSYSLTGYV

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-24

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 82-102, 117-140, 163-182

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 190-193

PMP-22 / EMP / MP20 family proteins.

amino acids 46-59

FIGURE 81

CCCACGCGTCCGCGCCTCTCCCTTCTGCTGGACCTTCCTTCGTCTCTCCATCTCTCCCTCCTTTC
 CCCGCGTTCTCTTTCCACCTTTCTCTTCTTCCCACCTTAGACCTCCCTTCCTGCCCTCCTTTCCCT
 GCCCACCGCTGCTTCCTGGCCCTTCTCCGACCCCGCTCTAGCAGCAGACCTCCTGGGGTCTGTGG
 GTTGATCTGTGGCCCTGTGCCTCCGTGTCCTTTTCGTCTCCCTTCCTCCCGACTCCGCTCCCGG
 ACCAGCGGCCTGACCCTGGGGAAAGGATGGTTCCCGAGGTGAGGGTCCTCTCCTCCTTGCTGGGA
 CTCGCGCTGCTCTGGTTCCCCCTGGACTCCCACGCTCGAGCCCGCCAGACATGTTCTGCCTTTT
 CCATGGGAAGAGATACTCCCCCGGCGAGAGCTGGCACCCCTACTTGGAGCCACAAGGCCTGATGT
 ACTGCCTGCGCTGTACCTGCTCAGAGGGCGCCCATGTGAGTTGTTACCGCCTCCACTGTCCGCCT
 GTCCACTGCCCCAGCCTGTGACGGAGCCACAGCAATGCTGTCCCAAGTGTGTGGAACCTCACAC
 TCCCTCTGGACTCCGGGCCCCACCAAAGTCTGCCAGCACAACGGGACCATGTACCAACACGGAG
 AGATCTTCAGTGCCCATGAGCTGTTCCCTCCCGCCTGCCCAACCAGTGTGTCTCTGCAGCTGC
 ACAGAGGGGCCAGATCTACTGCGGCCTCACAACTGCCCCGAACCAGGCTGCCAGCACCCCTCCC
 ACTGCCAGACTCCTGCTGCCAAGCCTGCAAAGATGAGGCAAGTGAGCAATCGGATGAAGAGGACA
 GTGTGCAGTCGCTCCATGGGGTGAGACATCCTCAGGATCCATGTTCCAGTGATGCTGGGAGAAAG
 AGAGGCCCCGGGCACCCAGCCCCACTGGCCTCAGCGCCCTCTGAGCTTCATCCCTCGCCACTT
 CAGACCCAAGGGAGCAGGCAGCACAACTGTCAAGATCGTCTCTGAAGGAGAAACATAAGAAAGCCT
 GTGTGCATGGCGGAAGACGTA TCTCCACGGGGAGGTGTGGCACCCGGCCTTCCGTGCCTTCGGC
 CCCTTGCCCTGCATCCTATGCACCTGTGAGGATGGCCGCCAGGACTGCCAGCGTGTGACCTGTCC
 CACCGAGTACCCCTGCCGTACCCCGAGAAAGTGGCTGGGAAGTGCTGCAAGATTTGCCAGAGG
 ACAAAGCAGACCCTGGCCACAGTGAGATCAGTTCTACCAGGTGTCCCAAGGCACCGGGCCGGGTC
 CTCGTCCACACATCGGTATCCCCAAGCCCAGACAACCTGCGTCGCTTTGCCCTGGAACACGAGGC
 CTCGGACTTGGTGGAGATCTACCTCTGGAAGCTGGTAAAAGATGAGGAACTGAGGCTCAGAGAG
 GTGAAGTACCTGGCCCAAGGCCACACAGCCAGAATCTTCCACTTGACTCAGATCAAGAAAGTCAG
 GAAGCAAGACTTCCAGAAAGAGGCACAGCACTTCCGACTGCTCGCTGGCCCCACGAAGGTCACT
 GGAACGTCTTCCTAGCCCAGACCCTGGAGCTGAAGGTCACGGCCAGTCCAGACAAAGTGACCAAG
 ACATAACAAAGACCTAACAGTTGCAGATATGAGCTGTATAATTGTTGTTATTATATATTAATAAA
 TAAGAAGTTGCATTACCCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 82

MVPEVRVLSSLLGLALLWFPLDSHARARPDMFCLFHGKRYSPGESWHPYLEPQGLMYCLRCTCSE
GAHVSCYRLHCPPVHCPQPVTEPQQCCPKCVEPHTPSGLRAPPKSCQHNGTMYQHGEIFSAHELF
PSRLPNQCVLCSCTEGQIYCGLTTCPEPGCPAPLPLPDSCCQACKDEASEQSDEEDSVQSLHGVR
HPQDPCSSDAGRKRGPPTAPPTGLSAPLSFIPRHFRPKGAGSTTVKIVLKEKHKKACVHGGKTYS
HGEVWHPAFRAFGPLPCILCTCEDGRQDCQRVTCPTIYPCRHPKRVAGKCKICPEDKADPGHSE
ISSTRCPKAPGRVLVHTSVSPSPDNLRRFALEHEASDLVEIYLWKLVKDEETEAQRGEVPGPRPH
SQNLPLDSDQESQEARLPERGTALPTARWPPRRSLERLPSDPGAEGHGQSRQSDQDITKT

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-25

FIGURE 83

GACAGCTGTGTCTCGATGGAGTAGACTCTCAGAACAGCGCAGTTTGCCCTCCGCTCACGCAGAGCCTCTCC
 GTGGCTTCCGCACCTTGAGCATTAGGCCAGTTCTCCTCTTCTCTCTAATCCATCCGTCACCTCTCCTGTCA
 TCCGTTTCCATGCCGTGAGGTCCATTACAGAACACATCCATGGCTCTCATGCTCAGTTTGGTTCTGAGTC
 TCCTCAAGCTGGGATCAGGGCAGTGGCAGGTGTTTGGGCCAGACAAGCCTGTCCAGGCCTTGGTGGGGGAG
 GACGCAGCATTCTCCTGTTTCTGTCTCCTAAGACCAATGCAGAGGCCATGGAAGTGCGGTTCTTCAGGGG
 CCAGTTCTCTAGCGTGGTCCACCTCTACAGGGACGGGAAGGACCAGCCATTTATGCAGATGCCACAGTATC
 AAGGCAGGACAAAACCTGGTGAAGGATTCTATTGCGGAGGGGCGCATCTCTCTGAGGCTGGAAAACATTACT
 GTGTGGATGCTGGCCTCTATGGGTGCAGGATTAGTTCCAGTCTTACTACCAGAAGGCCATCTGGGAGCT
 ACAGGTGTGAGCACTGGGCTCAGTTCCCTCTCATTTCATCACGGGATATGTTGATAGAGACATCCAGCTAC
 TCTGTCTAGTCTCGGGCTGGTTCCCCCGGGCCACAGCGAAGTGGAAGGTCCACAAGGACAGGATTTGTCC
 ACAGACTCCAGGACAAACAGAGACATGCATGGCCTGTTTGATGTGGAGATCTCTCTGACCGTCCAAGAGAA
 CGCCGGGAGCATATCCTGTTCCATGCGGCATGCTCATCTGAGCCGAGAGGTGGAATCCAGGGTACAGATAG
 GAGATACCTTTTTTCGAGCCTATATCGTGGCACCTGGCTACCAAAGTACTGGGAATACTCTGCTGTGGCCTA
 TTTTTTGGCATTGTTGGACTGAAGATTTCTTCTCCAAATCCAGTGGAAAATCCAGGCGGAACCTGGACTG
 GAGAAGAAAGCACGGACAGGCAGAATTGAGAGACGCCCCGAAACACGCAGTGGAGGTGACTCTGGATCCAG
 AGACGGCTCACCCGAAGCTCTGCGTTTCTGATCTGAAAACCTGTAACCCATAGAAAAGCTCCCCAGGAGGTG
 CCTCACTCTGAGAAGAGATTTACAAGGAAGAGTGTGGTGGCTTCTCAGAGTTTCCAAGCAGGGAAACATTA
 CTGGGAGGTGGACGGAGGACACAATAAAAGGTGGCGCGTGGGAGTGTGCCGGGATGATGTGGACAGGAGGA
 AGGAGTACGTGACTTTGTCTCCCGATCATGGGTACTGGGTCTCAGACTGAATGGAGAACATTTGTATTTC
 ACATTAAATCCCCGTTTTATCAGCGTCTTCCCCAGGACCCACCTACAAAAATAGGGGTCTTCTTGGACTA
 TGAGTGTGGGACCATCTCCTTCTTCAACATAAATGACCAGTCCCTTATTTATACCCTGACATGTCGGTTTG
 AAGGCTTATTGAGGCCCTACATTGAGTATCCGTCTATAATGAGCAAAATGGAACCTCCATAGTCATCTGC
 CCAGTCACCCAGGAATCAGAGAAAGAGGCCTCTTGGCAAAGGGCCTCTGCAATCCCAGAGACAAGCAACAG
 TGAGTCTCTCACAGGCAACCACGCCCTTCTTCCCCAGGGGTGAAATGTAGGATGAATCACATCCCACAT
 TCTTCTTTAGGGATATTAAGGTCTCTCTCCAGATCCAAAGTCCCGCAGCAGCCGGCCAAGGTGGCTTCCA
 GATGAAGGGGGACTGGCCTGTCCACATGGGAGTCAGGTGTATGGCTGCCCTGAGCTGGGAGGGAAGAAGG
 CTGACATTACATTTAGTTTGCTCTCACTCCATCTGGCTAAGTGATCTTGAAATACCACCTCTCAGGTGAAG
 AACCGTCAGGAATTCCCATCTCACAGGCTGTGGTGTAGATTAAGTAGACAAGGAATGTGAATAATGCTTAG
 ATCTTATTGATGACAGAGTGTATCCTAATGGTTTGTTCATTATATTACACTTTCAGTAAAAAAA

FIGURE 84

MALMLSLVLSLLKLGSGQWQVFGPDKPVQALVGEDAAFSCLSPKTNAEAMEVRFFFRGQFSSVVH
LYRDGKDQPFMQMPQYQGRITKLVKDSIAEGRISLRLENITVLDAGLYGCRISQSYQKAIWELQ
VSALGSVPLISITGYVDRDIQLLCQSSGWFPRTAKWKGPQGQDLSTDSRTNRDMHGLEDVEISL
TVQENAGSISCSMRHAHLSREVESRVQIGDTFFEPISWHLATKVLGILCCGLFFGIVGLKIFFSK
FQWKIQAEILDWRRKHGQAEIRDARKHAVEVTLPETAHPKLCVSDLKTVTHRKAQEVPHSEKRF
TRKSVVASQS FQAGKHYEVDGGHNKRWRVGCRDDVDRRKEYVTLSPDHGYWVLRNLNGEHLFT
LNPRFISVFPRTPTKIGVFLDYECGTISFFNINDQSLIYTLTCRFEGLLRPYIEYPSYNEQNGT
PIVICPVTQESEKEASWQRASAIPESTNSSESSQATTPLPRGEM

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 239-255

FIGURE 85

AACAGACGTTCCCTCGCGGCCCTGGCACCTCTAACCCAGACATGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCCCCCT
 GCTCTGGGGGAGGGAGAGGGCGGAAGGACAGACAAGTAAACTGCTGACGATGCAGAGTTCCGTGA
 CGGTGCAGGAAGGCCTGTGTGTCCATGTGCCCTGCTCCTTCTCCTACCCCTCGCATGGCTGGATT
 TACCCTGGCCCAGTAGTTTCATGGCTACTGGTTCCGGGAAGGGGCCAATACAGACCAGGATGCTCC
 AGTGGCCACAAACAACCCAGCTCGGGCAGTGTGGGAGGAGACTCGGGACCGATTCCACCTCCTTG
 GGGACCCACATACCAAGAATTGCACCCTGAGCATCAGAGATGCCAGAAGAAGTGATGCGGGGAGA
 TACTTCTTTTCGTATGGAGAAAGGAAGTATAAAATGGAATTATAAACATCACCGGCTCTCTGTGAA
 TGTGACAGCCTTGACCCACAGGCCCCAACATCCTCATCCCAGGCACCCTGGAGTCCGGCTGCCCCC
 AGAATCTGACCTGCTCTGTGCCCTGGGCCTGTGAGCAGGGGACACCCCCCTATGATCTCCTGGATA
 GGGACCTCCGTGTCCCCCTGGACCCCTCCACCACCCGCTCCTCGGTGCTCACCCCTCATCCCACA
 GCCCCAGGACCATGGCACCAGCCTCACCTGTCAGGTGACCTTCCCTGGGGCCAGCGTGACCACGA
 ACAAGACCGTCCATCTCAACGTGTCTACCCGCCTCAGAACTTGACCATGACTGTCTTCCAAGGA
 GACGGCACAGTATCCACAGTCTTGGGAAATGGCTCATCTCTGTCACTCCCAGAGGGCCAGTCTCT
 GCGCCTGGTCTGTGCAGTTGATGCAGTTGACAGCAATCCCCCTGCCAGGCTGAGCCTGAGCTGGA
 GAGGCCTGACCCTGTGCCCCCTCACAGCCCTCAAACCCGGGGGTGCTGGAGCTGCCTTGGGTGCAC
 CTGAGGGATGCAGCTGAATTCACCTGCAGAGCTCAGAACCTCTCGGCTCTCAGCAGGTCTACCT
 GAACGTCTCCCTGCAGAGCAAAGCCACATCAGGAGTGAATCAGGGGGTGGTCGGGGGAGCTGGAG
 CCACAGCCCTGGTCTTCTGTCTTCTGCGTCATCTTCGTTGTAGTGAGGTCCTGCAGGAAGAAA
 TCGGCAAGGCCAGCAGCGGGCGTGGGAGATACGGGCATAGAGGATGCAAACGCTGTCAGGGGTTC
 AGCCTCTCAGGGGCCCTGACTGAACCTTGGGCAGAAGACAGTCCCCCAGACCAGCCTCCCCCAG
 CTTCTGCCCCGCTCCTCAGTGGGGGAAGGAGAGCTCCAGTATGCATCCCTCAGCTTCCAGATGGTG
 AAGCCTTGGGACTCGCGGGGACAGGAGGCCACTGACACCGAGTACTCGGAGATCAAGATCCACAG
ATGAGAACTGCAGAGACTCACCCTGATTGAGGGATCACAGCCCCCTCCAGGCAAGGGAGAAGTCA
 GAGGCTGATTCTTGTAGAATTAACAGCCCTCAACGTGATGAGCTATGATAACACTATGAATTATG
 TGCAGAGTGAAAAGCACACAGGCTTTAGAGTCAAAGTATCTCAAACCTGAATCCACACTGTGCCC
 TCCCTTTTATTTTTTTAACTAAAAGACAGACAAATTCCTA

FIGURE 86

MLLLLLPLLWGRERAEGQTSKLLTMQSSVTVQEGLCVHVPCSFSPSHGWIYPGPVVHGYWFREG
ANTDQDAPVATNNPARAVWEETRDRFHLLGDPHTKNCTLSIRDARRSDAGRYFFRMEKGSIKWNY
KHHRLSVNVTALTHRPNILIPGTLESQCPQNLTCVWPWACEQGTTPPMISWIGTSVSPLDPSTTRS
SVLTLIPQPQDHGTS LTCQVTFPGASVTTNKT VHLNVSYPQNL TMTVFQGDGT VSTVLGNGSSL
SLPEGQSLRLVCAVDAVDSNPPARLSLSWRGLTLCPSQPSNPGVLELPWVHLRDAAEFTCRAQNP
LGSQQVYLNVS LQSKATSGVTQGVVGGAGATALVFLSFCVIFVVVRSCRKKSARPAAGVGD TGIE
DANAVRGSASQGPLTEPWAEDSPPDQPPPASARSSVGEGELQYASLSFQMKPWDSRGQEATDTE
YSEIKIHR

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 351-370

FIGURE 87

AGAAAGCTGCACTCTGTTGAGCTCCAGGGCGCAGTGGAGGGAGGGAGTGAAGGAGCTCTCTGTAC
CCAAGGAAAGTGCAGCTGAGACTCAGACAAGATTACAATGAACCAACTCAGCTTCCTGCTGTTTC
TCATAGCGACCACCAGAGGATGGAGTACAGATGAGGCTAATACTTACTTCAAGGAATGGACCTGT
TCTTCGTCTCCATCTCTGCCCAGAAGCTGCAAGGAAATCAAAGACGAATGTCCTAGTGCATTTGA
TGGCCTGTATTTTCTCCGCACTGAGAATGGTGTTATCTACCAGACCTTCTGTGACATGACCTCTG
GGGGTGGCGGCTGGACCCTGGTGGCCAGCGTGCATGAGAATGACATGCGTGGGAAGTGCACGGTG
GGCGATCGCTGGTCCAGTCAGCAGGGCAGCAAAGCAGACTACCCAGAGGGGGACGGCAACTGGGC
CAACTACAACACCTTTGGATCTGCAGAGGCGGCCACGAGCGATGACTACAAGAACCCTGGCTACT
ACGACATCCAGGCCAAGGACCTGGGCATCTGGCACGTGCCCAATAAGTCCCCCATGCAGCACTGG
AGAAACAGCTCCCTGCTGAGGTACCGCACGGACACTGGCTTCCTCCAGACACTGGGACATAATCT
GTTTGGCATCTACCAGAAATATCCAGTGAAATATGGAGAAGGAAAGTGTGGACTGACAACGGCC
CGGTGATCCCTGTGGTCTATGATTTTGGCGACGCCCAGAAAACAGCATCTTATTACTCACCCCTAT
GGCCAGCGGGAATTCAGTGCGGGATTTGTTCACTTCAGGGTATTTAATAACGAGAGAGCAGCCAA
CGCCTTGTGTGCTGGAATGAGGGTCACCGGATGTAACACTGAGCATCACTGCATTGGTGGAGGAG
GATACTTCCAGAGGCCAGTCCCCAGCAGTGTGGAGATTTTCTGGTTTTGATTGGAGTGGATAT
GGAACATGTTGGTTACAGCAGCAGCCGTGAGATAACTGAGGCAGCTGTGCTTCTATTCTATCG
TTGAGAGTTTTGTGGGAGGGAACCCAGACCTCTCCTCCCAACCATGAGATCCCAAGGATGGAGAA
CAACTTACCCAGTAGCTAGAATGTTAATGGCAGAAGAGAAAACAATAAATCATATTGACTCAAGA
AAAAAA

FIGURE 88

MNQLSFLLFLIATTRGWSTDEANTYFKEWTCSSSPSLPRSCKEIKDECPSAFDGLYFLRTENGVI
YQTFCDMTSGGGGWTLVASVHENDMRGKCTVGDRWSSQQGSKADYPEGDGNWANYNTFGSAEAAT
SDDYKNPGYYDIQAKDLGIWHVPNKSPMQHWRNSSLLRYRTDTGFLQTLGHNLFGIYQKYPVKYG
EGKCWTDNGPVIPVVYDFGDAQKTASYYSPIYQREFTAGFVQFRVFNNERAANALCAGMRVTGCN
TEHHCIGGGGYFPEASPPQCGDFSGFDWSGYGTHVGYSSSREITEAAVLLFYR

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-16

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 163-167

Glycosaminoglycan attachment sites.

amino acids 74-78, 289-293

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 76-82, 115-121, 124-130, 253-259, 292-298

FIGURE 89

CTAGATTTGTCGGCTTGCGGGGAGACTTCAGGAGTCGCTGTCTCTGAACTTCCAGCCTCAGAGAC
CGCCGCCCTTGTCCTCCGAGGGCCATGGGCCGGGTCTCAGGGCTTGCGCCCTCTCGCTTCCTGACG
CTCCTGGCGCATCTGGTGGTCGTCATCACCTTATTCTGGTCCCGGGACAGCAACATACAGGCCTG
CCTGCCTCTCACGTTCACCCCGAGGAGTATGACAAGCAGGACATTACAGCTGGTGGCCGCGCTCT
CTGTCACCCCTGGGCCTCTTTGCAGTGGAGCTGGCCGGTTTCCTCTCAGGAGTCTCCATGTTCAAC
AGCACCCAGAGCCTCATCTCCATTGGGGCTCACTGTAGTGCATCCGTGGCCCTGTCCTTCTTCAT
ATTCGAGCGTTGGGAGTGCACCTACGTATTGGTACATTTTTGTCTTCTGCAGTGGCCCTTCAGCTG
TCACTGAAATGGCTTTATTCGTCACCGTCTTTGGGCTGAAAAAGAAACCCTTCTGTATTACCTTCA
TGACGGGAACCTAAGGACGAAGCCTACAGGGGCAAGGGCCGCTTCGTATTCCTGGAAGAAGGAAG
GCATAGGCTTCGGTTTTCCCTCGGAACTGCTTCTGCTGGAGGATATGTGTTGGAATAATTACG
TCTTGAGTCTGGGATTATCCGCATTGTATTTAGTGCTTTGTAATAAAATATGTTTTGTAGTAACA
TTAAGACTTATATACAGTTTTAGGGGACAATTAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 90

MGRVSGLVPSRFLTLLAHLVVVITLFWSRDSNIQACLPLTFTPEEYDKQDIQLVAALSVTLGLFA
VELAGFLSGVSMFNSTQSLISIGAHCSASVALSFFIFERWECTTYWYIFVFCSALPAVTEMALFV
TVFGLKKKPF

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 12-28 (type II), 51-66, 107-124

FIGURE 91

CTGGGACCCCGAAAAGAGAAGGGGAGAGCGAGGGGACGAGAGCGGAGGAGGAAGATGCAACTGAC
TCGCTGCTGCTTCGTGTTCCCTGGTGCAGGGTAGCCTCTATCTGGTCATCTGTGGCCAGGATGATG
GTCCTCCCGGCTCAGAGGACCCTGAGCGTGATGACCACGAGGGCCAGCCCCGGCCCCGGGTGCCT
CGGAAGCGGGGCCACATCTCACCTAAGTCCCGCCCCATGGCCAATTCCACTCTCCTAGGGCTGCT
GGCCCCGCCTGGGGAGGCTTGGGGCATTCTTGGGCAGCCCCCAACCGCCCCGAACCACAGCCCCC
CACCCTCAGCCAAGGTGAAGAAAATCTTTGGCTGGGGCGACTTCTACTCCAACATCAAGACGGTG
GCCCTGAACCTGCTCGTCACAGGGAAGATTGTGGACCATGGCAATGGGACCTTCAGCGTCCACTT
CCAACACAATGCCACAGGCCAGGGAAACATCTCCATCAGCCTCGTGCCCCCAGTAAAGCTGTAG
AGTTCCACCAGGAACAGCAGATCTTCATCGAAGCCAAGGCCTCCAAAATCTTCAACTGCCGGATG
GAGTGGGAGAAGGTAGAACGGGGCCGCCGGACCTCGCTTTGCACCCACGACCCAGCCAAGATCTG
CTCCCGAGACCACGCTCAGAGCTCAGCCACCTGGAGCTGCTCCAGCCCTTCAAAGTCGTCTGTG
TCTACATCGCCTTCTACAGCACGGACTATCGGCTGGTCCAGAAGGTGTGCCCAGATTACAACCTAC
CATAGTGATACCCCCTACTACCCATCTGGGTGAACCCGGGGCAGGCCACAGAGGCCAGGCCAGGGC
TGGAAGGACAGGCCTGCCCATGCAGGAGACCATCTGGACACCGGGCAGGGAAGGGGTGGGCCTC
AGGCAGGGAGGGGGGTGGAGACGAGGAGATGCCAAGTGGGGCCAGGGCCAAGTCTCAAGTGGCAG
AGAAAGGGTCCCAAGTGCTGGTCCCAACCTGAAGCTGTGGAGTGACTAGATCACAGGAGCACTGG
AGGAGGAGTGGGCTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCACAGGGCTTTGCCACGGAGCCACAGAGAGATGCTGGG
TCCCCGAGGCCTGTGGGCAGGCCGATCAGTGTGGCCCCAGATCAAGTCATGGGAGGAAGCTAAGC
CCTTGGTTCTTGCCATCCTGAGGAAAGATAGCAACAGGGAGGGGGAGATTTTCATCAGTGTGGACA
GCCTGTCAACTTAGGATGGATGGCTGAGAGGGCTTCCTAGGAGCCAGTCAGCAGGGTGGGGTGGG
GCCAGAGGAGCTCTCCAGCCCTGCCTAGTGGGCGCCCTGAGCCCCTTGTCGTGTGCTGAGCATGG
CATGAGGCTGAAGTGGCAACCCTGGGGTCTTTGATGTCTTGACAGATTGACCATCTGTCTCCAGC
CAGGCCACCCCTTTCCAAAATTCCTCTTCTGCCAGTACTCCCCCTGTACCACCCATTGCTGATG
GCACACCCATCCTTAAGCTAAGACAGGACGATTGTGGTCTCCACACTAAGGCCACAGCCCATC
CGCGTGCTGTGTGTCCCTCTTCCACCCCAACCCCTGCTGGCTCCTCTGGGAGCATCCATGTCCCG
GAGAGGGGTCCCTCAACAGTCAGCCTCACCTGTCAGACCGGGGTCTCCCGGATCTGGATGGCGC
CGCCCTCTCAGCAGCGGGCACGGGTGGGGCGGGGCCGGCCGAGAGCATGTGCTGGATCTGTTC
TGTGTGTCTGTCTGTGGGTGGGGGAGGGGAGGGAAGTCTTGTGAAACCGCTGATTGCTGACTTT
TGTGTGAAGAATCGTGTTCCTGGAGCAGGAAATAAAGCTTGCCCCGGGGCA

FIGURE 92

MQLTRCCFVFLVQGSLYLVICGQDDGPPGSEDPERDDHEGQPRPRVPRKRGHISPKSRPMANSTL
LGLLAPPGEAWGILGQPPNRPNHSPPPSAKVKKIFGWGDFYSNIKTVALNLLVTGKIVDHGNGTF
SVHFQHNATGQGNISISLVPPSKAVEFHQEQQIFIEAKASKIFNCRMWEKVERGRRTSLCTHDP
AKICSRDHAQSSATWSCSQPFKVVCVYIAFYSTDYRLVQKVC PDYNYHSDTPYYPSG

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-14

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 62-65, 127-130, 137-140, 143-146

2-oxo acid dehydrogenases acyltransferase

amino acids 61-71

FIGURE 93

CGGTGGCCATGACTGCGGCCGTGTTCTTCGGCTGCGCCTTCATTGCCTTCGGGCCTGCGCTCGCC
CTTTATGTCTTCACCATCGCCATCGAGCCGTTGCGTATCATCTTCCTCATCGCCGGAGCTTTCTT
CTGGTTGGTGTCTCTACTGATTTTCGTCCCTTGTTTGGTTCATGGCAAGAGTCATTATTGACAACA
AAGATGGACCAACACAGAAATATCTGCTGATCTTTGGAGCGTTTGTCTCTGTCTATATCCAAGAA
ATGTTCCGATTTGCATATTATAAACTCTTAAAAAAGCCAGTGAAGGTTTGAAGAGTATAAACCC
AGGTGAGACAGCACCCCTCTATGCGACTGCTGGCCTATGTTTCTGGCTTGGGCTTTGGAATCATGA
GTGGAGTATTTTCCTTTGTGAATACCCTATCTGACTCCTTGGGGCCAGGCACAGTGGGCATTCAT
GGAGATTCTCCTCAATTCTTCCTTTATTTCAGCTTTCATGACGCTGGTCATTATCTTGCTGCATGT
ATTCTGGGGCATTGTATTTTTTGTATGGCTGTGAGAAGAAAAAGTGGGGCATCCTCCTTATCGTTC
TCCTGACCCACCTGCTGGTGTGAGCCAGACCTTCATAAGTTCTTATTATGGAATAAACCTGGCG
TCAGCATTTATAATCCTGGTGCTCATGGGCACCTGGGCATTCTTAGCTGCGGGAGGCAGCTGCCG
AAGCCTGAAACTCTGCCTGCTCTGCCAAGACAAGAACTTTCTTCTTTACAACCAGCGCTCCAGAT
AACCTCAGGGAACCAGCACTTCCCAAACCGCAGACTACATCTTTAGAGGAAGCACAACCTGTGCCT
TTTTCTGAAAATCCCTTTTTCTGGTGGAATTGAGAAAGAAATAAACTATGCAGATA

FIGURE 94

MTAAVFFGCAFIAGFPALALYVFTIAIEPLRIIFLIAGAFFWLVSLLISSLVWFMARVIIDNKDG
PTQKYLLIFGAFVSVYIQEMFRFAYYKLLKKASEGLKSINPGETAPSMRLLAYVSGLGFGIMSGV
FSFVNTLSDSLGPSTVGIHGDSPOFFLYSAFMTLVIIILLHVFVGIVFFDGCEKKKWGILLIVLLT
HLLVSAQTFISSYYGINLASAFIILVLMGTWAFILAAGGSCRSCLKCLLCQDKNFLLYNQRSR

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 32-51, 119-138, 152-169, 216-235

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 120-123

Sodium:neurotransmitter symporter family protein

amino acids 31-65

FIGURE 95

AATTTTTCACCAGAGTAAACTTTGAGAAACCAACTGGACCTTTGAGTATTGTACATTTTGCCTCGTG
 GACCCAAAGGTAGCAATCTGAAACATGAGGAGTACGATTCTACTGTTTTGTCTTCTAGGATCAAC
 TCGGTCATTACCACAGCTCAAACCTGCTTTGGGACTCCCTCCCACAAAACCTGGCTCCGGATCAGG
 GAACACTACCAAACCAACAGCAGTCAAATCAGGTCTTTCCTTCTTTAAGTCTGATACCATTAAACA
 CAGATGCTCACACTGGGGCCAGATCTGCATCTGTAAATCCTGCTGCAGGAATGACACCTGGTAC
 CCAGACCCACCCATTGACCCTGGGAGGGTTGAATGTACAACAGCAACTGCACCCACATGTGTTAC
 CAATTTTTGTACACAACCTTGGAGCCCAGGGCACTATCCTAAGCTCAGAGGAATTGCCACAAATC
 TTCACGAGCCTCATCATCCATTCTTGTTCCTCGGGAGGCATCCTGCCCCACCAGTCAGGCAGGGGC
 TAATCCAGATGTCCAGGATGGAAGCCTTCCAGCAGGAGGAGCAGGTGTAAATCCTGCCACCCAGG
 GAACCCCAGCAGGCCCGCTCCCAACTCCCAGTGGCACAGATGACGACTTTGCAGTGACCACCCCT
 GCAGGCATCCAAAGGAGCACACATGCCATCGAGGAAGCCACCACAGAATCAGCAAATGGAATTCA
GTAAGCTGTTTTCAAAPTTTTTTCAACTAAGCTGCCTCGAATTTGGTGATACATGTGAATCTTTATC
 ATTGATTATATTATGGAATAGATTGAGACACATTGGATAGTCTTAGAAGAAATTAATTCTTAATT
 TACCTGAAAATATTCTTGAAATTTGAGAAAATATGTTCTATGTAGAGAATCCCAACTTTTAAAAA
 CAATAATTCAATGGATAAATCTGTCTTTGAAATATAACATTATGCTGCCTGGATGATATGCATAT
 TAAAACATATTTGGAAAACCTGGAA
 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 96

MRSTILLFCLLGSTRSLPQLKPALGLPPTKLAPDQGTLPNQQQSNQVFPSLSLIPLTQM
LTLGPDLHLLNPAAGMTPGTQTHPLTLGGLNVQQQLHPHVLPIFVTQLGAQGTLISSEE
LPQIFTSLLIHSLEFPGGILPTSQAGANPDVQDGS LPAGGAGVNPATQGTPAGRLPTPSG
TDDDFAVTTPAGIQRSTHAIEEATTESANGIQ

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-16

FIGURE 97

GCTCAAGTGGCCTGCCTTGCCCCACCCAGCCCAGCCTGGCCAGAGCCCCCTGGAGAAGGAGCTCT
 CTTCTTGCTTGGCAGCTGGACCAAGGGAGCCAGTCTTGGGCGCTGGAGGGCCTGTCTTGACCATG
 GTCCCTGCCTGGCTGTGGCTGCTTTGTGTCTCCGTCCCCCAGGCTCTCCCCAAGGCCCCAGCCTGC
 AGAGCTGTCTGTGGAAGTTCCAGAAAACATATGGTGGAAATTTCCCTTTATACCTGACCAAGTTGC
 CGCTGCCCCCGTGAGGGGGCTGAAGGCCAGATCGTGCTGTGAGGGGACTCAGGCAAGGCCAACTGAG
 GGCCCATTTGCTATGGATCCAGATTCTGGCTTCCCTGCTGGTGACCAGGGGCCCTGGACCGAGAGGA
 GCAGGCAGAGTACCAGCTACAGGTACCCCTGGAGATGCAGGATGGACATGTCTTGTGGGGTCCAC
 AGCCTGTGCTTGTGCACGTGAAGGATGAGAATGACCAGGTGCCCCATTTCTCTCAAGCCATCTAC
 AGAGCTCGGCTGAGCCGGGGTACCAGGCCTGGCATCCCCCTTCCTCTTCCCTTGAGGCTTCAGACCG
 GGATGAGCCAGGCACAGCCAACTCGGATCTTCGATTCCACATCCTGAGCCAGGCTCCAGCCCAGC
 CTTCCCCAGACATGTTCCAGCTGGAGCCTCGGCTGGGGGCTCTGGCCCTCAGCCCCAAGGGGAGC
 ACCAGCCTTGACCACGCCCTGGAGAGGACCTACCAGCTGTTGGTACAGGTCAAGGACATGGGTGA
 CCAGGCCTCAGGCCACCAGGCCACTGCCACCGTGGAAGTCTCCATCATAGAGAGCACCTGGGTGT
 CCCTAGAGCCTATCCACCTGGCAGAGAATCTCAAAGTCTTATACCCGCACCACATGGCCCAGGTA
 CACTGGAGTGGGGGTGATGTGCACTATCACCTGGAGAGCCATCCCCCGGGACCCTTTGAAGTGAA
 TGCAGAGGGAAACCTCTACGTGACCAGAGAGCTGGACAGAGAAGCCCAGGCTGAGTACCTGCTCC
 AGGTGCGGGCTCAGAATTCCCATGGCGAGGACTATGCGGGCCCTCTGGAGCTGCACGTGCTGGTG
 ATGGATGAGAATGACAACGTGCCTATCTGCCCTCCCCGTGACCCACAGTCAGCATCCCTGAGCT
 CAGTCCACCAGGTACTGAAGTGAAGTACTGTGACAGAGGATGCAGATGCCCCCGGCTCCCCCA
 ATTCCACGTTGTGTATCAGCTCCTGAGCCCTGAGCCTGAGGATGGGGTAGAGGGGAGAGCCTTC
 CAGGTGGACCCCACTTCAGGCAGTGTGACGCTGGGGGTGCTCCCACTCCGAGCAGGCCAGAACAT
 CCTGCTTCTGGTGCTGGCCATGGACCTGGCAGGCGCAGAGGGTGGCTTCAGCAGCACGTGTGAAG
 TCGAAGTCGCAGTCACAGATATCAATGATCACGCCCTGAGTTCATCACTTCCAGATTGGGCCT
 ATAAGCCTCCCTGAGGATGTGGAGCCCGGACTCTGGTGGCCATGCTAACAGCCATTGATGCTGA
 CCTCGAGCCCGCCTTCCGCCTCATGGATTTTGCCATTGAGAGGGGAGACACAGAAGGGACTTTTG
 GCCTGGATTGGGAGCCAGACTCTGGGCATGTTAGACTCAGACTCTGCAAGAACCTCAGTTATGAG
 GCAGCTCCAAGTCATGAGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGCAGAGTGTGGCGAAGCTGGTGGGGCCAGGCCC
 AGGCCCTGGAGCCACCGCCACGGTGAAGTGTGCTAGTGGAGAGAGTGTGACACCCCCCAAGTTGG
 ACCAGGAGAGCTACGAGGCCAGTGTCCCCATCAGTGCCCCAGCCGGCTCTTTCCTGCTGACCATC
 CAGCCCTCCGACCCCATCAGCCGAACCCTCAGGTTCTCCCTAGTCAATGACTCAGAGGGCTGGCT
 CTGCATTGAGAAATTCTCCGGGGAGGTGCACACCGCCCAGTCCCTGCAGGGCGCCCAGCCTGGGG
 ACACCTACACGGTGCTTGTGGAGGGCCAGGATACAGCCCTGACTCTTGCCCCCTGTGCCCTCCCAA
 TACCTCTGCACACCCCGCCAAGACCATGGCTTGATCGTGAGTGACCCAGCAAGGACCCCGATCT
 GGCCAGTGGGCACGGTCCCTACAGCTTACCCTTGGTCCCAACCCACGGTGCAACGGGATTGGC
 GCCTCCAGACTCTCAATGGTTCCCATGCCTACCTCACCTTGGCCCTGCATTGGGTGGAGCCACGT
 GAACACATAATCCCCGTGGTGGTCAGCCACAATGCCAGATGTGGCAGCTCCTGGTTCGAGTGAT
 CGTGTGTCGCTGCAACGTGGAGGGGCAGTGCATGCGCAAGGTGGGCCGCATGAAGGGCATGCCCA
 CGAAGCTGTGCGCAGTGGGCATCCTTGTAGGCACCCTGGTAGCAATAGGAATCTTCTCATCCTC
 ATTTTCACCCACTGGACCATGTCAAGGAAGAAGGACCCGGATCAACCAGCAGACAGCGTGCCCT
 GAAGGCGACTGTCTGAATGGCCAGGCAGCTCTAGCTGGGAGCTTGGCCTCTGGCTCCATCTGAG
 TCCCCCTGGGAGAGAGCCAGCACCCAAGATCCAGCAGGGGACAGGACAGAGTAGAAGCCCCCTCCA
 TCTGCCCTGGGGTGGAGGCACCATCACCATCACCAGGCATGTCTGCAGAGCCTGGACACCAACTT
 TATGGAAGTGGCCATGGGAGTGTCCAAATGTGAGGGTGTTCGCCCAATAATAAAGCCCCAGAGAA
 CTGGGCTGGGCCCTATGGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG

FIGURE 98

MVPAWLWLLCVSVPQALPKAQPAELSVEVPENYGGNFPLYLTKLPLPREGAEGQIVLSGDSGKAT
EGPFAMDPDSGFLLVTRALDREEQAEYQLQVTLEMQDGHVLWGPQPVLVHVKDENDQVPHFSQAI
YRARLSRGTRPGIPFLFLEASDRDEPGTANSDLRFHILSQAPAQPSDFMFQLEPRLGALALSPKG
STSLDHALERTYQLLVQVKDMGDOASGHQATATVEVSI IESTWVSLEPIHLAENLKVLYPHHMAQ
VHWSGGDVHYHLESHPPGPFVNAEGNLYVTRELDREAQAEYLLQVRAQNSHGEDIAAPLELHVL
VMDENDNVPICPPRDPTVSIPELSPPGTEVTRLSAEDADAPGSPNSHVYQLLSPEPEDGVEGRA
FQVDPTSGSVTLGVLPLRAGQNILLVLAMDLAGAEGGFSSTCEVEVAVTDINDHAPEFITSQIG
PISLPEDVEPGTLVAMLTADADLEPAFRLMDFAIERGDTEGTFGLDWEPPDSGHVRLRLCKNLSY
EAAPSHEVVVVVQSVAKLVGPGPGPGATATVTVLVERVMPPPKLDQESYEASVPISAPAGSFLLT
IQPSDPISRTLRFSLVNDSEGLWCIEKFSGEVHTAQSLQGAQPGDTYTVLVEAQDTALTAPVPS
QYLCTPRQDHGLIVSGPSKDPDLASGHGPYSFTLGPNPTVQRDWRLQTLNGSHAYLTLALHWVEP
REHIIPVVVSHNAQMWQLLVRVIVCRCNVEGQCMRKVGRMKGMPTKLSAVGILVGTTLVAIGIFLI
LIFTHWTMSRKKDPDQPADSVPLKATV

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 762-784

FIGURE 99

GGCTGACCGTGCTACATTGCCTGGAGGAAGCCTAAGGAACCCAGGCATCCAGCTGCCCACGCCTG
 AGTCCAAGATTCTTCCCAGGAACACAAACGTAGGAGACCCACGCTCCTGGAAGCACCAGCCTTTA
 TCTCTTACCTTCAAGTCCCCTTTCTCAAGAATCCTCTGTTCTTTGCCCTCTAAAGTCTTGGTAC
 ATCTAGGACCCAGGCATCTTGCTTTCCAGCCACAAAGAGACAGATGAAGATGCAGAAAGGAAATG
 TTCTCCTTATGTTTGGTCTACTATTGCATTTAGAAGCTGCAACAAATTCCAATGAGACTAGCACC
 TCTGCCAACACTGGATCCAGTGTGATCTCCAGTGGAGCCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGGGTCCAG
 TGTGACCTCCAGTGGGGTCAGCACAGCCACCATCTCAGGGTCCAGCGTGACCTCCAATGGGGTCA
 GCATAGTCACCAACTCTGAGTTCATACAACCTCCAGTGGGATCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAG
 TTCAGCACAGCGTCCAGTGGGATCAGCATAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAACTCCAGTGG
 GGCCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACACCCTCCAGTGGGGCCAGCACAGTCAACCACT
 CTGGGTCCAGTGTGACCTCCAGTGGAGCCAGCACTGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAGTGTCC
 AGTAGGGCCAGCACTGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCTAGCACACTCTCCAGTGGGGCCAGCACAGCCAC
 CAACTCTGACTCCAGCACAACTCCAGTGGGGCTAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAA
 CCTCCAGTGGGGCCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAGTGTCCAGTAGGGCCAGCACT
 GCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAACTCCAGTGGGGCCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAG
 AACGACCTCCAATGGGGCTGGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACGACCTCCAGTGGGGCCA
 GCACAGCCACCAACTCTGACTCCAGCACAGTGTCCAGTGGGGCCAGCACTGCCACCAACTCTGAG
 TCCAGCACGACCTCCAGTGGGGCCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACGACCTCCAGTGG
 GGCTAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGACTCCAGCACAACTCCAGTGGGGCCGGCACAGCCACCAACT
 CTGAGTCCAGCACAGTGTCCAGTGGGATCAGCACAGTCAACCAATTCTGAGTCCAGCACACCCTCC
 AGTGGGGCCAACACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGTACGACCTCCAGTGGGGCCAACACAGCCAC
 CAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAGTGTCCAGTGGGGCCAGCACTGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAA
 CCTCCAGTGGGGTCCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAACTCCAGTGGGGCTAGCACA
 GCCACCAACTCTGACTCCAGCACAACTCCAGTGGGGCCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCTAG
 CACAGTGTCCAGTGGGATCAGCACAGTCAACCAATTCTGAGTCCAGCACAACTCCAGTGGGGCCA
 ACACAGCCACCAACTCTGGGTCCAGTGTGACCTCTGCAGGCTCTGGAACAGCAGCTCTGACTGGA
 ATGCACACAACTTCCCATAGTGCATCTACTGCAGTGAAGGCAAGCCTGGTGGGTCCCTGGT
 GCCGTGGGAAATCTTCTCATCACCTGGTCTCGGTGTGGCGGCCGTGGGGCTCTTTGCTGGGC
 TCTTCTTCTGTGTGAGAAACAGCCTGTCCCTGAGAAACACCTTTAACACAGCTGTCTACCACCT
 CATGGCCTCAACCATGGCCTTGGTCCAGGCCCTGGAGGGAATCATGGAGCCCCCACAGGCCAG
 GTGGAGTCCTAACTGGTTCTGGAGGAGACCAGTATCATCGATAGCCATGGAGATGAGCGGGAGGA
 ACAGCGGGCCCTGAGCAGCCCCGGAAGCAAGTGGCGCATTCTTCAGGAAGGAAGAGACCTGGGCA
 CCCAAGACCTGGTTTCTTTTCATTTCATCCCAGGAGACCCCTCCAGCTTTGTTTGAGATCCTGAA
 AATCTTGAAGAAGGTATTCTTCACCTTTCTTGCCTTTACCAGACACTGGAAAGAGAATACTATAT
 TGCTCATTTAGCTAAGAAATAAATACATCTCATCTAACACACACGACAAAGAGAAGCTGTGCTTG
 CCCCCGGGTGGGTATCTAGCTCTGAGATGAAGTCAAGTTATAGGAGAAAACCTCCATGCTGGACTC
 CATCTGGCATTCAAAATCTCCACAGTAAATCCAAAGACCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 100

MKMQKGNVLLMFGLLLHLEAATNSNETSTTSANTGSSVVISSGASTATNSGSSVTSSGVSTATISGS
SVTSNGVSIVTNSEFHTTSSGISTATNSEFSTASSGISIATNSESSTTSSGASTATNSESSTPSS
GASTVTNSGSSVTSSGASTATNSESSTVSSRASTATNSESSTLSSGASTATNSDSSTTSSGASTA
TNSESSTTSSGASTATNSESSTVSSRASTATNSESSTTSSGASTATNSESRTTSNGAGTATNSES
STTSSGASTATNSDSSTVSSGASTATNSESSTTSSGASTATNSESSTTSSGASTATNSDSSTTSS
GAGTATNSESSTVSSGISTVTNSESSTPSSGANTATNSESSTTSSGANTATNSESSTVSSGASTA
TNSESSTTSSGVSTATNSESSTTSSGASTATNSDSSTTSSEASTATNSESSTVSSGISTVTNSES
STTSSGANTATNSGSSVTSAGSGTAALTGMHTTSHSASTAVSEAKPGGSLVPWEIFLITLVSVVA
AVGLFAGLFFCVRNSLSLRNTFNTAVYHPHGLNHGLGPGPGGNHGAPHRPRWSPNWFWRPVSII
AMEMSGRNSGP

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-20

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 510-532

FIGURE 101

GGCCGGACGCTCCGCGTTACGGGATGAATTAACGGCGGGTTCCGCACGGAGGTTGTGACCCCTA
CGGAGCCCCAGCTTGCCACGCACCCCACTCGGCGTCGCGCGGCGTGCCCTGCTTGTCACAGGTG
GGAGGCTGGAACCTATCAGGCTGAAAAACAGAGTGGGTACTCTCTTCTGGAAGCTGGCAACAAAT
GGATGATGTGATATATGCATTCCAGGGGAAGGGAAATTGTGGTGCTTCTGAACCCATGGTCAATT
AACGAGGCAGTTTTCTAGCTACTGCACGTACTTCATAAAGCAGGACTCTAAAGCTTTGGAATCAT
GGTGTCATGGAAAGGGATTTACTTTATACTGACTCTGTTTTTGGGGAAGCTTTTTTGGGAAGCATTT
TCATGCTGAGTCCCTTTTTTACCTTTGATGTTTGTAACCCATCTTGGTATCGCTGGATCAACAAC
CGCCTTGTTGGCAACATGGCTCACCTACCTGTGGCATTATTGGAGACCATGTTTGGTGTAAGT
GATTATAACTGGGGATGCATTTGTTCTTGAGAAAGAAGTGTGATTATCATGAACCATCGGACAA
GAATGGACTGGATGTTCTGTGGAATTGCCTGATGCGATATAGCTACCTCAGATTGGAGAAAATT
TGCCTCAAAGCGAGTCTCAAAGGTGTTCTTGATTTGGTTGGGCCATGCAGGCTGCTGCCTATAT
CTTCATTCATAGGAAATGGAAGGATGACAAGAGCCATTTGGAAGACATGATTGATTACTTTTGTG
ATATTCACGAACCACTTCAACTCCTCATATCCCAGAAGGGACTGATCTCACAGAAAACAGCAAG
TCTCGAAGTAATGCATTTGCTGAAAAAATGGACTTCAGAAATATGAATATGTTTTACATCCAAG
AACTACAGGCTTTACTTTTGTGGTAGACCGTCTAAGAGAAGGTAAGAACCTTGATGCTGTCCATG
ATATCACTGTGGCGTATCCTCACAACATTTCCTCAATCAGAGAAGCACCTCCTCCAAGGAGACTTT
CCCAGGGAAATCCACTTTCACGTCCACCGGTATCCAATAGACACCCTCCCCACATCCAAGGAGGA
CCTTCAACTCTGGTGCCACAAACGGTGGGAAGAGAAAGAAGAGAGGCTGCGTTCTTCTATCAAG
GGGAGAAGAATTTTTATTTTACCGGACAGAGTGTGATTCCACCTTGCAAGTCTGAACTCAGGGTC
CTTGTTGGTCAAATTGCTCTCTATACTGTATTGGACCCTGTTTCAGCCCTGCAATGTGCCTACTCAT
ATATTTGTACAGTCTTGTTAAGTGGTATTTTATAATCACCATTGTAATCTTTGTGCTGCAAGAGA
GAATATTTGGTGGACTGGAGATCATAGAACTTGCATGTTACCGACTTTTACACAAACAGCCACAT
TTAAATTCAAAGAAAAATGAGTAAGATTATAAGGTTTGCCATGTGAAAACCTAGAGCATATTTTG
GAAATGTTCTAAACCTTTCTAAGCTCAGATGCATTTTTCATGACTATGTGGAATATTTCTTACT
GCCATCATTTATTTGTTAAAGATATTTTGCACCTTAATTTTGTGGGAAAAATATTGCTACAATTTT
TTTAATCTCTGAATGTAATTCGATACTGTGTACATAGCAGGGAGTGATCGGGGTGAAATAACTT
GGGCCAGAATATTATTAAACAATCATCAGGCTTTTAAA

FIGURE 102

MHSRGREIVVLLNPWSINEAVSSYCTYFIKQDSKSGIMVSWKGIYFILTLFWGSFFGSIFMLSP
FLPLMFVNPSWYRWINNRLVATWLTLPVALLETMFGVKVIITGDAFVPGERSVIIMNHRTRMDWM
FLWNCLMRYSYLRLEKICLKASLKGVPFGFGWAMQAAAYIFIHRKWKDDKSHFEDMIDYFCDIHEP
LQLLIFFEGTDLTENSRSRNSNAFAEKNGLQKYEYVLHPRTTGFTFVVDRRLREGKNLDAVHDITVA
YPHNIPQSEKHLLOGDFPREIHFHVHRYPIDTLPTSKEDLQLWCHKRWEEKEERLRSFYQGEKNF
YFTGQSVIPPCKSELRLVLVVKLLSILYWTLESPAMCLLIYLYSLVKWYFIITIVIFVLQERIFGG
LEIIEELACYRLLHKQPHLNSKKNE

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-22

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 44-63, 90-108, 354-377

FIGURE 103

CGGCTCGAGCGGCTCGAGTGAAGAGCCTCTCCACGGCTCCTGCGCCTGAGACAGCTGGCCTGACC
TCCAAATCATCCATCCACCCCTGCTGTCATCTGTTTTCATAGTGTGAGATCAACCCACAGGAATA
TCCATGGCCTTTTGTGCTCATTTTGGTTCTCAGTTTCTACGAGCTGGTGTGAGGACAGTGGCAAGT
CACTGGACCGGGCAAGTTTGTCCAGGCCTTGGTGGGGGAGGACGCCGTGTTCTCCTGCTCCCTCT
TTCCTGAGACCAGTGCAGAGGCTATGGAAGTGCGGTTCTTCAGGAATCAGTTCCATGCTGTGGTC
CACCTCTACAGAGATGGGGAAGACTGGGAATCTAAGCAGATGCCACAGTATCGAGGGAGAACTGA
GTTTGTGAAGGACTCCATTGCAGGGGGGCGTGTCTCTAAGGCTAAAAACATCACTCCCTCGG
ACATCGGCCTGTATGGGTGCTGGTTCAGTTCCAGATTTACGATGAGGAGGCCACCTGGGAGCTG
CGGTGGCAGCACTGGGCTCACTTCCTCTCATTTCCATCGTGGGATATGTTGACGGAGGTATCCA
GTTACTCTGCCTGTCTCAGGCTGGTTCCCCAGCCACAGCCAAGTGGAAAGGTCCACAAGGAC
AGGATTTGTCTTCAGACTCCAGAGCAAATGCAGATGGGTACAGCCTGTATGATGTGGAGATCTCC
ATTATAGTCCAGGAAAATGCTGGGAGCATATTGTGTTCCATCCACCTTGCTGAGCAGAGTCATGA
GGTGGAATCCAAGGTATTGATAGGAGAGACGTTTTTCCAGCCCTCACCTGGCGCCTGGCTTCTA
TTTTACTCGGGTTACTCTGTGGTGCCCTGTGTGGTGTGTGTCATGGGGATGATAATTGTTTTCTTC
AAATCCAAAGGGAAAATCCAGGCGGAAGTGGACTGGAGAAGAAAGCACGGACAGGCAGAATTGAG
AGACGCCCCGAAACACGCAGTGGAGGTGACTCTGGATCCAGAGACGGCTCACCCGAAGCTCTGCG
TTTCTGATCTGAAAATGTAACCCATAGAAAAGCTCCCCAGGAGGTGCCTCACTCTGAGAAGAGA
TTTACAAGGAAGAGTGTGGTGGCTTCTCAGGGTTTCCAAGCAGGGAGACATTACTGGGAGGTGGA
CGTGGGACAAAATGTAGGGTGGTATGTGGGAGTGTGTCGGGATGACGTAGACAGGGGGAAGAACA
ATGTGACTTTGTCTCCCAACAATGGGTATTGGGTCCCTCAGACTGACAACAGAACATTGTATTTT
ACATTCAATCCCATTATATCAGCCTCCCCCCCCAGCACCCCTCCTACACGAGTAGGGGTCTTCT
GGACTATGAGGGTGGGACCATCTCCTTCTTCAATACAAATGACCAGTCCCTTATTTATACCCTGC
TGACATGTGAGTTTGAAGGCTTGTGAGACCCTATATCCAGCATGCGATGTATGACGAGGAAAAG
GGGACTCCCATATTATATGTCCAGTGTCTGGGGATTGAGACAGAGAAGACCCCTGCTTAAAGGGC
CCACACCCACAGACCCAGACACAGCCAAGGGAGAGTGTCTCCCGACAGGTGGCCCCAGCTTCTCT
CCGGAGCCTGCGCACAGAGAGTCACGCCCCCACTCTCCTTTAGGGAGCTGAGGTTCTTCTGCC
TGAGCCCTGCAGCAGCGGCAGTCACAGCTTCCAGATGAGGGGGGATTGGCCTGACCCTGTGGGAG
TCAGAAGCCATGGCTGCCCTGAAGTGGGGACGGAATAGACTCACATTAGGTTTAGTTTGTGAAAA
CTCCATCCAGCTAAGCGATCTTGAACAAGTCACAACCTCCCAGGCTCCTCATTGTGCTAGTCACGG
ACAGTGATTCTGCTCACAGGTGAAGATTAAAGAGACAACGAATGTGAATCATGCTTGCAGGTT
TGAGGGCACAGTGTGCTAATGATGTGTTTTTATATTATACATTTTCCCACCATAAACTCTGTT
TGCTTATTCCACATTAATTTACTTTTTCTCTATACCAAATCACCCATGGAATAGTTATTGAACACC
TGCTTTGTGAGGCTCAAAGAATAAAGAGGAGGTAGGATTTTTTCACTGATTCTATAAGCCCAGCAT
TACCTGATACCAAAACCAGGCAAAGAAAACAGAAGAAGAGGAAGGAAAACCTACAGGTCCATATCC
CTCATTAACACAGACACAAAAATTCTAAATAAAATTTTAAACAAATTAAACTAAACAATATATTTA
AAGATGATATATACTACTCAGTGTGGTTTTGTCCCAAAATGCAGAGTTGGTTTAATATTTAAAT
ATCAACCAGTGTAATTCAGCACATTAATAAAGTAAAAAAGAAACCATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 104

MAFVLILVLSFYELVSGQWQVTGPGKFVQALVGEDAVFSCSLFPETSAEAMEVRFFERNQFHAVVH
LYRDGEDWESKQMPQYRGRTEFVKDSIAGGRVSLRLKNITPSDIGLYGCWFSSQIYDEEATWELR
VAALGSLPLISIVGYVDGGIQLLCLSSGWFPQPTAKWKGPQGQDLSSDSRANADGYSLYDVEISI
IVQENAGSILCSIHLAEQSHEVESKVLIGETFFQPSPWRLASILLGLLCGALCGVVMGMIIVFFK
SKGKIQAELDWRKHKQAELRDARKHAVEVTLDPETAHPKLCVSDLKTVTHRKAQEVPHSEKRF
TRKSVVASQGFQAGRHYWEVDVGQNVGWYVGCRDDVDRGKNNVTLSPNNGYWVLRLTTEHLYFT
FNPHFISLPPSTPPTRVGVFLDYEGGTISFFNTNDQSLIYTLLTCQFEGLLRPYIQHAMYDEEKG
TPIFICPVSWG

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 131-150, 235-259

FIGURE 105

CCTTCACAGGACTCTTCATTGCTGGTTGGCAATGATGTATCGGCCAGATGTGGTGAGGGCTAGGAAAAGAG
TTTGTGGGAACCCCTGGGTATCGGCCCTCGTCATCTTCATATCCCTGATTGTCTGGCAGTGTGCATTGGA
CTCACTGTTTCATTATGTGAGATATAATCAAAAGAAGACCTACAATTACTATAGCACATTGTCAATTACAAC
TGACAAACTATATGCTGAGTTTGGCAGAGAGGCTTCTAACAATTTTACAGAAATGAGCCAGAGACTTGAAT
CAATGGTGAAAAATGCATTTTATAAATCTCCATTAAGGGAAGAATTTGTCAAGTCTCAGGTTATCAAGTTC
AGTCAACAGAAGCATGGAGTGTGGCTCATATGCTGTTGATTGTAGATTTCACTCTACTGAGGATCCTGA
AACTGTAGATAAAATTGTTCAACTTGTTTTACATGAAAAGCTGCAAGATGCTGTAGGACCCCTAAAGTAG
ATCCTCACTCAGTTAAATTAATAAATCAACAAGACAGAAACAGACAGCTATCTAAACCATGCTGCGGA
ACACGAAGAAGTAAACTCTAGGTGAGAGTCTCAGGATCGTTGGTGGGACAGAAGTAGAAGAGGGTGAATG
GCCCTGGCAGGCTAGCCTGCAGTGGGATGGGAGTCATCGCTGTGGAGCAACCTTAATTAATGCCACATGGC
TTGTGAGTGTCTGCTCACTGTTTTACAACATATAAGAACCCTGCCAGATGGACTGCTTCCTTTGGAGTAACA
ATAAAACCTTCGAAAATGAAACGGGGTCTCCGGAGAATAATTGTCCATGAAAAATACAAACACCCATCACA
TGACTATGATATTTCTCTGAGAGCTTTCTAGCCCTGTTCCCTACACAAATGCAGTACATAGAGTTTGTC
TCCCTGATGCATCCTATGAGTTTCAACCAGGTGATGTGATGTTTGTGACAGGATTTGGAGCACTGAAAAAT
GATGGTTACAGTCAAAATCATCTTCGACAAGCACAGGTGACTCTCATAGACGCTACAACCTGCAATGAACC
TCAAGCTTACAATGACGCCATAACTCCTAGAATGTTATGTGCTGGCTCCTTAGAAGGAAAAACAGATGCAT
GCCAGGGTGACTCTGGAGGACCACTGGTTAGTTCAGATGCTAGAGATATCTGGTACCTTGCTGGAATAGTG
AGCTGGGGAGATGAATGTGCGAAACCAACAAGCCTGGTGTTTATACTAGAGTTACGGCCTTGCGGGACTG
GATTACTTCAAAACTGGTATCTAAGAGACAAAAGCCTCATGGAACAGATAACATTTTTTTTTGTTTTTG
GGTGTGGAGGCCATTTTTAGAGATACAGAATTGGAGAAGACTTGCAAAACAGCTAGATTTGACTGATCTCA
ATAAACTGTTTGCTTGATGCATGTATTTCTTCCCAGCTCTGTTCCGCACGTAAGCATCCTGCTTCTGCCA
GATCAACTCTGTCTATCTGTGAGCAATAGTTGAACTTTATGTACATAGAGAAATAGATAATACAATATTAC
ATTACAGCCTGTATTCATTTGTTCTCTAGAAGTTTGTGAGAATTTGACTTGTTGACATAAATTTGTAAT
GCATATATACAATTTGAAGCACTCCTTTTCTTCAGTTCCTCAGCTCCTCTCATTTAGCAAAATATCCATTT
TCAAGGTGCAGAACAGGAGTGAAAGAAAATATAAGAAGAAAAAATCCCCTACATTTTATTGGCACAGAA
AAGTATTAGGTGTTTTCTTAGTGGAATATTAGAAATGATCATATTCATTATGAAAGGTCAAGCAAAGACA
GCAGAATACCAATCACTTCATCATTTAGGAAGTATGGGAAGTAAAGTAAAGGAAGTCCAGAAAGAAGCCAAG
ATATATCCTTATTTTCATTTCCAAACAACACTACTATGATAAATGTGAAGAAGATTCTGTTTTTTTGTGACCT
ATAATAATTATACAACTTCATGCAATGTACTTGTCTAAGCAAATTAAGCAAATATTTATTTAACATTG
TTACTGAGGATGTCAACATATAACAATAAATATAAATCACCCA

FIGURE 106

MMYRPDVVRARKRVCWEPWVIGLVIFISLIVLAVCIGLTVHYVRYNQKKTYNYSTLSFTTDKLY
AEFGREASNNFTEMSQRLESMVKNAFYKSPLREEFVKSQVIKFSQQKHGVLAHMLLICREHSTED
PETVDKIVQLVLHEKLQDAVGPPKVDPHSVKIKKINKTETDSYLNHCCGTRRSKTLGQSLRIVGG
TEVEEGEWPWQASLQWDGSHRCGATLINATWLVSAAHCFTTYKNPARWTASFGVTIKPSKMKRGL
RRIIVHEKYKHPSHDYDISLAELSSPVYPYTNVHRVCLPDASYEFQPGDVMFVTGFGALKNDGYS
QNHLRQAQVTLIDATTCNEPQAYNDAITPRMLCAGSLEGKTDACQGDSSGGLVSSDARDIWYLAG
IVSWGDECAKPNKPGVYTRVTALRDWITSKTGI

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 21-40 (type II)

FIGURE 107

AGAGAAAGAAGCGTCTCCAGCTGAAGCCAATGCAGCCCTCCGGCTCTCCGCGAAGAAGTTCCCTG
 CCCCAGATGAGCCCCCGCCGTGCGTCCCCGACTATCCCCAGGCGGGCGTGGGGCACC GGCCCGCAGC
 GCCGACGATCGCTGCCGTTTTGCCCTTGGGAGTAGGATGTGGTGAAAGGATGGGGCTTCTCCCTT
 ACGGGGCTCACAATGGCCAGAGAAGATTCCGTGAAGTGTCTGCGCTGCCTGCTCTACGCCCTCAA
 TCTGCTCTTTTGGTTAATGTCCATCAGTGTGTTGGCAGTTTCTGCTTGGATGAGGGACTACCTAA
 ATAATGTTCTCACTTTAACTGCAGAAACGAGGGTAGAGGAAGCAGTCATTTTGACTTACTTTCT
 GTGGTTCATCCGTCATGATTGCTGTTTGCTGTTTCCCTTATCATTGTGGGGATGTTAGGATATTG
 TGGAACGGTGAAAAGAAATCTGTTGCTTCTTGCATGGTACTTTGGAAGTTTGCTTGTCAATTTTCT
 GTGTAGAACTGGCTTGTGGCGTTTGGACATATGAACAGGAACCTTATGGTTCCAGTACAATGGTCA
 GATATGGTCACTTTGAAAGCCAGGATGACAAATTATGGATTACCTAGATATCGGTGGCTTACTCA
 TGCTTGGAAATTTTTTTCAGAGAGAGTTTAAAGTGTGTGGAGTAGTATATTTCACTGACTGGTTGG
 AAATGACAGAGATGGACTGGCCCCCAGATTCTGCTGTGTAGAGAATTCCCAGGATGTTCCAAA
 CAGGCCCCACCAGGAAGATCTCAGTGACCTTTATCAAGAGGGTGTGGGAAGAAAATGTATTCCTT
 TTTGAGAGGAACCAACAACCTGCAGGTGCTGAGGTTTCTGGGAATCTCCATTGGGGTGACACAAA
 TCCTGGCCATGATTCTCACCATTACTCTGCTCTGGGCTCTGTATTATGATAGAAGGGAGCCTGGG
 ACAGACCAAATGATGTCCTTGAAGAATGACAACCTCTCAGCACCTGTCATGTCCCTCAGTAGAACT
 GTTGAAACCAAGCCTGTCAAGAATCTTTGAACACACATCCATGGCAAACAGCTTTAATACACACT
 TTGAGATGGAGGAGTTATATAAAAGAAATGTCACAGAAGAAAACCACAACTTGTTTTATTGGACT
 TGTGAATTTTTGAGTACATACTATGTGTTTCAGAAATATGTAGAAATAAAAATGTTGCCATAAAA
 TAACACCTAAGCATATACTATTCTATGCTTTAAATGAGGATGGAAAAGTTTCATGTCATAAGTC
 ACCACCTGGACAATAATTGATGCCCTTAAATGCTGAAGACAGATGTCATACCCACTGTGTAGCC
 TGTGTATGACTTTTACTGAACACAGTTATGTTTTGAGGCAGCATGGTTTGTATTAGCATTTCCGCA
 TCCATGCAAACGAGTCACATATGGTGGGACTGGAGCCATAGTAAAGGTTGATTTACTTCTACCAA
 CTAGTATATAAAGTACTAATTAAATGCTAACATAGGAAGTTAGAAAATACTAATAACTTTTATTA
 CTCAGCGATCTATTCTTCTGATGCTAAATAAATTATATATCAGAAAACCTTCAATATTGGTGACT
 ACCTAAATGTGATTTTTTGCTGGTTACTAAAATATTCTTACCACTTAAAAGAGCAAGCTAACACAT
 TGTCTTAAGCTGATCAGGGATTTTTTGTATATAAGTCTGTGTTAAATCTGTATAATTCAGTCGAT
 TTCAGTTCTGATAATGTTAAGAATAACCATTATGAAAAGGAAAATTTGTCCTGTATAGCATCATT
 ATTTTTAGCCTTTCCTGTTAATAAAGCTTTACTATTCTGTCTGCTGGGCTTATATTACACATATAAC
 TGTTATTTAAATACTTAACCACTAATTTTGAAAATTACCAAGTGTGATACATAGGAATCATTATTC
 AGAATGTAGTCTGGTCTTTAGGAAGTATTAATAAGAAAATTTGCACATAACTTAGTTGATTTCAGA
 AAGGACTTGTATGCTGTTTTTCTCCCAAATGAAGACTCTTTTGGACACTAAACACTTTTTTAAAAA
 GCTTATCTTTGCCTTCTCCAAACAAGAAGCAATAGTCTCCAAGTCAATATAAATTCTACAGAAAA
 TAGTGTTCTTTTTCTCCAGAAAAATGCTTGTGAGAATCATTAAACATGTGACAATTTAGAGATT
 CTTTGTTTTIATTTCACTGATTAATATACTGTGGCAAATTACACAGATTATTAAATTTTTTTACAA
 GAGTATAGTATATTTATTTGAAATGGGAAAAGTGCATTTTACTGTATTTTGTGTATTTTGTTTAT
 TTCTCAGAATATGGAAAGAAAATTAATAATGTGTCAATAAATATTTTCTAGAGAGTAA

FIGURE 108

MAREDSVKCLRCLLYALNLLFWLMSISVLAVSAWMRDYLNNVLTTLTAETRVEEAVILTYFPVVHP
VMIAVCCFLIIVGMLGYCGTVKRNLLLLAWYFGSLLVIFCVELACGVWTYEQELMVPVQWSDMVT
LKARMTNYGLPRYRWLTHAWNFFQREFKCCGVVYFTDWLEMTEMDWPPDSCCVREFPGCSKQAHQ
EDLSDLYQEGCGKKMYSFLRGTKQLQVLRFLGISIGVTQILAMILTITLLWALYYDRREP GTDQM
MSLKNDNSQHLSCPVSELLKPSLSRIFEHTSMANSFNTHFEMEEL

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-33

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 12-35, 57-86, 94-114, 226-248

FIGURE 109

CCAAGGCCAGAGCTGTGGACACCTTATCCCACTCATCCTCATCCTCTTCCTCTGATAAAGCCCCCTACCAGTGCT
GATAAAGTCTTTCTCGTGAGAGCCTAGAGGCCCTTAAAAAAGTCTTGAAAGAGAAGGGGACAAAGGAACA
CCAGTATTAAGAGGATTTTCCAGTGTTCCTGGCAGTTGGTCCAGAAGGATGCCTCCATTTCCTGCTTCTCACCTG
CCTCTTCATCACAGGCACCTCCGTGTACCCGTGGCCCTAGATCCTTGTCTGCTTACATCAGCCTGAATGAGC
CCTGGAGGAACACTGACCACCAGTTGGATGAGTCTCAAGGTCCTCCTCTATGTGACAACCATGTGAATGGGGAG
TGGTACCACCTTCACGGGCATGGCGGGAGATGCCATGCCATACCTTCTGCATACCAGAAAACCACTGTGGAACCCA
CGCACCTGTCTGGCTCAATGGCAGCCACCCCTAGAAAGCGACGGCATTGTGCAACGCCAGGCTTGTGCCAGCT
TCAATGGGAAGTGTCTCTGGAACACCACGGTGGAGTCAAGGCTTGCCCTGGAGGCTACTATGTGTATCGT
CTGACCAAGCCCAGCGTCTGCTTCCACGTCTACTGTGGTCATTTTTATGACATCTGCGACGAGGACTGCCATGG
CAGCTGCTCAGATACCAGCGAGTGCACATGCGCTCCAGGAAGTGTGCTAGGCCCTGACAGGCAGACATGCTTTG
ATGAAAATGAATGTGAGCAAAACAACGGTGGCTGCAGTGAGATCTGTGTGAACCTCAAAAACCTCCTACCCTGT
GAGTGTGGGGTTGGCCGTGTGCTAAGAAGTGATGGCAAGACTTGTGAAGACGTTGAAGGATGCCACAATAACAA
TGGTGGCTGCAGCCACTCTTGCCTTGATCTGAGAAAGGCTACCAGTGTGAATGTCCCCGGGGCCTGGTGTCTGT
CTGAGGATAACCACACTTGCCAAGTCCCTGTGTTGTGCAAAATCAAATGCCATTGAAGTGAACATCCCCAGGGAG
CTGGTTGGTGGCCTGGAGCTCTTCCTGACCAACACCTCCTGCCGAGGAGTGTCCAACGGCACCCATGTCAACAT
CCTCTTCTCTCAAGACATGTGGTACAGTGGTCGATGTGGTGAATGACAAGATTGTGGCCAGCAACCTCGTGA
CAGGTCTACCCAAGCAGACCCCGGGGAGCAGCGGGGACTTCATCATCCGAACCAGCAAGCTGCTGATCCCGGTG
ACCTGCGAGTTTCCACGCCTGTACACCATTCTGTAAGGATACGTTCCCAACCTTCGAAACTCCCCACTGGAAAT
CATGAGCCGAAATCATGGGATCTTCCCATTCACTCTGAGATCTTCAAGGACAATGAGTTTGAAGAGCCTTACC
GGGAAGCTCTGCCCACCTCAAGCTTCGTGACTCCCTCTACTTTGGCATTGAGCCCGTGGTGCACGTGAGCGGC
TTGGAAAGCTTGGTGGAGAGCTGCTTTGCCACCCCCACCTCCAAGATCGACGAGGTCTGAAATACTACCTCAT
CCGGGATGGCTGTGTTTTCAGATGACTCGGTAAAGCAGTACACATCCCGGGATCACCTAGCAAAGCACTTCCAGG
TCCCTGTCTTCAAGTTTGTGGGCAAAGACCACAAGGAAGTGTTCCTGCACTGCCGGGTCTTGTCTGTGGAGTG
TTGGACGAGCGTTCCCGCTGTGCCCAGGGTTGCCACCGGCGAATGCGTCGTGGGGCAGGAGGAGGACTCAGC
CGGTCTACAGGGCCAGACGCTAACAGGCGGCCGATCCGCATCGACTGGGAGGACTAGTTCGTAGCCATACCTC
GAGTCCCTGCATTGGACGGCTCTGCTCTTTGGAGCTTCTCCCCCACCGCCCTCTAAGAACATCTGCCAACAGC
TGGGTTTCACTTCACTGTGAGTTCAGACTCCCAGCACCAACTCACTCTGATTCTGGTCCATTCACTGGGCA
CAGGTACAGCACTGCTGAACAATGTGGCCTGGGTGGGTTTTCATCTTCTAGGGTTGAAAATAAAGTGTCCA
CCCAGAAAGACACTCACCCATTCCCTCATTTCTTCTTACACTTAAATACCTCGTGTATGGTGAATCAGAC
CACAAAATCAGAAGCTGGGTATAATATTTCAAGTTACAAACCCTAGAAAAATTAAACAGTTACTGAAATTATGA
CTTAAATACCAATGACTCCTTAAATATGTAAATTATAGTTATACCTTGAAATTTCAATTCAAATGCAGACTAA
TTATAGGGAATTTGGAAGTGTATCAATAAAACAGTATATAATTTT

FIGURE 110

MPPFLLLTCLFITGTSVSPVALDPCSAYISLNEPWRNTDHLDESQGPPLCDNHVNGEWYHFTGMAGDAMP
TFCIPENHCGTHAPVWLNGSHPLEGDGIVQRQACASFNGNCCLWNTTVEVKACPGGYVYRLTKPSVCFHV
YCGHEFYDIDCEDCHGSCSDTSECTCAPGTVLGPDRQTCFDENECEQNNGGCSEICVNLKNSYRCECGVGRV
LRSDGKTCEDVEGCHNNNGGCSHSCLGSEKGYQCECPRGLVLSNHTCQVPVLCKSNAIEVNIIPRELVGG
LELFLTNTSCRGVSNNGTHVNILFSLKTCGTVVDVNDKIVASNLVTGLPKQTPGSSGDFIIRTSKLLIPVT
CEFPRLYTISEGYVPNLRNSPLEIMSRNHGIFPFTLEIFKDNEFEPEPYREALPTLKLKRDLSLYFGIEPVVHV
SGLESLVESCFAFPTSKIDEVLKYYLIRDGCVSDDSVKQYTSRDHLAKHFQVPVFKFVGKDKHKEVFLHCRV
LVCVGLDERSRCAQGCRRMRRGAGGEDSAGLQGQTLTGGPRIIDWED

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-16

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 89-93, 116-120, 259-263, 291-295, 299-303

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation sites.

amino acids 411-418, 443-451

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 226-232, 233-239, 240-246, 252-258, 296-302, 300-306,
522-528, 531-537

Aspartic acid and asparagine hydroxylation site.

amino acids 197-209

ZP domain proteins.

amino acids 431-457

Calcium-binding EGF-like proteins.

amino acids 191-212, 232-253

FIGURE 111

GAGAGAGGCAGCAGCTTGCTCAGCGGACAAGGATGCTGGGCGTGAGGGACCAAGGCCTGCCCTGCACTCGG
 GCCTCCTCCAGCCAGTGCTGACCAGGGACTTCTGACCTGCTGGCCAGCCAGGACCTGTGTGGGGAGGCCCT
 CCTGCTGCCTTGGGGTGACAATCTCAGCTCCAGGCTACAGGGAGACCGGGAGGATCACAGAGCCAGCATGT
 TACAGGATCCTGACAGTGATCAACCTCTGAACAGCCTCGATGTCAAACCCCTGCGCAAACCCCGTATCCCC
 ATGGAGACCTTCAGAAAGGTGGGGATCCCCATCATCATAGCACTACTGAGCCTGGCGAGTATCATCATTGT
 GGTGTCCCTCATCAAGGTGATTCTGGATAAATACTACTTCTCTGCGGGCAGCCTCTCCACTTCATCCGA
 GGAAGCAGCTGTGTGACGGAGAGCTGGACTGTCCCTTGGGGGAGGACGAGGAGCACTGTGTCAAGAGCTTC
 CCCGAAGGCCTGCAGTGGCAGTCCGCCTCTCCAAGGACCGATCCACACTGCAGGTGCTGGACTCGGCCAC
 AGGGAACCTGGTTCTCTGCCTGTTTCGACAACCTTCACAGAAGCTCTCGCTGAGACAGCCTGTAGGCAGATGG
 GCTACAGCAGAGCTGTGGAGATTGGCCCAGACCAGGATCTGGATGTTGTTGAAATCACAGAAAACAGCCAG
 GAGCTTCGCATGCGGAACCTCAAGTGGGCCCTGTCTCTCAGGCTCCCTGGTCTCCCTGCACTGTCTTGCCTG
 TGGGAAGAGCCTGAAGACCCCCCGTGTGGTGGGTGGGGAGGAGGCCTCTGTGGATTCTTGGCCTTGGCAGG
 TCAGCATCCAGTACGACAAACAGCACGTCTGTGGAGGGAGCATCCTGGACCCCCACTGGGTCTCTACGGCA
 GCCCACTGCTTCAGGAAACATAACCGATGTGTTCAACTGGAAGGTGCGGGCAGGCTCAGACAACTGGGCAG
 CTTCCCATCCCTGGCTGTGGCCAAGATCATCATCATTGAATTCAACCCCATGTACCCCAAAGACAATGACA
 TCGCCCTCATGAAGCTGCAGTTCCTCACTTTCTCAGGCACAGTCAGGCCCATCTGTCTGCCCTTCTTT
 GATGAGGAGCTCACTCCAGCCACCCCACTCTGGATCATTGGATGGGGCTTTACGAAGCAGAATGGAGGGAA
 GATGTCTGACATACTGCTGCAGGCGTCAGTCCAGGTCATTGACAGCACACGGTGCAATGCAGACGATGCCGT
 ACCAGGGGGAAGTCAACGAGAAGATGATGTGTGCAGGCATCCCGGAAGGGGTGTGGACACCTGCCAGGGT
 GACAGTGGTGGGCCCCCTGATGTACCAATCTGACCAGTGGCATGTGGTGGGCATCGTTAGCTGGGGCTATGG
 CTGCGGGGGCCCGAGCACCCCAGGAGTATACACCAAGGTCTCAGCCTATCTCAACTGGATCTACAATGTCT
 GGAAGGCTGAGCTGTAATGCTGCTGCCCTTTGCAGTGCTGGGAGCCGCTTCCTTCTGCCCCTGCCACCT
 GGGGATCCCCCAAAGTCAGACACAGAGCAAGAGTCCCCCTTGGGTACACCCCTCTGCCACAGCCTCAGCAT
 TTCTTGGAGCAGCAAAGGGCCTCAATTCCTGTAAAGAGACCCTCGCAGCCCAGAGGCGCCAGAGGAAGTCA
 GCAGCCCTAGCTCGGCCCACTTGGTGCTCCCAGCATCCCAGGGAGAGACACAGCCCACTGAACAAGGTCT
 CAGGGGTATTGCTAAGCCAAGAAGGAACTTTCCCACACTACTGAATGGAAGCAGGCTGTCTTGTAAAAGCC
 CAGATCACTGTGGGCTGGAGAGGAGAAGGAAAGGGTCTGCGCCAGCCCTGTCCGTCTTACCCATCCCCAA
 GCCTACTAGAGCAAGAAACCAGTTGTAATATAAAATGCACTGCCCTACTGTTGGTATGACTACCGTTACCT
 ACTGTTGTCATTGTTATTACAGCTATGGCCACTATTATTAAAGAGCTGTGTAACATCTCTGGCAAAAAAAA
 AAAA

FIGURE 112

MLQDPDSDQPLNSLDVKPLRKPRIPMETFRKVGIPIIIALLSLASIIIVVVLIKVILDKYYFLCG
QPLHFIPRKQLCDGELDCPLGEDEEHCVKSFPEGPAVAVRLSKDRSTLQVLDSATGNWFSACFDN
FTEALAETACRQMGYSRAVEIGPDQDLDVVEITENSQELMRNSSGPCLSGSLVSLHCLACGKSL
KTPRVVGEEASVDSWPWQVSIQYDKQHVCSSILDPHWLTAHCFRKHTDVFNWKVRAGSDKL
GSFPSLAVAKIIIIIEFNPMYPKDNDIALMKLQFPLTFSGTVRPICLPFEDEELTPATPLWIIGWG
FTKQNGGKMSDILLQASVQVIDSTRCNADDAYQGEVTEKMMCAGIPEGGVDTCQGDSSGGLMYQS
DQWHVVGIVSWGYGCGGPSTPGVYTKVSAYLNWIYNVWKAEL

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 32-53 (typeII)

FIGURE 113

GGCTGGACTGGAACCTCCTGGTCCCAAGTGATCCACCCGCCTCAGCCTCCCAAGGTGCTGTGATTA
TAGGTGTAAGCCACCGTGTCTGGCCTCTGAACAACTTTTTTCAGCAACTAAAAAGCCACAGGAGT
TGAAGTGCTAGGATTCTGACTATGCTGTGGTGGCTAGTGCTCCTACTCCTACCTACATTAAAATC
TGTTTTTTGTTCTCTTGTAAGTAGCCTTTACCTTCCTAACACAGAGGATCTGTCACTGTGGCTCT
GGCCCAAACCTGACCTTCACTCTGGAACGAGAACAGAGGTTTCTACCCACACCGTCCCCTCGAAG
CCGGGGACAGCCTCACCTTGCTGGCCTCTCGCTGGAGCAGTGCCCTCACCAACTGTCTCACGTCT
GGAGGCACTGACTCGGGCAGTGCAGGTAGCTGAGCCTCTTGGTAGCTGCGGCTTTCAAGGTGGGC
CTTGCCCTGGCCGTAGAAGGGATTGACAAGCCCGAAGATTTTCATAGGCGATGGCTCCCACTGCCC
AGGCATCAGCCTTGCTGTAGTCAATCACTGCCCTGGGGCCAGGACGGGCCGTGGACACCTGCTCA
GAAGCAGTGGGTGAGACATCACGTGCCCGCCCATCTAACCTTTTCATGTCTGCACATCACCTG
ATCCATGGGCTAATCTGAACTCTGTCCCAAGGAACCCAGAGCTTGAGTGAGCTGTGGCTCAGACC
CAGAAGGGGTCTGCTTAGACCACCTGGTATTATGTGACAGGACTTGCATTCTCCTGGAACATGAGG
GAACGCCGGAGGAAAGCAAAGTGGCAGGGAAGGAACCTTGTGCCAAATTATGGGTGAGAAAAGATG
GAGGTGTTGGGTTATCACAAGGCATCGAGTCTCCTGCATTCACTGGACATGTGGGGGAAGGGCTG
CCGATGGCGCATGACACACTCGGGACTCACCTCTGGGGCCATCAGACAGCCGTTTCCGCCCCGAT
CCACGTACCAGCTGCTGAAGGGCAACTGCAGGCCGATGCTCTCATCAGCCAGGCAGCAGCCAAAA
TCTGCGATCACCAGCCAGGGGCAGCCGTCTGGGAAGGAGCAAGCAAAGTGACCATTTCTCCTCCC
CTCCTTCCCTCTGAGAGGCCCTCCTATGTCCCTACTAAAGCCACCAGCAAGACATAGCTGACAGG
GGCTAATGGCTCAGTGTTGGCCCAGGAGGTGAGCAAGGCCTGAGAGCTGATCAGAAGGGCCTGCT
GTGCGAACACGGAAATGCCTCCAGTAAGCACAGGCTGCAAAATCCCCAGGCAAAGGACTGTGTGG
CTCAATTTAAATCATGTTCTAGTAATTGGAGCTGTCCCCAAGACCAAAGGAGCTAGAGCTTGGTT
CAAATGATCTCCAAGGGCCCTTATACCCCAGGAGACTTTGATTTGAATTTGAAACCCCAAATCCA
AACCTAAGAACCAGGTGCATTAAGAATCAGTTATTGCCGGGTGTGGTGGCCTGTAATGCCAACAT
TTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGTAGATCACCTGAGGTGAGGAGTTCAAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGG
TGAAACCCCTGTCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAAACTAGCCAGGCATGGTGGTGTGTGCCTGTATC
CCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGACAGGAGAATTACTTGAACCTGGGAGGTGAAGGAGGCTGAGACA
GGAGAATCACTTCAGCCTGAGCAACACAGCGAGACTCTGTCTCAGAAAAAATAAAAAAAGAATTA
TGGTTATTTGTAA

FIGURE 114

MLWWLVLLLLPTLKSVFCSLVTSLYLPNTEDLSLWLWPKPDLHSGTRTEVSTHTVPSKPGTASPC
WPLAGAVPSPTVSRLEALTRAVQVAEPLGSCGFQGGPCPGRRRD

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

FIGURE 115

CAGCAGTGGTCTCTCAGTCCTCTCAAAGCAAGGAAAGAGTACTGTGTGCTGAGAGACCATGGCAA
AGAATCCTCCAGAGAATTGTGAAGACTGTCACATTCTAAATGCAGAAGCTTTTAAATCCAAGAAA
ATATGTAAATCACTTAAGATTTGTGGACTGGTGTGTTGGTATCCTGGCCCTAACTCTAATTGTCCT
GTTTTGGGGGAGCAAGCACTTCTGGCCGGAGGTACCCAAAAAGCCTATGACATGGAGCACACTT
TCTACAGCAATGGAGAGAAGAAGAAGATTTACATGGAAATTGATCCTGTGACCAGAACTGAAATA
TTCAGAAGCGGAAATGGCACTGATGAAACATTGGAAGTGCACGACTTTAAAAACGGATACACTGG
CATCTACTTCGTGGGTCTTCAAAAATGTTTTATCAAACTCAGATTAAAGTGATTCTGAATTTT
CTGAACCAGAAGAGGAAATAGATGAGAATGAAGAAATTACCACAACCTTTCTTTGAACAGTCAGTG
ATTTGGGTCCCAGCAGAAAAGCCTATTGAAAACCGAGATTTTCTTAAAAATTCCAAAATTCTGGA
GATTTGTGATAACGTGACCATGTATTGGATCAATCCCACTCTAATATCAGTTTCTGAGTTACAAG
ACTTTGAGGAGGAGGGAGAAGATCTTCACTTTCCTGCCAACGAAAAAAGGGATTGAACAAAAT
GAACAGTGGGTGGTCCCTCAAGTGAAAGTAGAGAAGACCCGTCACGCCAGACAAGCAAGTGAGGA
AGAACTTCCAATAAATGACTATACTGAAAATGGAATAGAATTTGATCCCATGCTGGATGAGAGAG
GTTATTGTTGTATTTACTGCCGTCGAGGCAACCGCTATTGCCGCCGCGTCTGTGAACCTTTACTA
GGCTACTACCCATATCCATACTGCTACCAAGGAGGACGAGTCATCTGTCGTGTCATCATGCCTTG
TAACTGGTGGGTGGCCCGCATGCTGGGGAGGGTCTAATAGGAGGTTTGAGCTCAAATGCTTAAAC
TGCTGGCAACATATAATAAATGCATGCTATTCAATGAATTTCTGCCTATGAGGCATCTGGCCCT
GGTAGCCAGCTCTCCAGAATTACTTGTAGGTAATTCCTCTCTTCATGTTCTAATAAACTTCTACA
TTATCACCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 116

MAKNPPENCEDCHILNAAEFKSKICKSLKICGLVFGILALTLIVLFWGSKHFWPEVPKKAYDME
HTFYSNGEKKKIYMEIDPVTRTEIFRSGNGTDETLVHDFKNGYTGIIYFVGLQKCFIKTQIKVIP
EFSEPEEEIDENEEITTTFFEQSVIWPVPAEKPIENRDFLKNKILEICDNVTMYWINPTLISVSE
LQDFEEEGEDLHFPANEKKGIEQNEQWVVPQVKVEKTRHARQASEEELPINDYTENGIEFDPMLD
ERGYCCIIYCRGNRYCRRVCEPLLGYYPYPYCYQGGRVICRVIMPCNWWVARMLGRV

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-40

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 25-47 (type II)

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 94-97, 180-183

Glycosaminoglycan attachment sites.

amino acids 92-95, 70-73, 85-88, 133-136, 148-151, 192-195, 239-
242

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 33-38, 95-100, 116-121, 215-220, 272-277

Microbodies C-terminal targeting signal.

amino acids 315-317

Cytochrome c family heme-binding site signature.

amino acids 9-14

FIGURE 117

GAGCTCCCCTCAGGAGCGCGTTAGCTTCACACCTTCGGCAGCAGGAGGGCGGCAGCTTCTCGCAGGCGGCA
GGGCGGGCGGCCAGGATCATGTCCACCACCACATGCCAAGTGGTGGCGTTCTCTGTCCATCCTGGGGCT
GGCCGGCTGCATCGCGGCCACCGGGATGGACATGTGGAGCACCCAGGACCTGTACGACAACCCCGTCACCT
CCGTGTTCCAGTACGAAGGGCTCTGGAGGAGCTGCGTGAGGCAGAGTTCAGGCTTCACCGAATGCAGGCCC
TATTTACCATCCTGGGACTTCCAGCCATGCTGCAGGCAGTGCGAGCCCTGATGATCGTAGGCATCGTCCT
GGGTGCCATTGGCCTCCTGGTATCCATCTTTGCCCTGAAATGCATCCGCATTGGCAGCATGGAGGACTCTG
CCAAAGCCAACATGACACTGACCTCCGGGATCATGTTCAATTGTCTCAGGTCTTTGTGCAATTGCTGGAGTG
TCTGTGTTTGCCAACATGCTGGTGAATACTTCTGGATGTCCACAGCTAACATGTACACCGGCATGGGTGG
GATGGTGCAGACTGTTTCCAGACAGGTACACATTTGGTGGCGCTCTGTTCTGGTGGGCTGGGTCTGGAGGCC
TCACACTAATTGGGGGTGTGATGATGTGCATCGCCTGCCGGGGCTGGCACCAGAAGAAACCAACTACAAA
GCCGTTTCTTATCATGCCTCAGGCCACAGTGTTCCTACAAGCCTGGAGGCTTCAAGGCCAGCACTGGCTT
TGGGTCCAACACCAAAAAACAAGAAGATATACGATGGAGGTGCCCGCACAGAGGACGAGGTACAATCTTATC
CTTCCAAGCACGACTATGTGTAATGCTCTAAGACCTCTCAGCACGGGCGGAAGAACTCCCGGAGAGCTCA
CCCCAAAAACAAGGAGATCCCATCTAGATTTCTTCTTGCTTTTGACTCACAGCTGGAAGTTAGAAAAGCCT
CGATTTTCACTTTGGAGAGGCCAAATGGTCTTAGCCTCAGTCTCTGTCTCTAAATATTCCACCATAAAACA
GCTGAGTTATTTATGAATTAGAGGCTATAGCTCACATTTTCAATCCTCTATTTCTTTTTTAAATATAACT
TTCTACTCTGATGAGAGAATGTGGTTTTAATCTCTCTCTCACATTTTGATGATTTAGACAGACTCCCCCTC
TTCCTCCTAGTCAATAAACCCATTGATGATCTATTTCCAGCTTATCCCCAAGAAAACTTTGAAAGGAAA
GAGTAGACCCAAAGATGTTATTTTTCTGCTGTTTGAATTTTGTCTCCCCACCCCCAACTTGGCTAGTAATAA
ACACTTACTGAAGAAGAAGCAATAAGAGAAAGATATTTGTAATCTCTCCAGCCCATGATCTCGGTTTTCTT
ACACTGTGATCTTAAAAGTTACCAAAACCAAGTCATTTTCAGTTTGAGGCAACCAACCTTTCTACTGCTG
TTGACATCTTCTTATTACAGCAACACCATTCTAGGAGTTTCTGAGCTCTCCACTGGAGTCTCTTTCTGT
CGCGGGTCAGAAATGTCCCTAGATGAATGAGAAAATTATTTTTTTAATTTAAGTCCTAAATATAGTTAA
AATAAATAATGTTTTAGTAAATGATACACTATCTCTGTGAAATAGCCTCACCCCTACATGTGGATAGAAG
GAAATGAAAAAATAATTGCTTTGACATTGTCTATATGGTACTTTGTAAAGTCATGCTTAAGTACAAATTCC
ATGAAAAGCTCACACCTGTAATCCTAGCACTTTGGGAGGCTGAGGAGGAAGGATCACTTGAGCCCAGAAGT
TCGAGACTAGCCTGGGCAACATGGAGAAGCCCTGTCTCTACAAAATACAGAGAGAAAAATCAGCCAGTCA
TGGTGGCATAACCTGTAGTCCCAGCATTCCGGGAGGCTGAGGTGGGAGGATCACTTGAGCCCAGGGAGGT
TGGGGCTGCAGTGAGCCATGATCACACCACTGCACTCCAGCCAGGTGACATAGCGAGATCCTGTCTAAAAA
AATAAAAAATAAATAATGGAACACAGCAAGTCCTAGGAAGTAGGTTAAACTAATTCTTTAA

FIGURE 118

MSTTTCQVVAFLLSILGLAGCIAATGMDMWSTQDLYDNPVTSVFQYEGLRSCVRQSSGFTECRP
YFTILGLPAMLQAVRALMIVGIVLGAIGLLVSIFALKCIRIGSMEDSAKANMTLTSGIMFIVSGL
CAIAGVSVFANMLVTNFWMSTANMYTGMGGMVQTVQTRYTFGAALFVGWVAGGLTLIGGVMMCIA
CRGLAPEETNYKAVSYHASGHSVAYKPGGFKASTGFGSNTKNKKIYDGGARTEDEVQSYPSKHDY
V

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-23

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 81-100, 121-141, 173-194

FIGURE 119

GGAAAACTGTTCTCTTCTGTGGCACAGAGAACCCTGCTTCAAAGCAGAAGTAGCAGTTCGGGAGTCC
 AGCTGGCTAAAACTCATCCCAGAGGATAATGGCAACCCATGCCTTAGAAATCGCTGGGCTGTTTCTTG
 GTGGTGTGGAATGGTGGGCACAGTGGCTGTCACTGTCATGCCTCAGTGGAGAGTGTGGCCTTCATT
 GAAACAACATCGTGGTTTTTTGAAACTTCTGGGAAGGACTGTGGATGAATTGCGTGAGGCAGGCTAA
 CATCAGGATGCAGTGCAAAATCTATGATTCCCTGCTGGCTCTTTCTCCGGACCTACAGGCAGCCAGAG
 GACTGATGTGTGCTGCTTCCGTGATGTCTTCTTGGCTTTCATGATGGCCATCCTTGGCATGAAATGC
 ACCAGGTGCACGGGGGACAATGAGAAGGTGAAGGCTCACATTCTGCTGACGGCTGGAATCATCTTCAT
 CATCACGGGCATGGTGGTGCTCATCCCTGTGAGCTGGGTTGCCAATGCCATCATCAGAGATTTCTATA
 ACTCAATAGTGAATGTTGCCCAAAACGTGAGCTTGGAGAAGCTCTCTACTTAGGATGGACCACGGCA
 CTGGTGTGATTGTTGGAGGAGCTCTGTTCTGCTGCGTTTTTTGTTGCAACGAAAAGAGCAGTAGCTA
 CAGATACTCGATACCTTCCCATCGCACAAACCAAAAAAGTTATCACACCGGAAAGAAGTCACCGAGCG
 TCTACTCCAGAAGTCAGTATGTGTAGTTGTGTATGTTTTTTAACTTTACTATAAAGCCATGCAAATG
 ACAAAAATCTATATTACTTTCTCAAAATGGACCCCCAAAGAACTTTGATTTACTGTTCTTAACTGCCT
 AATCTTAATTACAGGAAGTGTGCATCAGCTATTTATGATTCTATAAGCTATTTGAGCAGAATGAGATA
 TTAAACCCAATGCTTTGATTGTTCTAGAAAGTATAGTAATTTGTTTTCTAAGGTGGTTCAAGCATCTA
 CTCTTTTTTATCATTTACTTCAAAATGACATTGCTAAAGACTGCATTATTTTACTACTGTAATTTCTCC
 ACGACATAGCATTATGTACATAGATGAGTGTAACATTTATATCTCACATAGAGACATGCTTATATGGT
 TTTATTTAAATGAAATGCCAGTCCATTACACTGAATAAATAGAACTCAACTATTGCTTTTTCAGGGAA
 ATCATGGATAGGGTTGAAGAAGGTTACTATTAATTGTTTAAAAACAGCTTAGGGATTAATGTCCTCCA
 TTTATAATGAAGATTAAATGAAGGCTTTAATCAGCATTGTAAAGGAAATTGAATGGCTTTCTGATAT
 GCTGTTTTTTAGCCTAGGAGTTAGAAATCCTAACTTCTTTATCCTCTTCTCCCAGAGGCTTTTTTTTT
 CTTGTGTATTAAATTAACATTTTTTAAACGCAGATATTTTGTCAAGGGGCTTTGCATTCAAAGTGCTT
 TTCCAGGGCTATACTCAGAAGAAAGATAAAAGTGTGATCTAAGAAAAAGTGATGGTTTTAGGAAAGTG
 AAAATATTTTTGTTTTTGTATTTGAAGAAGAATGATGCATTTTGACAAGAAATCATATATGTATGGAT
 ATATTTTAATAAGTATTTGAGTACAGACTTTGAGGTTTCATCAATATAAATAAAAGAGCAGAAAAATA
 TGTCTGGTTTTTCATTTGCTTACCAAAAAACAACAACAAAAAAGTTGTCCTTTGAGAACTTCACCT
 GCTCCTATGTGGGTACCTGAGTCAAAATTGTCATTTTTGTTCTGTGAAAAATAAATTTCTTCTTGTA
 CCATTTCTGTTTAGTTTTACTAAATCTGTAAATACTGTATTTTTCTGTTTATTCCAAATTTGATGAA
 ACTGACAATCCAATTTGAAAGTTTGTGTGACGCTGTCTAGCTTAAATGAATGTGTTCTATTTGCTT
 TATACATTTATATTAATAAATGTACATTTTTCTAATT

FIGURE 120

MATHALEIAGLFLGGVGMVGTVAVTVMPOWRVSAFIENNIVVFENFWEGLMNCVRQANIRMOCK
IYDSSLALSPDLQAARGLMCAASVMSFLAFMMAILGMKCTRCTGDNEKVKAHILLTAGIIFIITG
MVLIPVSWVANAIIRDFYNSIVNVAQKRELGEALYLGWTTALVLIVGGALFCCVFCCNEKSSSY
RYSIPSHRTTQKSYHTGKKSPSVYSRSQYV

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 82-101, 118-145, 164-188

FIGURE 121

GGAGAGAGGCGCGCGGGTGAAAGGCGCATTGATGCAGCCTGCGGCGGCCTCGGAGCGCGGCGGAG
CCAGACGCTGACCACGTTCTCTCCTCGGTCTCCTCCGCCTCCAGCTCCGCGCTGCCCCGGCAGCC
GGGAGCCATGCGACCCCAGGGCCCCGCCGCTCCCCGCAGCGGCTCCGCGGCCTCCTGCTGCTCC
TGCTGCTGCAGCTGCCCCGCGCCGTCGAGCGCCTCTGAGATCCCCAAGGGGAAGCAAAAGGCGCAG
CTCCGGCAGAGGGAGGTGGTGGACCTGTATAATGGAATGTGCTTACAAGGGCCAGCAGGAGTGCC
TGGTCGAGACGGGAGCCCTGGGGCCAATGTTATTCCGGGTACACCTGGGATCCCAGGTCGGGATG
GATTCAAAGGAGAAAAGGGGGAATGTCTGAGGGAAAGCTTTGAGGAGTCTGGACACCCAACTAC
AAGCAGTGTTTCATGGAGTTCATTGAATTATGGCATAGATCTTGGGAAAATTGCGGAGTGACATT
TACAAAGATGCGTTCAAATAGTGCTCTAAGAGTTTTGTTCACTGGCTCACTTCGGCTAAAATGCA
GAAATGCATGCTGTCAGCGTTGGTATTTACATTCAATGGAGCTGAATGTTTCAGGACCTCTTCCC
ATTGAAGCTATAATTTATTTGGACCAAGGAAGCCCTGAAATGAATTCACAATTAATATTCATCG
CACTTCTTCTGTGGAAGGACTTTGTGAAGGAATTGGTGCTGGATTAGTGGATGTTGCTATCTGGG
TTGGCACTTGTTTCAGATTACCCAAAAGGAGATGCTTCTACTGGATGGAATTCAGTTTCTCGCATC
ATTATTGAAGAACTACCAAAATAAATGCTTTAATTTTCATTGCTACCTCTTTTTTTATTATGCC
TTGGAATGGTTCACTTAAATGACATTTTAAATAAGTTTATGTATACATCTGAATGAAAAGCAAAG
CTAAATATGTTTACAGACCAAAGTGTGATTTACACTGTTTTTAAATCTAGCATTATTCATTTTG
CTTCAATCAAAGTGGTTTCAATATTTTTTTTAGTTGGTTAGAATACTTTCTTCATAGTCACATT
CTCTCAACCTATAATTTGGAATATTGTTGTGGTCTTTTGTTTTTTCTCTTAGTATAGCATTTTTTA
AAAAAATATAAAAGCTACCAATCTTTGTACAATTTGTAAATGTTAAGAATTTTTTTTATATCTGT
TAAATAAAAATTATTTCCAACA

FIGURE 122

MRPQGPAASPQRLRGLLLLLLLQLPAPSSASEIPKGGKQKAQLRQREVVDLYNGMCLQGPAAGVPGR
DGSPGANVIPGTPGIPGRDGFKEGEGECLRESFEESWTPNYKQCSWSSLNYGIDLGKIAECTFTK
MRSNSALRVLFSGSLRLKCRNACCQRWYFTFNGAECSGPLPIEAIYLDQGSPEMNSTINIHRTS
SVEGLCEGIGAGLVDVAIWVGTCSDYPKGDASTGWNSVSRIIIIEELPK

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-30

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 195-217

FIGURE 123

GCTGAGCGTGTGCGCGGTACGGGGCTCTCCTGCCTTCTGGGGCTCCAACGCAGCTCTGTGGCTGAA
 CTGGGTGCTCATCACGGGAACCTGCTGGGGCTATGGAATACAGATGTGGCAGCTCAGGTAGCCCCAA
 ATTGCCTGGAAGAATACATCATGTTTTTCGATAAGAAGAAATTGTAGGATCCAGTTTTTTTTTTTA
 ACCGCCCCCTCCCCACCCCCCAAAAAAAGCTGTAAAGATGCAAAAACGTAATATCCATGAAGATCC
 TATTACCTAGGAAGATTTTGATGTTTTGCTGCGAATGCGGTGTTGGGATTTATTTGTTCTTGGAG
 TGTTCTGCGTGGCTGGCAAAGAATAATGTTCCAAAATCGGTCCATCTCCCAAGGGGTCCAATTTT
 TCTTCCTGGGTGTCAGCGAGCCCTGACTCACTACAGTGCAGCTGACAGGGGCTGTCATGCAACTG
 GCCCCAAGCCAAAGCAAAAGACCTAAGGACGACCTTTGAACAATACAAAGGATGGGTTTCAATG
 TAATTAGGCTACTGAGCGGATCAGCTGTAGCACTGGTTATAGCCCCACTGTCTTACTGACAATG
 CTTTCTTCTGCCGAACGAGGATGCCCTAAGGGCTGTAGGTGTGAAGGCAAAATGGTATATTGTGA
 ATCTCAGAAATTACAGGAGATACCCCTCAAGTATATCTGCTGGTTGCTTAGGTTTGTCCCTTCGCT
 ATAACAGCCTTCAAAAACCTTAAGTATAATCAATTTAAAGGGCTCAACCAGCTCACCTGGCTATAC
 CTTGACCATAACCATATCAGCAATATTGACGAAAATGCTTTTAATGGAATACGCAGACTCAAAGA
 GCTGATTCTTAGTTCCAATAGAATCTCCTATTTTCTTAACAATACCTTCAGACCTGTGACAAATT
 TACGGAACCTGGATCTGTCTATAATCAGCTGCATTCTCTGGGATCTGAACAGTTTCGGGGCTTG
 CGGAAGCTGCTGAGTTTACATTTACGGTCTAACTCCCTGAGAACCATCCCTGTGCGAATATTCCA
 AGACTGCCGCAACCTGGAACCTTTGGACCTGGGATATAACCGGATCCGAAGTTTAGCCAGGAATG
 TCTTTGCTGGCATGATCAGACTCAAAGAACTTCACCTGGAGCACAATCAATTTTCCAAGCTCAAC
 CTGGCCCTTTTCCAAGGTTGGTCAGCCTTCAGAACCCTTACTTGCACTGGAATAAAATCAGTGT
 CATAGGACAGACCATGTCTGGACCTGGAGCTCCTTACAAAGGCTTGATTTATCAGGCAATGAGA
 TCGAAGCTTTCAGTGGACCCAGTGTTCCTCAGTGTGTCCCGAATCTGCAGCGCTCAACCTGGAT
 TCCAACAAGCTCACATTTATTGGTCAAGAGATTTTGGATTCTTGGATATCCCTCAATGACATCAG
 TCTTGCTGGGAATATATGGGAATGCAGCAGAAATATTTGCTCCCTTGTAAGCTGGCTGAAAAGTT
 TTAAAGGTCTAAGGGAGAATACAATTATCTGTGCCAGTCCCAAAGAGCTGCAAGGAGTAAATGTG
 ATCGATGCAGTGAAGAACTACAGCATCTGTGGCAAAAGTACTACAGAGAGGTTTGATCTGGCCAG
 GGCTCTCCCAAAGCCGACGTTTAAAGCCCAAGCTCCCCAGGCCGAAGCATGAGAGCAAACCCCTT
 TGCCCCCGACGGTGGGAGCCACAGAGCCCGGCCAGAGACCGATGCTGACGCCGAGCACATCTCT
 TTCCATAAAATCATCGCGGGCAGCGTGGCGCTTTTCTGTCCGTGCTCGTCATCCTGCTGGTTAT
 CTACGTGTCATGGAAGCGGTACCCCTGCGAGCATGAAGCAGCTGCAGCAGCGCTCCCTCATGCGAA
 GGCACAGGAAAAAGAAAAGACAGTCCCTAAAGCAAATGACTCCCAGCACCCAGGAATTTTATGTA
 GATTATAAACCCACCAACACGGAGACCAGCGAGATGCTGCTGAATGGGACGGGACCCTGCACCTA
 TAACAAATCGGGCTCCAGGGAGTGTGAGGTATGAACCATTGTGATAAAAAGAGCTCTTAAAAGCT
 GGGAAATAAGTGGTGCTTTATTGAACTCTGGTGACTATCAAGGGAACGCGATGCCCCCTCCCC
 TTCCCTCTCCCTCTCACTTTGGTGGCAAGATCCTTCCTTGTCCGTTTTAGTGCATTATAATACT
 GGTCAATTTCTCTCATACATAATCAACCCATTGAAATTTAAATACCACAATCAATGTGAAGCTT
 GAACTCCGGTTTAAATAATAACCTATTGTATAAGACCCTTTACTGATTCCATTAATGTGCAATT
 GTTTTAAGATAAACTTCTTTCATAGGTAAAAA

FIGURE 124

MGFNVIRLLSGSAVALVIAPT VLLTMLSSAERGCPKGCRCEGKMVYCESQKLQEIPSSISAGCLG
LSLRYNSLQKLKYNQFKGLNQLTWLYLDHNHISNIDENAFNGIRRLKELILSSNRISYFLNNTFR
PVTNLRNLDLSYNQLHSLGSEQFRGLRKLLSLHLRSNSLRTIPVRI FQDCRNLELLDLGYNRIRS
LARNVFAGMIRLKELHLEHNQFSKLNLFPRLVSLQNLQWNKISVIGQTMSTWSSQLRDL
SGNEIEAFSGPSVFQCVPNLQRLNLD SNKLTFIGQEILDSWISLNDISLAGNIWECSRNICSLVN
WLKSEFKGLRENTIICASPKELQGVNVIDAVKNYSICGKSTTERFDLARALPKPTFKPKLPRPKHE
SKPPLPPTVGATEPGPETDADAEHISFHKIIAGSVALFLSVLVILLVIYVSWKRYPASMKQLQQR
SLMRRHRKKKQSLKQMT PSTQEFYVDYKPTNTETSEM LLLNGTG PCTYNKSGSRECEV

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-33

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 420-442

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 126-129, 357-360, 496-499, 504-507

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 465-468

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 136-142

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 11-16, 33-38, 245-250, 332-337, 497-502, 507-512

FIGURE 125

CCGTTATCGTCTTGCGCTACTGCTGAATGTCCGTCCCGGAGGAGGAGGAGAGGCTTTTGCCGCTG
ACCCAGAGATGGCCCCGAGCGAGCAAATTCCTACTGTCCGGCTGCGCGGCTACCGTGGCCGAGCT
AGCAACCTTTCCCCTGGATCTCACAAAACTCGACTCCAAATGCAAGGAGAAGCAGCTCTTGCTC
GGTTGGGAGACGGTGCAAGAGAATCTGCCCCCTATAGGGGAATGGTGCGCACAGCCCTAGGGATC
ATTGAAGAGGAAGGCTTTCTAAAGCTTTGGCAAGGAGTGACACCCGCCATTTACAGACACGTAGT
GTATTCTGGAGGTCGAATGGTCACATATGAACATCTCCGAGAGGTTGTGTTTGGCAAAAGTGAAG
ATGAGCATTATCCCCCTTTGGAAATCAGTCATTGGAGGGATGATGGCTGGTGTATTGGCCAGTTT
TTAGCCAATCCAACCTGACCTAGTGAAGGTTGAGATGCAAATGGAAGGAAAAAGGAACTGGAAGG
AAAACCATTGCGATTTTCGTGGTGTACATCATGCATTTGCAAAAATCTTAGCTGAAGGAGGAATAC
GAGGGCTTTGGGCAGGCTGGGTACCCAATATACAAAGAGCAGCACTGGTGAATATGGGAGATTTA
ACCACTTATGATACAGTGAAACACTACTTGGTATTGAATACACCACTTGAGGACAATATCATGAC
TCACGGTTTATCAAGTTTATGTTCTGGACTGGTAGCTTCTATTCTGGGAACACCAGCCGATGTCA
TCAAAGCAGAATAATGAATCAACCACGAGATAAACAAGGAAGGGGACTTTTGTATAAATCATCG
ACTGACTGCTTGATTCAGGCTGTTCAAGGTGAAGGATTCATGAGTCTATATAAAGGCTTTTTACC
ATCTTGGCTGAGAATGACCCCTTGGTCAATGGTGTCTGGCTTACTTATGAAAAATCAGAGAGA
TGAGTGGAGTCAGTCCATTTTAA

FIGURE 126

MSVPEEEERLLPLTQQRWPRASKFLLSGCAATVAELATFPLDLTKTRLQMQGEAALARLGDGARES
APYRGMVRTALGIIEEEGFLKLWQGVTPAIYRHVVYSGGRMVITYEHLREVVFVGKSEDEHYPLWKS
VIGGMMAGVIGQFLANPTDLVKVQMQMEGKRRKLEGKPLRFRGVHHAFAKILAEGGIRGLWAGWVP
NIQRAALVNMGDLTTYDTVKHYLVLNTPLEDNIMTHGLSSLCSGLVASILGTPADVIKSRIMNQP
RDKQGRGLLYKSSTDCLIQAVQGEFMSLYKGFLPSWLRMTPWSMVFWLTYEKIREMSGVSPF

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 25-38, 130-147, 233-248

FIGURE 127

CGCGGATCGGACCCAAGCAGGTCGGCGGCGGGCGGCAGGAGAGCGGCCGGGCGTCAGCTCCTCGAC
CCCCGTGTGGGGCTAGTCCAGCGAGGCGGACGGGGCGGCGTGGGCCCATGGCCAGGCCCGGCATGG
AGCGGTGGCGCGACCGGCTGGCGCTGGTGACGGGGGCCTCGGGGGGCATCGGCGCGGCCGTGGCC
CGGGCCCTGGTCCAGCAGGGAAGGTGGTGGGCTGCGCCCGCACTGTGGGCAACATCGAGGA
GCTGGCTGCTGAATGTAAGAGTGCAGGCTACCCCGGGACTTTGATCCCCTACAGATGTGACCTAT
CAAATGAAGAGGACATCCTCTCCATGTTCTCAGCTATCCGTTCTCAGCACAGCGGTGTAGACATC
TGCATCAACAATGCTGGCTTGGCCCGGCCTGACACCCTGCTCTCAGGCAGCACCAGTGGTTGGAA
GGACATGTTCAATGTGAACGTGCTGGCCCTCAGCATCTGCACACGGGAAGCCTACCAGTCCATGA
AGGAGCGGAATGTGGACGATGGGCACATCATTAACATCAATAGCATGTCTGGCCACCGAGTGTTA
CCCCTGTCTGTGACCCACTTCTATAGTGCCACCAAGTATGCCGTCACTGCGCTGACAGAGGGACT
GAGGCAAGAGCTTCGGGAGGCCCAGACCCACATCCGAGCCACGTGCATCTCTCCAGGTGTGGTGG
AGACACAATTGCCTTCAAACCTCCACGACAAGGACCCTGAGAAGGCAGCTGCCACCTATGAGCAA
ATGAAGTGTCTCAAACCCGAGGATGTGGCCGAGGCTGTTATCTACGTCTCAGCACCCCGCACA
CATCCAGATTGGAGACATCCAGATGAGGCCCCACGGAGCAGGTGACCTAGTGACTGTGGGAGCTCC
TCCTTCCCTCCCCACCCTTCATGGCTTGCCCTCCTGCCTCTGGATTTTAGGTGTTGATTTCTGGAT
CACGGGATACCACTTCCTGTCCACACCCCGACCAGGGGCTAGAAAATTTGTTTGAGATTTTATA
TCATCTTGTCAAATTGCTTCAGTTGTAAATGTGAAAAATGGGCTGGGGAAAGGAGGTGGTGTCCC
TAATTGTTTTACTTGTTAACTTGTTCTTGTCGCCCTGGGCACTTGGCCTTTGTCTGCTCTCAGTG
TCTTCCCTTTGACATGGGAAAGGAGTTGTGGCCAAAATCCCCATCTTCTTGACCTCAACGTCTG
TGGCTCAGGGCTGGGGTGGCAGAGGGAGGCCTTACCTTATATCTGTGTTGTTATCCAGGGCTCC
AGACTTCCTCCTCTGCCTGCCCCACTGCACCCTCTCCCCCTTATCTATCTCCTTCTCGGCTCCCC
AGCCCAGTCTTGGCTTCTTGTCCTCTCGGGGTGATCCCTCCACTCTGACTCTGACTATGGCAG
CAGAACACCAGGGCCTGGCCAGTGGATTTATGGTGATCATTAATAAAGAAAAATCGCAACCAA
AAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 128

MARPGMERWRDRLALVTGASGGIGA A VARALVQQGLKVVG CARTVGNIEELAAECKSAGYPGTLI
PYRC DLSNEEDILSMFSAIRSQHSGVDICINNAGLARPD TLLSGSTSGWKDMFNVNVLALSICTR
EAYQSMKERNVDDGHIININSMGHRVLP LSVTHFY SATKYAVTALTEGLRQELREAQTHIRATC
ISPGVVETQFAFKLHDKDPEKAAATYEQMKCLKPEDVAEAVIYVLSTPAHIQIGDIQMRPTEQVT

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 18-24, 21-27, 22-28, 24-30, 40-46, 90-96, 109-115,
199-205

Short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase.

amino acids 30-42, 104-114

FIGURE 129

AACTTCTACATGGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGGTGCTCTTCCTCAGCCTCCTGCCGGTGGCCTACACCAT
CATGTCCCTCCCACCCTCCTTTGACTGCGGGCCGTTCAGGTGCAGAGTCTCAGTTGCCCGGGAGC
ACCTCCCCTCCCGAGGCAGTCTGCTCAGAGGGCCTCGGCCCAGAATTCCAGTTCTGGTTTCATGC
CAGCCTGTAAAAGGCCATGGAACCTTTGGGTGAATCACCGATGCCATTTAAGAGGGTTTTCTGCCA
GGATGGAAATGTTAGGTCGTTCTGTGTCTGCGCTGTTCAATTCAGTAGCCACCAGCCACCTGTGG
CCGTTGAGTGCTTGAAATGAGGAACTGAGAAAATTAATTTCTCATGTATTTTTCTCATTTATTTA
TTAATTTTTAACTGATAGTTGTACATATTTGGGGGTACATGTGATATTTGGATACATGTATACAA
TATATAATGATCAAATCAGGGTAACTGGGATATCCATCACATCAAACATTTATTTTTTATTCTTT
TTAGACAGAGTCTCACTCTGTCACCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGTGGTGCCATCTCAGCTTACTGCAAC
CTCTGCCTGCCAGGTTCAAGCGATTCTCATGCCTCCACCTCCCAAGTAGCTGGGACTACAGGCAT
GCACCACAATGCCCAACTAATTTTTGTATTTTAGTAGAGACGGGGTTTTTGCCATGTTGCCCAGG
CTGGCCTTGAACCTCCTGGCCTCAAACAATCCACTTGCCTCGGCCTCCCAAAGTGTTATGATTACA
GGCGTGAGCCACCGTGCCTGGCCTAAACATTTATCTTTTCTTTGTGTTGGGAACTTTGAAATTAT
ACAATGAATTATTGTTAACTGTCATCTCCCTGCTGTGCTATGGAACACTGGGACTTCTTCCCTCT
ATCTAACTGTATATTTGTACCAGTTAACCAACCGTACTTCATCCCCACTCCTCTCTATCCTTCCC
AACCTCTGATCACCTCATCTACTCTCTACCTCCATGAGATCCACTTTTTTAGCTCCCACATGTG
AGTAAGAAAATGCAATATTTGTCTTTCTGTGCCTGGCTTATTTCACTTAACATAATGACTTCCTG
TTCCATCCATGTTGCTGCAAATGACAGGATTCGTTCTTAATTTCAATTAAAATAACCACACATG
GCAAAAA

FIGURE 130

MGLLLLVLFLSLLPVAYTIMSLPPSFDCGPFRCRVSVAREHLPSRGSLLRGPRPRIPVLVSCQPV
KGHGTLGESPMFPFKRVFCQDGNVRSFCVCAVHFSSHQPPVAVECLK

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 86-92

Zinc carboxypeptidases, zinc-binding region 2 signature.

amino acids 68-79

FIGURE 131

TTCTGAAGTAACGGAAGCTACCTTGTATAAAGACCTCAACACTGCTGACCATGATCAGCGCAGCCTGGAGC
 ATCTTCCTCATCGGGACTAAAATTGGGCTGTTCCCTCAAGTAGCACCTCTATCAGTTATGGCTAAATCCTG
 TCCATCTGTGTGTCGCTGCGATGCGGGTTTCATTTACTGTAATGATCGCTTTCTGACATCCATTCCAACAG
 GAATACCAGAGGATGCTACAACCTCTTACCTTCAGAACAACCAATAAATAATGCTGGGATTCCCTTCAGAT
 TTGAAAACTTGCTGAAAGTAGAAAGAATATACCTATAACCACAACAGTTTAGATGAATTTCCCTACCAACCT
 CCCAAAGTATGTAAGAGATTACATTTGCAAGAAAATAACATAAGGACTATCACTTATGATTCACTTTCAA
 AAATTCCTTATCTGGAAGAATTACATTTAGATGACAACCTCTGTCTCTGCAGTTAGCATAGAAGAGGGAGCA
 TTCCGAGACAGCAACTATCTCCGACTGCTTTTCTGTCCCGTAATCACCTTAGCACAATTCCTGGGGTTT
 GCCCAGGACTATAGAAGAACTACGCTTGATGATAATCGCATATCCACTATTTTCATCACCATCTCTTCAAG
 GTCTCACTAGTCTAAAACGCTGGTTCTAGATGGAACCTGTTGAACAATCATGGTTTAGGTGACAAAGTT
 TTCTTCAACCTAGTTAATTTGACAGAGCTGTCCCTGGTGCGGAATTCCTGACTGCTGCACCAGTAAACCT
 TCCAGGCACAAACCTGAGGAAGCTTTATCTTCAAGATAACCACATCAATCGGGTGCCCCCAAATGCTTTTT
 CTTATCTAAGGCAGCTCTATCGACTGGATATGTCCAATAATAACCTAAGTAATTTACCTCAGGGTATCTTT
 GATGATTTGGACAATATAACACAACCTGATTCTTCGCAACAATCCCTGGTATTGCGGGTGCAAGATGAAATG
 GGTACGTGACTGGTTACAATCACTACCTGTGAAGTCAACGTGCGTGGGCTCATGTGCCAAGCCCCAGAAA
 AGGTTCTGTGGGATGGCTATTAAGGATCTCAATGCAGAACCTGTTTGATTGTAAGGACAGTGGGATTGTAAGC
 ACCATTCAAGATAACCACTGCAATACCCAACACAGTGTATCCTGCCAAGGACAGTGGCCAGCTCCAGTGAC
 CAAACAGCCAGATATTAAGAACCCCAAGCTCACTAAGGATCAACAAACCACAGGGAGTCCCTCAAGAAAAA
 CAATTACAATTACTGTGAAGTCTGTACCTCTGATACCATTATATCTCTTGGAACTTGCTCTACCTATG
 ACTGCTTTGAGACTCAGCTGGCTTAAACTGGGCCATAGCCCGGCATTTGGATCTATAACAGAAACAATTGT
 AACAGGGGAACGCAGTGAGTACTTGGTCACAGCCCTGGAGCCTGATTCACCCATATAAGTATGCATGGTTC
 CCATGGAAACCAGCAACCTCTACCTATTTGATGAACTCCTGTTTGTATTGAGACTGAAACTGCACCCCTT
 CGAATGTACAACCCTACAACCACCTCAATCGAGAGCAAGAGAAAGAACCTTACAAAAACCCCAATTTACC
 TTTGGCTGCCATCATTTGGTGGGGCTGTGGCCCTGGTTACCATTGCCCTTCTTGCTTTAGTGTGTTGGTATG
 TTCATAGGAATGGATCGCTCTTCTCAAGGAACCTGTGCATATAGCAAAGGGAGGAGAAGAAAGGATGACTAT
 GCAGAAGCTGGCACTAAGAAGGACAACCTCTATCCTGGAAATCAGGGAACTTCTTTTCAGATGTTACCAAT
 AAGCAATGAACCCATCTCGAAGGAGGAGTTTGTAAATACACACCATATTTCTCCTAATGGAATGAATCTGT
 ACAAAAAAATCAGAGTAAAGCAGTAGTAACCGAAGCTACAGAGACAGTGGTATTCCAGACTCAGATCAC
 TCACACTCATGATGCTGAAGGACTCACAGCAGACTTGTGTTTTGGGTTTTTTAAACCTAAGGGAGGTGATG
 GT

FIGURE 132

MISAAWSIFLIGTKIGLFLQVAPLSVMAKSCPSVCRC DAGFIYCND RFLTSIPTGIPEDATTLYL
QNNQINNAGIPSDLKNLLKVERIYLYHNSLDEFPTNLPKYVKELHLQENNIRTTITYDSLSKIPYL
EELHLDDNSVSAVSIEEGA FRDSNYLRLLFLSRNHLSTIPWGLPRTIEELRLDDNRISTISSPSL
QGLTSLKRLVLDGNLLNNHGLGDKVFFNLVNLTELSLVRNSLTAA PVNLPGTNLRKLYLQDNHIN
RVPPNAFSYLRQLYRLDMSNNNLSNLPQGIFDDLDNITQLILRNNPWYCGCKMKWVRDWLQSLPV
KVNVRGLMCQAPEKVRGMAIKDLNAELFDC KDSGIVSTIQITTAIPNTVYPAQGQWPAPVTKQPD
IKNPKLTKDQQTGSPSRKTITITVKS VTSDTIHISWKLALPMTALRLSWLKLGHSPAFGSITET
IVTGERSEYLVTALEPDSPYKVC MVPMTSNLYLFDETPVCIETETAPLRMYNP TTTTLNREQEKE
PYKNPNLPLAAIIGGAVALVTIAL LALVCWYVHRNGSLFSRNCAYSKGRRRRKDDYAEAGTKKDNS
ILEIRETSFQMLPISNEPISKEEFVIHTIFPPNGM NLYKNNHSESSSNRSYRDSGIPDSDHSHS

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-28

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 531-552

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 226-229, 282-285, 296-299, 555-558, 626-629, 633-636

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 515-522

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 12-17, 172-177, 208-213, 359-364, 534-539, 556-561,
640-645

Amidation site.

amino acids 567-570

Leucine zipper pattern.

amino acids 159-180

Phospholipase A2 aspartic acid active site.

amino acids 34-44

FIGURE 133

CCGTCATCCCCCTGCAGCCACCCTTCCCAGAGTCCTTTGCCCAGGCCACCCCAGGCTTCTTGGCA
 GCCCTGCCGGGGCCACTTGTCTTCATGTCTGCCAGGGGGAGGTGGGAAGGAGGTGGGAGGAGGGCG
 TGCAGAGGCAGTCTGGGCTTGGCCAGAGCTCAGGGTGCTGAGCGTGTGACCAGCAGTGAGCAGAG
 CCCGGCCATGGCCAGCCTGGGGCTGCTGCTCCTGCTCTTACTGACAGCACTGCCACCGCTGTGGT
 CCTCCTCACTGCCCTGGGCTGGACACTGCTGAAAGTAAAGCCACCATTGCAGACCTGATCCTGTCT
 GCGCTGGAGAGAGCCACCGTCTTCTAGAACAGAGGCTGCCTGAAATCAACCTGGATGGCATGGT
 GGGGGTCCGAGTGCTGGAAGAGCAGCTAAAAAGTGTCCGGGAGAAGTGGGCCCAGGAGCCCCCTGC
 TGCAGCCGCTGAGCCTGCGCGTGGGGATGCTGGGGGAGAAGCTGGAGGCTGCCATCCAGAGATCC
 CTCCACTACCTCAAGCTGAGTGATCCCAAGTACCTAAGAGAGTTCCAGCTGACCCTCCAGCCCCG
 GTTTTGAAGCTCCCACATGCCTGGATCCACACTGATGCCTCCTTGGTGTACCCACGTTCCGGG
 CCCAGGACTCATTCTCAGAGGAGAGAAGTGACGTGTGCCTGGTGCAGCTGCTGGGAACCGGGACG
 GACAGCAGCGAGCCCTGCGGCCTCTCAGACCTCTGCAGGAGCCTCATGACCAAGCCCGGCTGCTC
 AGGCTACTGCCTGTCCCACCAACTGCTCTTCTTCTCTGGGCCAGAATGAGGGGATGCACACAGG
 GACCACTCCAACAGAGCCAGGACTATATCAACCTCTTCTGCGCCAACATGATGGACTTGAACCGC
 AGAGCTGAGGCCATCGGATACGCCTACCCTACCCGGGACATCTTCATGGAAAACATCATGTTCTG
 TGAATGGGCGGCTTCTCCGACTTCTACAAGCTCCGGTGGCTGGAGGCCATTCTCAGCTGGCAGA
 AACAGCAGGAAGGATGCTTCGGGGAGCCTGATGCTGAAGATGAAGAATTATCTAAAGCTATTCAA
 TATCAGCAGCATTTTTTCGAGGAGAGTGAAGAGGCGAGAAAAACAATTTCCAGATTCTCGCTCTGT
 TGCTCAGGCTGGAGTACAGTGGCGCAATCTCGGCTCACTGCAACCTTTGCCTCCTGGGTTCAAGC
 AATTCTCTTGCCTCATCCTCCCGAGTAGCTGGGACTACAGGAGCGTGCCACCATACTGGCTAAT
 TTTTATATTTTTTTAGTAGAGACAGGGTTTCATCATGTTGCTCATGCTGGTCTCGAACTCCTGAT
 CTCAGAGATCCGCCCACCTCAGGCTCCCAAAGTGTGGGATTATTAGGTGTGAGCCACCGTGTCTG
 GCTGAAAAGCACTTTCAAAGAGACTGTGTTGAATAAAGGGCCAAGGTTCTTGCCACCCAGCACTC
 ATGGGGGCTCTCTCCCCTAGATGGCTGCTCCTCCCACAACACAGCCACAGCAGTGGCAGCCCTGG
 GTGGCTTCCTATACATCCTGGCAGAATAACCCCCAGCAAACAGAGAGCCACACCCATCCACACCG
 CCACCACCAAGCAGCCGCTGAGACGGACGGTTCCATGCCAGCTGCCTGGAGGAGGAACAGACCCC
 TTTAGTCCTCATCCCTTAGATCCTGGAGGGCACGGATCACATCCTGGGAAGAAGGCATCTGGAGG
 ATAAGCAAAGCCACCCCGACACCCAATCTTGAAGCCCTGAGTAGGCAGGGCCAGGGTAGGTGGG
 GGCCGGGAGGGACCCAGGTGTGAACGGATGAATAAAGTTCAACTGCAACTGAAAAA

FIGURE 134

MSARGRWEGGRRACRGSGLARAQGAERTVSSEQRPMASLGLLLLLLLTALPPLWSSSLPGLD
TAESKATIADLILSALERATVFLEQRLPEINLDGMVGVRVLEEQLKSVREKWAQEPLLQPLSLRV
GMLGEKLEAAIQRS LHYLKLSDPKYLREFQLTLQPGFWKLPHAWIHTDASLVYPTFGPQDSFSEE
RSDVCLVQLLGTGTDSSPECGLSDLCSLMTKPGCSGYCLSHQLLFFLWARMRGCTQGPLQQSQD
YINLFCANMMDLNRRAEAIGYAYPTRDIFMENIMFCGMGGFSDFYKLRWLEAILS WQKQQEGCFG
EPDAEDEELSKAIQYQQHFSRRVKRREKQFPDSRSVAQAGVQWRNLGSLQPLPPGFKQFSLILP
SSWDYRSVPPYLANFYIFLVETGFHHVAHAGLELLISRDPPTSGSQSVGL

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-26

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 39-56

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation sites.

amino acids 149-156, 274-282

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 10-16, 20-26, 63-69, 208-214

Amidation site.

amino acids 10-14

Glycoprotein hormones beta chain signature 1.

amino acids 230-237

FIGURE 135

GGTCTGAGTGCAGAGCTGCTGTCATGGCGGCCGCTCTGTGGGGCTTCTTTCCCGTCCTGCTGCTG
CTGCTGCTATCGGGGGATGTCCAGAGCTCGGAGGTGCCCGGGGCTGCTGCTGAGGGATCGGGAGG
GAGTGGGGTCGGCATAGGAGATCGCTTCAAGATTGAGGGGCGTGCAGTTGTTCCAGGGGTGAAGC
CTCAGGACTGGATCTCGGCGGCCCGAGTGCTGGTAGACGGAGAAGAGCACGTCGGTTTCCTTAAG
ACAGATGGGAGTTTTGTGGTTCATGATATACCTTCTGGATCTTATGTAGTGGAAGTTGTATCTCC
AGCTTACAGATTTGATCCCGTTCGAGTGGATATCACTTCGAAAGGAAAAATGAGAGCAAGATATG
TGAATTACATCAAAACATCAGAGGTTGTCAGACTGCCCTATCCTCTCCAAATGAAATCTTCAGGT
CCACCTTCTTACTTTATTAAAAGGGAATCGTGGGGCTGGACAGACTTTCTAATGAACCCAATGGT
TATGATGATGGTTCTTCCTTTATTGATATTTGTGCTTCTGCCTAAAGTGGTCAACACAAGTGATC
CTGACATGAGACGGGAAATGGAGCAGTCAATGAATATGCTGAATTCACCATGAGTTGCCTGAT
GTTTCTGAGTTCATGACAAGACTCTTCTCTTCAAAATCATCTGGCAAATCTAGCAGCGGCAGCAG
TAAACAGGCAAAAGTGGGGCTGGCAAAGGAGGTAGTCAGGCCGTCCAGAGCTGGCATTTCGCAC
AAACACGGCAACACTGGGTGGCATCCAAGTCTTGGAAAACCGTGTGAAGCAACTACTATAAACTT
GAGTCATCCCGACGTTGATCTCTTACAACGTGTGTATGTT
AACTTTTTAGCACATGTTTTGTACTTGGTACACGAGAAAACCCAGCTTTCATCTTTTGTCTGTAT
GAGGTCAATATTGATGTCACTGAATTAATTACAGTGTCCCTATAGAAAATGCCATTAATAAATTAT
ATGAACTACTATACATTATGTATATTAATTAAAACATCTTAATCCAGAAATCAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 136

MAAALWGFFPVLLLLLLSGDVQSSEVPGAAAEAGSGSGVGIGDRFKIEGRAVVPGVKPDWISAA
RVLVDGEEHVGFLKTDGSEFVVDIPSGSYVVEVVS PAYRFDPVRVDITSKGKMRARYVNYIKTSE
VVRLPYPLQMKSSGPPSYFIKRESWGWTDFLMNPMVMMVLPLLI FVLLPKVVNTSDPDMRREME
QSMNMLNSNHELDPDVSEFMTRLFSSKSSGKSSSGSKTGKSGAGKRR

Important features of the protein:

Signal sequence:

amino acids 1-23

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 161-182

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 184-187

Glycosaminoglycan attachment sites.

amino acids 37-40, 236-239

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 151-154

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 33-38, 36-41, 38-44, 229-234

Amidation site.

amino acids 238-241

ATP/GTP-binding site motif A (P-loop).

amino acids 229-236

FIGURE 137

GATGGCGCAGCCACAGCTTCTGTGAGATTGATTTCTCCCCAGTTCCCCTGTGGGTCTGAGGGGA
CCAGAAGGGTGAGCTACGTTGGCTTTCTGGAAGGGGAGGCTATATGCGTCAATTCGCCAAAACAA
GTTTTGACATTTCCCCTGAAATGTCATTCTCTATCTATTCACTGCAAGTGCCTGCTGTTCCAGGC
CTTACCTGCTGGGCACTAACGGCGGAGCCAGGATGGGGACAGAATAAAGGAGCCACGACCTGTGC
CACCAACTCGCACTCAGACTCTGAACTCAGACCTGAAATCTTCTCTTCACGGGAGGCTTGGCAGT
TTTTCTTACTCCTGTGGTCTCCAGATTTTCAGGCCAAGATGAAAGCCTCTAGTCTTGCCTTCAGC
CTTCTCTCTGCTGCGTTTTATCTCCTATGGACTCCTTCCACTGGACTGAAGACACTCAATTTGGG
AAGCTGTGTGATCGCCACAAACCTTCAGGAAATACGAAATGGATTTTCTGAGATACGGGGCAGTG
TGCAAGCCAAAGATGGAAACATTGACATCAGAATCTTAAGGAGGACTGAGTCTTTGCAAGACACA
AAGCCTGCGAATCGATGCTGCCTCCTGCGCCATTTGCTAAGACTCTATCTGGACAGGGTATTTAA
AACTACCAGACCCCTGACCATTATACTCTCCGGAAGATCAGCAGCCTCGCCAATTCCTTTCTTA
CCATCAAGAAGGACCTCCGGCTCTCTCATGCCACATGACATGCCATTGTGGGGAGGAAGCAATG
AAGAAATACAGCCAGATTCTGAGTCACTTTGAAAAGCTGGAACCTCAGGCAGCAGTTGTGAAGGC
TTTGGGGGAAGTAGACATTCTTCTGCAATGGATGGAGGAGACAGAATAGGAGGAAAGTGATGCTG
CTGCTAAGAATATTGAGGTCAGAGCTCCAGTCTTCAATACCTGCAGAGGAGGCATGACCCCAA
ACCACCATCTCTTTACTGTACTAGTCTTGTGCTGGTCACAGTGTATCTTATTTATGCATTACTTG
CTTCCTTGCAATGATTGTCTTTATGCATCCCCAATCTTAATTGAGACCATACTTGTATAAGATTTT
TGTAATATCTTTCTGCTATTGGATATATTTATTAGTTAATATATTTATTTATTTTTTGCTATTTA
ATGTATTTATTTTTTTACTTGGACATGAACTTTAAAAAAATTCACAGATTATATTTATAACCTG
ACTAGAGCAGGTGATGTATTTTTTATACAGTAAAAAAAAAAAAACCTTGTAATTTCTAGAAGAGTGG
CTAGGGGGGTTATTCATTTGTATTCAACTAAGGACATATTTACTCATGCTGATGCTCTGTGAGAT
ATTTGAAATTGAACCAATGACTACTTAGGATGGGTTGTGGAATAAGTTTTGATGTGAATTGCAC
ATCTACCTTACAATTACTGACCATCCCCAGTAGACTCCCCAGTCCCATAATTGTGTATCTTCCAG
CCAGGAATCCTACACGGCCAGCATGTATTTCTACAAATAAAGTTTTCTTTGCATACCAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 138

MRQFPKTSFDISPEMSFSIYSLQVPAVPG LTCWALTAEPGWGQNKGATTCATNSHSDSELRPEIF
SSREAWQFFLLWSPDFRPKMKASSLAFSLLSAAFYLLWTPSTGLKTLNLGSCVIATNLQEIRNG
FSEIRGSVQAKDGNIDIRILRRTESLQDTKPANRCCLLRHLLRLYLDRVFKNYQTPDHYTLRKIS
SLANSFLT IKKDLRLSHAMTCHCGEEAMKKYSQILSHFEKLEPQAAVVKALGELDILLQWMEET
E

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-42

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites.

amino acids 192-195, 225-228

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 42-47, 46-51, 136-141

FIGURE 139

CCTGGAGCCGGAAGCGCGGCTGCAGCAGGGCGAGGCTCCAGGTGGGGTTCGGTTCGCATCCAGCC
TAGCGTGTCCACGATGCGGCTGGGCTCCGGGACTTTCGCTACCTGTTGCGTAGCGATCGAGGTGC
TAGGGATCGCGGTCTTCCTTCGGGGATTCTTCCCGGCTCCCGTTCGTTCTCTGCCAGAGCGGAA
CACGGAGCGGAGCCCCAGCGCCCGAACCCTCGGCTGGAGCCAGTTCTAACTGGACCACGCTGCC
ACCACCTCTCTTCAGTAAAGTTGTTATTGTTCTGATAGATGCCTTGAGAGATGATTTTGTGTTTG
GGTCAAAGGGTGTGAAATTTATGCCCTACACAACCTTACCTTGTGGAAAAAGGAGCATCTCACAGT
TTTGTGGCTGAAGCAAAGCCACCTACAGTTACTATGCCTCGAATCAAGGCATTGATGACGGGGAG
CCTTCCTGGCTTTGTGCGAGTCATCAGGAACCTCAATTCTCCTGCACTGCTGGAAGACAGTGTGA
TAAGACAAGCAAAGCAGCTGGAAAAAGAATAGTCTTTTATGGAGATGAAACCTGGGTTAAATTA
TTCCCAAAGCATTGTGTTGAATATGATGGAACAACCTCATTTTTTCGTGTCAGATTACACAGAGGT
GGATAATAATGTCACGAGGCATTTGGATAAAGTATTAATAAAGAGGAGATTGGGACATATTAATCC
TCCACTACCTGGGGCTGGACCACATTGGCCACATTTAGGGCCCAACAGCCCCCTGATTGGGCAG
AAGCTGAGCGAGATGGACAGCGTGCTGATGAAGATCCACACCTCACTGCAGTCGAAGGAGAGAGA
GACGCCTTTACCCAATTTGCTGGTTCTTTGTGGTGACCATGGCATGTCTGAAACAGGAAGTCACG
GGGCCTCCTCCACCAGGAGGTGAATACACCTCTGATTTTAAATCAGTTCTGCGTTTGAAAGGAAA
CCCGGTGATATCCGACATCCAAAGCACGTCCAATAGACGGATGTGGCTGCGACACTGGCGATAGC
ACTTGGCTTACCGATTCCAAAAGACAGTGATAGGGAGCCTCCTATTCCAGTTGTGGAAGGAAGAC
CAATGAGAGAGCAGTTGAGATTTTACATTTGAATACAGTGCAGCTTAGTAACTGTTGCAAGAG
AATGTCCGTGATATGAAAAAGATCCTGGGTTTGAGCAGTTTAAAATGTCAGAAAGATTGCATGG
GAAGTGGATCAGACTGTACTTGGAGGAAAAGCATTGAGAAGTCCTATTCAACCTGGGCTCCAAGG
TTCTCAGGCAGTACCTGGATGCTCTGAAGACGCTGAGCTTGTCCCTGAGTGCACAAGTGGCCAG
TTCTCACCTGCTCCTGCTCAGCGTCCACAGGCACTGCACAGAAAGGCTGAGCTGGAAGTCCCA
CTGTGATCTCCTGGGTTTTCTCTGCTCTTTTATTTGGTGATCCTGGTTCTTTCGGCCGTTACAGT
CATTGTGTGCACCTCAGCTGAAAGTTCGTGCTACTTCTGTGGCCTCTCGTGGCTGGCGGCAGGCT
GCCTTTTCGTTTACCAGACTCTGGTTGAACACCTGGTGTGTGCCAAGTGTGTCAGTGCCTTGGAC
AGGGGGCCTCAGGGAAGGACGTGGAGCAGCCTTATCCAGGCCTCTGGGTGTCCCGACACAGGTG
TTCACATCTGTGCTGTGAGGTGAGATGCCTCAGTTCTTGGAAAGCTAGGTTCTGCGACTGTTAC
CAAGGTGATTGTAAAGAGCTGGCGGTACAGAGGAACAAGCCCCCAGCTGAGGGGGTGTGTGAA
TCGGACAGCCTCCCAGCAGAGGTGTGGGAGCTGCAGCTGAGGGAAGAAGAGACAATCGGCCTGGA
CACTCAGGAGGGTCAAAGGAGACTTGCTGCGACCACTCATCCTGCCACCCCCAGAATGCATCCT
GCCTCATCAGGTCCAGATTTCTTTCCAAGGCGGACGTTTTCTGTTGGAATTCTTAGTCTTGGCC
TCGGACACCTTCATTGCTTAGCTGGGGAGTGGTGGTGAGGCAGTGAAGAAGAGCGCGGATGGTCA
ACTCAGATCCACAGAGCCAGGATCAAGGGACCCACTGCAGTGGCAGCAGGACTGTTGGGGCCCC
ACCCCAACCCTGCACAGCCCTCATCCCCCTTGGCTTGAGCCGTGAGAGCCCTGTGCTGAGTGT
CTGACCGAGACACTCACAGCTTTGTGATCAGGGCACAGGCTTCCTCGGAGCCAGGATGATCTGTG
CCACGCTTGCACCTCGGGCCCATCTGGGCTCATGCTCTCTCCTGCTATTGAATTAGTACCTAG
CTGCACACAGTATGTAGTTACCAAAAGAATAAACGGCAATAATTGAGAAAAAAA

FIGURE 140

MRLGSGTFATCCVAIEVLGIAVFLRGFFPAPVRSSARAEGAEPPAPEPSAGASSNWTTLPPPLF
SKVVIVLIDALRDDFVFGSKGVKFMPTTYLVEKGASHSFVAEAKPPTVTMPRIKALMTGSLPGF
VDVIRNLNSPALLEDVIRQAKAAGKRIVFYGDETWWKLFPHFVEYDGTTSFFVSDYTEVDNNV
TRHLDKVLKRGDWDILILHYLGLDGHIGHISGPN SPLIGQKLSEMDSVLMKIHTSLQSKERETPLP
NLLVLCGDHGMSETGSHGASSTEEVNTPLILISSAFERKPGDIRHPPKHVQ

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-34

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 58-76

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 56-60, 194-198

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 6-12, 52-58, 100-106, 125-131, 233-239, 270-276,
275-281, 278-284

Amidation site.

amino acids 154-158

Cell attachment sequence.

amino acids 205-208

FIGURE 141

GGCACGAGGCAAGCCTTCCAGGTTATCGTGACGCACCTTGAAAGTCTGAGAGCTACTGCCCTACA
GAAAGTTACTAGTGCCCTAAAGCTGGCGCTGGCACTGATGTTACTGCTGCTGTTGGAGTACAACT
TCCCTATAGAAAACAACTGCCAGCACCTTAAGACCACTCACACCTTCAGAGTGAAGAACTTAAAC
CCGAAGAAATTCAGCATTTCATGACCAGGATCACAAAGTACTGGTCCTGGACTCTGGGAATCTCAT
AGCAGTTCCAGATAAAAACTACATACGCCCAGAGATCTTCTTTGCATTAGCCTCATCCTTGAGCT
CAGCCTCTGCGGAGAAAGGAAGTCCGATTCTCCTGGGGGTCTCTAAAGGGGAGTTTTGTCTCTAC
TGTGACAAGGATAAAGGACAAAGTCATCCATCCCTTCAGCTGAAGAAGGAGAACTGATGAAGCT
GGCTGCCCAAAGGAATCAGCACGCCGGCCCTTCATCTTTTATAGGGCTCAGGTGGGCTCCTGGA
ACATGCTGGAGTCGGCGGCTCACCCCGGATGGTTCATCTGCACCTCCTGCAATTGTAATGAGCCT
GTTGGGGTGACAGATAAATTTGAGAACAGGAAACACATTGAATTTTCATTTCAACCAGTTTGCAA
AGCTGAAATGAGCCCCAGTGAGGTCAGCGATTAGGAACTGCCCCATTGAACGCCTTCCTCGCTA
ATTTGAACTAATTGTATAAAAACACCAAACCTGCTCACT

FIGURE 142

MLLLLLLEYNFPIENNCQHLKTTHTFRVKNLNPKKFSIHDQDHKVLVLDSGNLIAVPDKNYIRPEI
FFALASSLSSASAEKGSPIILGVSKGEFCLYCDKDKGQSHPSLQLKKEKLMKLAAQKESARRPFI
FYRAQVGSWNMLESAAHPGWFICTSCNCNEPVGVTDKFENRKHIEFSFQPVCKAEMSPSEVSD

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.
amino acids 33-36

N-myristoylation site.
amino acids 50-55, 87-92

Interleukin-1
amino acids 37-182

FIGURE 144

MLGLPWKGGLSWALLLLLLLGSQILLIYAWHFHEQRDCDEHNVMARYLPATVEFAVHTFNQQSKDY
YAYRLGHILNSWKEQVESKTVFSMELLGRTGCGKFEDDIDNCHFQESTELNNTFTCFFTISTRP
WMTQFSLLNKTCLEGFH

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-25

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 117-121, 139-143

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 9-15

FIGURE 145

CTGTGCAGCTCGAGGCTCCAGAGGCACACTCCAGAGAGAGCCAAGGTTCTGACGCGATGAGGAAG
CACCTGAGCTGGTGGTGGCTGGCCACTGTCTGCATGCTGCTCTTCAGCCACCTCTCTGCGGTCCA
GACGAGGGGCATCAAGCACAGAATCAAGTGGAACCGGAAGGCCCTGCCCAGCACTGCCCAGATCA
CTGAGGCCCAGGTGGCTGAGAACC GCCCGGAGCCTTCATCAAGCAAGGCCGCAAGCTCGACATT
GACTTCGGAGCCGAGGGCAACAGGTA CTACGAGGCCAACTACTGGCAGTTCCCCGATGGCATCCA
CTACAACGGCTGCTCTGAGGCTAATGTGACCAAGGAGGCATTTGTCAACGGCTGCATCAATGCCA
CCCAGGCGGCGAACCAGGGGGAGTTCCAGAAGCCAGACAACAAGCTCCACCAGCAGGTGCTCTGG
CGGCTGGTCCAGGAGCTCTGCTCCCTCAAGCATTGCGAGTTTTGGTTGGAGAGGGGCGCAGGACT
TCGGGTCACCATGCACCAGCCAGTGCTCCTCTGCCTTCTGGCTTTGATCTGGCTCATGGTGAAAT
AAGCTTGCCAGGAGGCTGGCAGTACAGAGCGCAGCAGCGAGCAAATCCTGGCAAGTGACCCAGCT
CTTCTCCCCCAAACCCACGCGTGTTCTGAAGGTGCCCAGGAGCGGCGATGCACTCGCACTGCAAA
TGCCGCTCCCACGTATGCGCCCTGGTATGTGCCTGCGTTCTGATAGATGGGGGACTGTGGCTTCT
CCGTCACTCCATTCTCAGCCCCCTAGCAGAGCGTCTGGCACACTAGATTAGTAGTAAATGCTTGAT
GAGAAGAACACATCAGGCACTGCGCCACCTGCTTCACAGTACTTCCCAACA ACTCTTAGAGGTAG
GTGTATTCCCGTTTTACAGATAAGGAAACTGAGGCCCAGAGAGCTGAAGTACTGCACCCAGCATC
ACCAGCTAGAAAGTGGCAGAGCCAGGATTCAACCCTGGCTTGTCTAACCCCAAGGTTTTCTGCTCT
GTCCAATTCCAGAGCTGTCTGGTGATCACTTTATGTCTCACAGGGACCCACATCCAAACATGTAT
CTCTAATGAAATTGTGAAAGCTCCATGTTTAGAAATAAATGAAAACACCTGA

FIGURE 146

MRKHLSSWWLATVCMLLFSHLSAVQTRGIKHRIKWNRKALPSTAQITEAQVAENRPGAFIKQGRK
LDIDFGAEGNRYYEANYWQFPDGIHYNGCSEANVTKEAFVTGCINATQAANQGEFQKPDNKLHQQ
VLWRLVQELCSLKHCFEFLERAGLRVTMHQPVLLCLLALIWMVK

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-26

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 157-171

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 98-102, 110-114

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 76-83

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 71-77, 88-94, 93-99, 107-113, 154-160

Amidation site.

amino acids 62-66

FIGURE 147

GCCTTGGCCTCCCAAAGGGCTGGGATTATAGGCGTGACCACCATGTCTGGTCCAGAGTCTCATTT
CCTGATGATTTATAGACTCAAAGAAAACTCATGTTCAGAAGCTCTCTTCTCTTCTGGCCTCCTCT
CTGTCTTCTTTCCCTCTTTCTTCTTATTTTAATTAGTAGCATCTACTCAGAGTCATGCAAGCTGG
AAATCTTTCATTTTGCTTGTCAGTGGGGTAGGTCACTGAGTCTTAGTTTTATTTTTTGAAATTT
CAACTTTCAGATTCAGGGGGTACATGTGAAGGTTTGTTTTATGAGTATATTGCATTGATGCTGAGG
TTTGGGGT

FIGURE 148

MFRSSLLFWPPLCLLSLFLILISSIYSESCKLEIFHFACQWGRSLSLSFYFLKFQLSDSGGTCE
GLFYEYIA

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-25

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 62-68

FIGURE 149

GTCTCCGCGTCACAGGAACCTTCAGCACCCACAGGGCGGACAGCGCTCCCCTCTACCTGGAGACTTGAC
TCCCGCGCGCCCCAACCCCTGCTTATCCCTTGACCGTCGAGTGTGAGAGATCCTGCAGCCGCCAGTCC
CGGCCCCCTCTCCCGCCCCACACCCACCCCTCCTGGCTCTTCTGTCTTTTACTCCTCTTTTCATTGATA
ACAAAAGCTACAGCTCCAGGAGCCCAGCGCCGGGCTGTGACCCAAGCCGAGCGTGGAAGAATGGGGTT
CCTCGGGACCGGCACTTGATTCTGGTGTAGTGCTCCCGATTCAAGCTTTCCCCAAACCTGGAGGAA
GCCAAGACAAATCTCTACATAATAGAGAATTAAGTGCAGAAAGACCTTTGAATGAACAGATTGCTGAA
GCAGAAGAAGACAAGATTAAAAAACATATCCTCCAGAAAACAAGCCAGGTGAGAGCAACTATTCTTT
TGTTGATAAAGTGAACCTGCTAAAGGCAATAACAGAAAAGGAAAAAATTGAGAAAGAAAGACAATCTA
TAAGAAGCTCCCCACTTGATAATAAGTTGAATGTGGAAGATGTTGATTCAACCAAGAATCGAAAAGTG
ATCGATGATTATGACTCTACTAAGAGTGGATTGGATCATAAATTTCAAGATGATCCAGATGGTCTTCA
TCAACTAGACGGGACTCCTTTAACCGCTGAAGACATTGTCCATAAAATCGCTGCCAGGATTTATGAAG
AAAATGACAGAGCCGTGTTTGACAAGATTGTTTCTAAACTACTTAATCTCGGCCTTATCACAGAAAGC
CAAGCACATACACTGGAAGATGAAGTAGCAGAGGTTTTACAAAAATTAATCTCAAAGGAAGCCAACAA
TTATGAGGAGGATCCCAATAAGCCCACAAGCTGGACTGAGAATCAGGCTGGAAAAATACCAGAGAAAG
TGACTCCAATGGCAGCAATTCAAGATGGTCTTGCTAAGGGAGAAAACGATGAAACAGTATCTAACACA
TTAACCTTGACAAATGGCTTGGAAGGAGAACTAAACCTACAGTGAAGACAACCTTTGAGGAACTCCA
ATATTTCCCCAAATTTCTATGCGCTACTGAAAAGTATTGATTGAGAAAAGAAGCAAAAGAGAAAGAAA
CACTGATTACTATCATGAAAACACTGATTGACTTTGTGAAGATGATGGTGAAATATGGAACAATATCT
CCAGAAGAAGGTGTTTCCTACCTTGAAAACCTGGATGAAATGATTGCTCTTCAGACCAAAAACAAGCT
AGAAAAAATGCTACTGACAATATAAGCAAGCTTTTCCCAGCACCATCAGAGAAGAGTCATGAAGAAA
CAGACAGTACCAAGGAAGAAGCAGCTAAGATGGAAAAGGAATATGGAAGCTTGAAGGATTCCACAAAA
GATGATAACTCCAACCCAGGAGGAAAGACAGATGAACCCAAAGGAAAAACAGAAGCCTATTTGGAAGC
CATCAGAAAAAATATTGAATGGTTGAAGAAACATGACAAAAGGGAAATAAAGAAGATTATGACCTTT
CAAAGATGAGAGACTTCATCAATAAACAAGCTGATGCTTATGTGGAGAAAGGCATCCTTGACAAGGAA
GAAGCCGAGGCCATCAAGCGCATTTATAGCAGCCTGTAAAAATGGCAAAGATCCAGGAGTCTTTCAA
CTGTTTCAGAAAACATAATATAGCTTAAAACACTTCTAATTCTGTGATTAAATTTTTTGACCCAAGG
GTTATTAGAAAGTGCTGAATTTACAGTAGTTAACCTTTTACAAGTGGTTAAACATAGCTTTCTTCCC
GTAAAAACTATCTGAAAGTAAAGTTGTATGTAAGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 150

MGFLGTGTWILVLVLPIQAFPKPGGSQDKSLHNRELSAERPLNEQIAEAEEDKIKKTYPPENKPG
QSNYSFVDNLNLLKAITEKEKIEKERQSIRSSPLDNKLNVEDVDSTKNRKLIDDYDSTKSGLDHK
FQDDPDGLHQLDGTPLTAEDIVHKIAARIYEENDRAVFDKIVSKLLNLGLITESQAHTLEDEVAE
VLQKLISKEANNYEEDPNKPTSWTENQAGKIKEKVTMAAIQDGLAKGENDETVSNTLTLTNGLE
RRTKTYSEDNFEELQYFPNFYALLKSIDSEKEAKEKETLITIMKTLIDFVKMMVKYGTISPEEGV
SYLENLDEMIALQTKNKLEKNATDNISKLFPAPEKSHEETDSTKEEAAKMEKEYGSLKDSTKDD
NSNPGGKTDEPKGKTEAYLEAIRKNIEWLKKHDKKGNKEDYDLSKMRDFINKQADAYVEKGILDK
EEAEAIKRIYSSL

N-glycosylation sites:

amino acids 68-71, 346-349, 350-353

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site:

amino acids 70-73, 82-85, 97-100, 125-128, 147-150, 188-191, 217-
220, 265-268, 289-292, 305-308, 320-323, 326-329, 362-365, 368-
341, 369-372, 382-385, 386-389, 387-390

N-myristoylation sites:

amino acids 143-148, 239-244

FIGURE 151

CGGCTCGAGGCTCCCGCCAGGAGAAAGGAACATTCTGAGGGGAGTCTACACCCTGTGGAGCTCAA
GATGGTCCTGAGTGGGGCGCTGTGCTTCCGAATGAAGGACTCGGCATTGAAGGTGCTTTATCTGC
ATAATAACCAGCTTCTAGCTGGAGGGCTGCATGCAGGGAAGGTCATTAAAGGTGAAGAGATCAGC
GTGGTCCCAATCGGTGGCTGGATGCCAGCCTGTCCCCCGTCATCCTGGGTGTCCAGGGTGGAAG
CCAGTGCCTGTATGTGGGTGGGGCAGGAGCCGACTCTAACACTAGAGCCAGTGAACATCATGG
AGCTCTATCTTGGTGCCAAGGAATCCAAGAGCTTCACCTTCTACCGGCGGGACATGGGGCTCACC
TCCAGCTTCGAGTCGGCTGCCTACCCGGGCTGGTTCCCTGTGCACGGTGCCTGAAGCCGATCAGCC
TGTCAGACTCACCCAGCTTCCCGAGAATGGTGGCTGGAATGCCCCCATCACAGACTTCTACTTCC
AGCAGTGTGACTTAGGGCAACGTGCCCCCAGAACTCCCTGGGCAGAGCCAGCTCGGGTGAGGGGT
GAGTGGAGGAGACCCATGGCGGACAATCACTCTCTCTGCTCTCAGGACCCCCACGTCTGACTTAG
TGGGCACCTGACCACTTTGTCTTCTGGTTCCAGTTTGGATAAATTCTGAGATTTGGAGCTCAGT
CCACGGTCTTCCCCACTGGATGGTGTCTACTGCTGTGGAACCTTGTA AAAACCATGTGGGGTAAA
CTGGGAATAACATGAAAAGATTTCTGTGGGGGTGGGGTGGGGGAGTGGTGGGAATCATTCTGCT
TAATGGTAAC TGACAAGTGT TACCCTGAGCCCCGAGGCCAACC CATCCCCAGTTGAGCCTTATA
GGGTCAGTAGCTCTCCACATGAAGTCCTGTCACTCACC ACTGTGCAGGAGAGGGAGGTGGTCATA
GAGTCAGGGATCTATGGCCCTTGGCCCAGCCCCACCCCTTCCCTTTAATCCTGCCACTGTCATA
TGCTACCTTTCTATCTCTTCCCTCATCATCTTGTGTGGGCATGAGGAGGTGGTGATGTCAGAA
GAAATGGCTCGAGCTCAGAAGATAAAAGATAAGTAGGGTATGCTGATCCTCTTTTAAAAACCCAA
GATACAATCAAAATCCCAGATGCTGGTCTCTATTCCCATGAAAAAGTGCTCATGACATATTGAGA
AGACCTACTTACAAAGTGGCATATATTGCAATTTATTTTAAATTAAGATACTATTTATATATT
TCTTTATAGAAAAAGTCTGGAAGAGTTTACTTCAATTGTAGCAATGTCAGGGTGGTGGCAGTAT
AGGTGATTTTTCTTTTAAATCTGTTAATTTATCTGTATTTCTTAATTTTTCTACAATGAAGATGA
ATTCTTGTATAAAAAATAAGAAAAGAAATTAATCTTGAGGTAAGCAGAGCAGACATCATCTCTGA
TTGTCCTCAGCCTCCACTTCCCCAGAGTAAATTCAAATTGAATCGAGCTCTGCTGCTCTGGTTGG
TTGTAGTAGTGATCAGGAAACAGATCTCAGCAAAGCCACTGAGGAGGAGGCTGTGCTGAGTTTGT
GTGGCTGGAATCTCTGGGTAAAGGAACCTTAAAGAACAAAATCATCTGCTAATTTCTTCTAGAAAG
GATCACAGCCCCCTGGGATTCCAAGGCATTGGATCCAGTCTCTAAGAAGGCTGCTGTACTGGTTGA
ATTGTGTCCCCCTCAAATTCACATCCTTCTTGGAATCTCAGTCTGTGAGTTTATTTGGAGATAAG
GTCTCTGCAGATGTAGTTAGTTAAGACAAGGTCATGCTGGATGAAGGTAGACCTAAATTCAATAT
GACTGGTTTCTTGTATGAAAAGGAGAGGACACAGAGACAGAGGAGACGCGGGGAAGACTATGTA
AAGATGAAGGCAGAGATCGGAGTTTTCAGCCACAAGCTAAGAAACACCAAGGATTGTGGCAACC
ATCAGAAGCTTGGAAGAGGCAAGAAGAATTCTTCCCTAGAGGCTTTAGAGGGATAACGGCTCTG
CTGAAACCTTAATCTCAGACTTCCAGCCTCCTGAACGAAGAAAGAATAAATTTCCGGCTGTTTTAA
GCCACCAAGGATAATTGGTTACAGCAGCTCTAGGAAACTAATACAGCTGCTAAAATGATCCCTGT
CTCCTCGTGTTTACATTCTGTGTGTGTCCCCCTCCACAATGTACCAAAGTTGTCTTTGTGACCAA
TAGAATATGGCAGAAGTGATGGCATGCCACTTCCAAGATTAGGTTATAAAAGACACTGCAGCTTC
TACTTGAGCCCTCTCTCTGCCCACCCACCGCCCCCAATCTATCTTGCTCACTCGCTCTGGGGG
AAGCTAGCTGCCATGCTATGAGCAGGCCTATAAAGAGACTTACGTGGTAAAAATGAAGTCTCCT
GCCCACAGCCACATTAGTGAACCTAGAAGCAGAGACTCTGTGAGATAATCGATGTTTGTGTTTT
AAGTTGCTCAGTTTTTGGTCTAACTTGTATGCAGCAATAGATAAATAATATGCAGAGAAAGAG

FIGURE 152

MVLSGALCFRMKDSALKVLYLHNNQLLAGGLHAGKVIKGEESISVVPNRWLDASLSPVILGVQGG
QCLSCGVGQEPTLTLEPVNIMELYLGAKESKSFTFYRRDMGLTSSFESAAYPGWFLCTVPEADQP
VRLTQLPENGGWNAPIITDFYFQQCD

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 29-34, 30-35, 60-65, 63-68, 73-78, 91-96, 106-111

Interleukin-1 signature.

amino acids 111-131

Interleukin-1 proteins.

amino acids 8-29, 83-120, 95-134, 64-103

FIGURE 153

CTTCAGAACAGGTTCTCCTTCCCCAGTCACCAGTTGCTCGAGTTAGAATTGTCTGCAATGGCCGC
CCTGCAGAAATCTGTGAGCTCTTTTCCTTATGGGGACCCCTGGCCACCAGCTGCCTCCTTCTCTTGG
CCCTCTTGGGTACAGGGAGGAGCAGCTGCGCCCATCAGCTCCCAGTGCAGGCTTGACAAGTCCAAC
TTCCAGCAGCCCTATATCACCAACCGCACCTTCATGCTGGCTAAGGAGGCTAGCTTGGCTGATAA
CAACACAGACGTTTCGTCTCATTGGGGAGAACTGTTCCACGGAGTCAGTATGAGTGAGCGCTGCT
ATCTGATGAAGCAGGTGCTGAACTTCACCCTTGAAGAAGTGCTGTTCCCTCAATCTGATAGGTTTC
CAGCCTTATATGCAGGAGGTGGTGCCCTTCCTGGCCAGGCTCAGCAACAGGCTAAGCACATGTCA
TATTGAAGGTGATGACCTGCATATCCAGAGGAATGTGCAAAAGCTGAAGGACACAGTGAAAAAGC
TTGGAGAGAGTGGAGAGATCAAAGCAATTGGAGAAGTGGATTTGCTGTTTATGTCTCTGAGAAAT
GCCTGCATTTGACCCAGAGCAAAGCTGAAAAATGAATAACTAACCCCCTTTCCCTGCTAGAAATAA
CAATTAGATGCCCCAAAGCGATTTTTTTTAACCAAAGGAAGATGGGAAGCCAAACTCCATCATG
ATGGGTGGATTCCAAATGAACCCCTGCGTTAGTTACAAAGGAAACCAATGCCACTTTTGTTTATA
AGACCAGAAGGTAGACTTTCTAAGCATAGATATTTATTGATAACATTTTCATTGTAACTGGTGTTTC
TATACACAGAAAACAATTTATTTTTTAAATAATTGTCTTTTTCCATAAAAAAGATTACTTTCCAT
TCCTTTAGGGGAAAAAACCCCTAAATAGCTTCATGTTTCCATAATCAGTACTTTATATTTATAAA
TGTATTTATTATTATTATAAGACTGCATTTTATTTATATCATTTTATTAATATGGATTTATTTAT
AGAAACATCATTCGATATTGCTACTTGAGTGTAAGGCTAATATTGATATTTATGACAATAATTAT
AGAGCTATAACATGTTTATTTGACCTCAATAAACACTTGGATATCCC

FIGURE 154

MAALQKSVSSFLMGTLATSCLLLLLALLVQGGAAAPISSHCRLDKSNFQQPYITNRTEMLAKEASL
ADNNTDVRLIGEKLFGVSMSERCYLMKQVLNFTLEEVLFPQSDRFQPYMQEVVPFLARLSNRLS
TCHIEGDDLHIQRNVQKLKDTVKKLGESGEIKAIGELDLLFMSLRNACI

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-33

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 54-58, 68-72, 97-101

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 14-20, 82-88

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.

amino acids 10-21

FIGURE 155

GGCTTGCTGAAAATAAAATCAGGACTCCTAACCTGCTCCAGTCAGCCTGCTTCCACGAGGCCTGT
CAGTCAGTGCCCGACTTGTGACTGAGTGTGCAGTGCCCGAGCATGTACCAGGTCAGTGCAGAGGGC
TGCCCTGAGGGCTGTGCTGAGAGGGAGAGGAGCAGAGATGCTGCTGAGGGTGGAGGGAGGCCAAGC
TGCCAGGTTTGGGGCTGGGGGCCAAGTGGAGTGAGAACTGGGATCCCAGGGGGAGGGTGCAGAT
GAGGGAGCGACCCAGATTAGGTGAGGACAGTTCTCTCATTAGCCTTTTCCTACAGGTGGTTGCAT
TCTTGCCAATGGTCATGGGAACCCACACCTACAGCCACTGGCCCAGCTGCTGCCCCAGCAAAGGG
CAGGACACCTCTGAGGAGCTGCTGAGGTGGAGCACTGTGCCTGTGCCTCCCCTAGAGCCTGCTAG
GCCCCAACCGCCACCCAGAGTCCTGTAGGGCCAGTGAAGATGGACCCCTCAACAGCAGGGCCATCT
CCCCCTGGAGATATGAGTTGGACAGAGACTTGAACCGGCTCCCCCAGGACCTGTACCACGCCCCGT
TGCCCTGTGCCCCGCACTGCGTCAGCCTACAGACAGGCTCCACATGGACCCCCGGGGCAACTCGGA
GCTGCTCTACCACAACCAGACTGTCTTCTACAGGCGGCCATGCCATGGCGAGAAGGGCACCCACA
AGGGCTACTGCCTGGAGCGCAGGCTGTACCGTGTTTCCTTAGCTTGTGTGTGTGTGCGGCCCCGT
GTGATGGGCTAGCCGGACCTGCTGGAGGCTGGTCCCTTTTTGGGAAACCTGGAGCCAGGTGTACA
ACCACTTGCCATGAAGGGCCAGGATGCCCAGATGCTTGGCCCCCTGTGAAGTGCTGTCTGGAGCAG
CAGGATCCCGGGACAGGATGGGGGGCTTTGGGGAAAACCTGCACCTCTGCACATTTTGAAAAGAG
CAGCTGCTGCTTAGGGCCGCCGAAGCTGGTGTCTGTGCTATTTCTCTCAGGAAAGGTTTTCAAA
GTTCTGCCCATTTCTGGAGGCCACCACTCCTGTCTCTTCCTCTTTTCCCATCCCCTGCTACCCCTG
GCCCAGCACAGGCACTTTCTAGATATTTCCCCCTTGCTGGAGAAGAAAGAGCCCCTGGTTTTATT
TGTTTGTTTACTCATCACTCAGTGAGCATCTACTTTGGGTGCATTCTAGTGTAGTTACTAGTCTT
TTGACATGGATGATTCTGAGGAGGAAGCTGTTATTGAATGTATAGAGATTTATCCAAATAAATAT
CTTTATTTAAAAATGAAAAA

FIGURE 156

MRERPRLGEDSSLISLFLQVVAFLAMVMGTHYSHWPSCCPKSGQDTSEELLRWSTVPVPPLLEPA
RPNRHPESCRASEDGPLNSRAISPWRYELDRDLNRLPQDLYHARCLCPHCVSLQTGSHMDPRGNS
ELLYHNQTVFYRRPCHGEKGTHTKGYCLERRLYRVSLACVCVRPRVMG

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-32

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 136-140

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 127-135

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 44-50, 150-156

FIGURE 157

CCGGCGATGTCGCTCGTGCTGCTAAGCCTGGCCGCGCTGTGCAGGAGCGCCGTACCCCGAGAGCC
GACCGTTCAATGTGGCTCTGAAACTGGGCCATCTCCAGAGTGGATGCTACAACATGATCTAATCC
CCGGAGACTTGAGGGACCTCCGAGTAGAACCTGTTACAAGTGTGTTGCAACAGGGGACTATTCA
ATTTTGATGAATGTAAGCTGGGTACTCCGGGCAGATGCCAGCATCCGCTTGTGTAAGGCCACCAA
GATTTGTGTGACGGGCAAAAGCAACTTCCAGTCCTACAGCTGTGTGAGGTGCAATTACACAGAGG
CCTTCCAGACTCAGACCAGACCCTCTGGTGGTAAATGGACATTTTCCTACATCGGCTTCCCTGTA
GAGCTGAACACAGTCTATTTTCATTGGGGCCCATAATATTCCTAATGCAAATATGAATGAAGATGG
CCCTTCCATGTCTGTGAATTTACCTCACCAGGCTGCCTAGACCACATAATGAAATATAAAAAA
AGTGTGTCAAGGCCGGAAGCCTGTGGGATCCGAACATCACTGCTTGTGAAGAAGAATGAGGAGACA
GTAGAAGTGAAGTTTCAACCACTCCCTGGGAAACAGATACATGGCTCTTATCCAACACAGCAC
TATCATCGGGTTTTCTCAGGTGTTTGAGCCACACCAGAAGAAACAAACGCGAGCTTCAGTGGTGA
TTCCAGTGAAGTGGGATAGTGAAGGTGCTACGGTGCAGCTGACTCCATATTTTCCTACTTGTGGC
AGCGACTGCATCCGACATAAAGGAACAGTTGTGCTCTGCCACAAACAGGCGTCCCTTTCCCTCT
GGATAACAACAAAAGCAAGCCGGGAGGCTGGCTGCCTCTCCTCCTGCTGTCTGCTGGTGGCCA
CATGGGTGCTGGTGGCAGGGATCTATCTAATGTGGAGGCACGAAAGGATCAAGAAGACTTCCTTT
TCTACCACCACACTACTGCCCCCATTAAGGTCTTGTGGTTTACCCATCTGAAATATGTTTCCA
TCACACAATTTGTTACTTCACTGAATTTCTTCAAACCATTCAGAGTGAAGTGCAGAGTGCCTTGAAA
AGTGGCAGAAAAAGAAAATAGCAGAGATGGGTCCAGTGCAGTGGCTTGCCACTCAAAGAAGGCA
GCAGACAAAGTCGTCTTCCTTCTTCCAATGACGTCAACAGTGTGTGCGATGGTACCTGTGGCAA
GAGCGAGGGCAGTCCCAGTGAGAACTCTCAAGACCTCTTCCCCCTTGCTTTAACCTTTTCTGCA
GTGATCTAAGAAGCCAGATTCATCTGCACAAATACGTGGTGGTCTACTTTAGAGAGATTGATACA
AAAGACGATTACAATGCTCTCAGTGTCTGCCCCAAGTACCACCTCATGAAGGATGCCACTGCTTT
CTGTGCAGAACTTCTCCATGTCAAGCAGCAGGTGTGAGCAGGAAAAAGATCACAAGCCTGCCACG
ATGGCTGCTGCTCCTTGTAG

FIGURE 158

MSLVLLSLAALCRSAVPREPTVQCGSETGPSPEWMLQHDLPGLRDLRVEPVTTTSVATGDYSILMNVS
WVLRADASIRLLKATKICVTGKSNFQSYSCVRCNYTEAFQTQTRPSGGKWTFSYIGFPVELNTVYFIGAHNIP
NANMNEDGPSMSVNFTSPGCLDHIMKYKKKCVKAGSLWDPNITACKKNEETVEVNFSTTTPLGNYMALIQH
STIIGFSQVFEPHQKKQTRASVVIPVTGDSEGATVQLTPYFPTCGSDCIRHKGTVVLCPTGVPFPLDNNK
SKPGGWLPLLLLSLLVATWVLVAGIYLMWRHERIKKTSFSTTTLLPPIKVLVVYPSEICFHHTICYFTEFL
QNHCRSEVILEKWQKKKIAEMGPVQWLATQKKAADKVVFLLSNDVNSVCDGTGCGKSEGSPSENSQDLFPLA
FNLFCSDLRSQIHLHKYVVVYFREIDTKDDYNALSVC PKYHLMKDATAFCAELLHV KQVVSAGKRSQACHD
GCCSL

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-14

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 290-309

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 67 - 71, 103 - 107, 156 - 160, 183 - 187, 197 - 201 and 283
- 287

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites.

amino acids 228 - 232 and 319 - 323

Casein kinase II phosphorylation sites.

amino acids 178 - 182, 402 - 406, 414 - 418 and 453 - 457

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 116-122

Amidation site.

amino acids 488-452

FIGURE 159

AGCCACCAGCGCAACATGACAGTGAAGACCCTGCATGGCCCAGCCATGGTCAAGTACTTGCTGCT
GTCGATATTGGGGCTTGCCTTTCTGAGTGAGGCGGCAGCTCGGAAAATCCCCAAAGTAGGACATA
CTTTTTTCCAAAAGCCTGAGAGTTGCCCCGCCTGTGCCAGGAGGTAGTATGAAGCTTGACATTGGC
ATCATCAATGAAAACCAGCGGTTTCCATGTCACGTAACATCGAGAGCCGCTCCACCTCCCCCTG
GAATTACACTGTCACCTGGGACCCCAACCGGTACCCCTCGGAAGTTGTACAGGCCCAGTGTAGGA
ACTTGGGCTGCATCAATGCTCAAGGAAAGGAAGACATCTCCATGAATTCCGTTCCCATCCAGCAA
GAGACCCTGGTCGTCCGGAGGAAGCACCAAGGCTGCTCTGTTTCTTTCCAGTTGGAGAAGGTGCT
GGTGA CTGTTGGCTGCACCTGCGTCACCCCTGTCATCCACCATGTGCAGTAAGAGGTGCATATCC
ACTCAGCTGAAGAAG

FIGURE 160

MTVKTLHGPMVKYLLLSILGLAFLSEAAARKIPKVGHTFFQKPESCPPVPGGSMKLDIGIINEN
QRVMSRNIERSRSTSPWNYTVTWDPNRYPSEVVQAQCRNLGCINAQGKEDISMNSVPIQQETLVV
RRKHQGCSVSFQLEKVLVTVGCTCVTPVIHHVQ

Signal sequence:

amino acids 1-30

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 83-87

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 106-111, 136-141

FIGURE 161

ACACTGGCCAAACAAAAACGAAAGCACTCCGTGCTGGAAGTAGGAGGAGAGTCAGGACTCCCAGG
 ACAGAGAGTGCACAAACTACCCAGCACAGCCCCCTCCGCCCCCTCTGGAGGCTGAAGAGGGATTCTC
 CAGCCCCCTGCCACCCACAGACACGGGCTGACTGGGGTGTCTGCCCCCTTGGGGGGGGCAGCAC
 AGGGCCTCAGGCCTGGGTGCCACCTGGCACCTAGAAGATGCCTGTGCCCTGGTTCTTGCTGTCTT
 TGGCACTGGGCGGAAGCCCAGTGGTCCTTTCTCTGGAGAGGCTTGTGGGGCCTCAGGACGCTACC
 CACTGCTCTCCGGGCCTCTCCTGCCGCCTCTGGGACAGTGACATACTCTGCCTGCCTGGGGACAT
 CGTGCTGCTCCGGGCCCCGTGCTGGCGCCTACGCACCTGCAGACAGAGCTGGTGCTGAGGTGCC
 AGAAGGAGACCGACTGTGACCTCTGTCTGCGTGTGGCTGTCCACTTGGCCGTGCATGGGCACTGG
 GAAGAGCCTGAAGATGAGGAAAAGTTTGGAGGAGCAGCTGACTCAGGGGTGGAGGAGCCTAGGAA
 TGCTCTCTCCAGGCCCAAGTCGTGCTCTCCTTCCAGGCCCTACCCTACTGCCCGCTGCGTCTCTGC
 TGGAGGTGCAAGTGCTGCTGCCCTTGTGCAGTTTGGTCAGTCTGTGGGCTCTGTGGTATATGAC
 TGCTTCGAGGCTGCCCTAGGGAGTGAGGTACGAATCTGGTCTTATACTCAGCCAGGTACGAGAA
 GGAACCTCAACCACACACAGCAGCTGCCTGCCCTGCCCTGGCTCAACGTGTGAGCAGATGGTGACA
 ACGTGCATCTGGTTCTGAATGTCTCTGAGGAGCAGCACTTCGGCCTCTCCCTGTACTGGAATCAG
 GTCCAGGGCCCCCAAACCCCGGTGGCACAAAAACCTGACTGGACCGCAGATCATTACCTTGAA
 CCACACAGACCTGGTTCCCTGCCTCTGTATTGAGGTGTGGCCTCTGGAACCTGACTCCGTTAGGA
 CGAACATCTGCCCCCTCAGGGAGGACCCCGCGCACACCAGAACCTCTGGCAAGCCGCCCGACTG
 CGACTGCTGACCTGCAGAGCTGGCTGCTGGACGCACCGTGTCTGCTGCCCGCAGAAGCGGCACT
 GTGCTGGCGGGCTCCGGGTGGGGACCCCTGCCAGCCACTGGTCCCACCGCTTCTCTGGGAGAACG
 TCACTGTGGACAAGGTTCTCGAGTTCCCATTGCTGAAAGGCCACCCTAACCTCTGTGTTGAGGTG
 AACAGCTCGGAGAAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTGCTTGTGGGCTGACTCCCTGGGGCCTCTCAAAGA
 CGATGTGCTACTGTGAGACACGAGGCCCCCAGGACAACAGATCCCTCTGTGCCCTTGGAAACCA
 GTGGCTGTACTTCACTACCCAGCAAAGCCTCCACGAGGGCAGCTCGCCTTGGAGAGTACTTACTA
 CAAGACCTGCAGTCAGGCCAGTGTCTGCAGCTATGGGACGATGACTTGGGAGCGCTATGGGCCTG
 CCCATGGACAAATACATCCACAAGCGCTGGGCCCTCGTGTGGCTGGCCTGCCTACTCTTTGCCG
 CTGCGCTTTCCCTCATCCTCCTTCTCAAAAAGGATCACGCGAAAGGGTGGCTGAGGCTCTTGAAA
 CAGGACGTCCGCTCGGGGGCGGCCGCCAGGGGCCGCGCGGCTCTGCTCCTCTACTCAGCCGATGA
 CTCGGGTTTCGAGCGCCTGGTGGGCGCCCTGGCGTCGGCCCTGTGCCAGCTGCCGCTGCGCGTGG
 CCGTAGACCTGTGGAGCCGTCTGTAAGTGAAGCGCGCAGGGGCCCGTGGCTTGGTTTCACGCGCAG
 CGGCGCCAGACCTGCAGGAGGGCGGCGGTGGTGGTCTTGCTCTTCTCTCCCGGTGCGGTGGCGCT
 GTGCAGCGAGTGGCTACAGGATGGGGTGTCCGGGCCCGGGGCGCACGGCCCGCACGACGCCTTCC
 GCGCCTCGCTCAGCTGCGTGCTGCCGACTTCTTGAGGGCCGGGCGCCCCGCGAGCTACGTGGGG
 GCCTGCTTCGACAGGCTGCTCCACCGGACGCGGTACCGGCCCTTTTCCGCACCGTGCCCGTCTT
 CACACTGCCCTCCCAACTGCCAGACTTCTTGGGGGCCCTGCAGCAGCCTCGCGCCCCGCGTTCCG
 GCGGCTCCAAGAGAGAGCGGAGCAAGTGTCCCGGGCCCTTACGCCAGCCCTGGATAGCTACTTC
 CATCCCCCGGGGACTCCCGCGCCGGGACGCGGGGTGGGACCAGGGCGGGACCTGGGGCGGGGGA
 CGGGACTTAAATAAAGGCAGACGCTGTTTTTCTAAAAAAA

FIGURE 162

MPVPWFLLSLALGRSPVVLRLVGPQDATHCSPGLSCRLWSDILCLPGDIVPAPGPVLAPTHLQTELV
LRCQKETDCDLCLRVAVHLAVHGHWEPEDEEKFGGAADSGVEEPRNASLQAQVVLSFQAYPTARCVLLEV
QVPAALVQFGQSVGSVVYDCFEAALGSEVRIWSYTQPRYEKELNHTQQLPALPWLNVSDGDNVHLVLNV
EEQHFGLSLYWNQVQGPVKPRWHKNLTGPQIITLNTDLVPCLCIQVWPLEPDSVRTNICPFREDPRAHQ
LWQAARLRLLTLQSWLLDAPCSLPAEAALCWRAPGGDPCQPLVPPLSWENVTVDKVLEFPLLKGHPNLCVQ
VNSSEKLQLQECLWADSLGPLKDDVLLLETRGPQDNRLCALEPSGCTSLPSKASTRAARLGEYLLQDLQS
GQCLQLWDDDLGALWACPMCKYIHKRWALVWLACLLFAAALSLILLKKDHAKGWLRLKQDVRSGAAARG
RAALLLYSADDSGFERLVGALASALCQLPLRVAVDLWSRRELSAQGPVAVWFHAQRRQTLQEGGVVLLFSP
GAVALCSEWLQDGVSGPGAHGPHDAFRASLSCVLPDFLQGRAPGSYVGACFDRLLHPDAVPALFRTVPVFT
LPSQLPDLFGALQQPRAPRSGRLOERAEQVSRALQPALDSYFHPGTPAPGRGVGPGAGPGAGDGT

Signal sequence:

amino acids 1-20

Transmembrane domain.

amino acids 453-475

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 118-121, 186-189, 198-201, 211-214, 238-241, 248-251,
334-337, 357-360, 391-394

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 583-586

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 552-555

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 107-112, 152-157, 319-324, 438-443, 516-521, 612-617,
692-697, 696-701, 700-705

FIGURE 163

GGGAGGGCTCTGTGCCAGCCCCGATGAGGACGCTGCTGACCATCTTGACTGTGGGATCCCTGGCT
GCTCACGCCCCCTGAGGACCCCTCGGATCTGCTCCAGCACGTGAAATTCCAGTCCAGCAACTTTGA
AAACATCCTGACGTGGGACAGCGGGCCAGAGGGCACCCAGACACGGTCTACAGCATCGAGTATA
AGACGTACGGAGAGAGGGGACTGGGTGGCAAAGAAGGGCTGTCAGCGGATCACCCGGAAGTCTGCG
AACCTGACGGTGGAGACGGGCAACCTCACGGAGCTCTACTATGCCAGGGTCACCGCT
GTCAGTGCAGGGAGGCCGGTTCAGCCACCAAGATGACTGACAGGTTTCAGCTCTCTGCAGCACACTAC
CCTCAAGCCACCTGATGTGACCTGTATCTCCAAAGTGAGATCGATTTCAGATGATTGTTTCATCCTA
CCCCACGCCAATCCGTGCAGGCGATGGCCACCGGCTAACCCCTGGAAGACATCTTCCATGACCTG
TTCTACCACTTAGAGCTCCAGGTCAACCGCACCTACCAAATGCACCTTGGAGGGAAGCAGAGAGA
ATATGAGTTCTTCGGCTGACCCCTGACACAGAGTTCTTGGCACCATCATGATTTGCGTTCCCA
CCTGGGCCAAGGAGAGTGGCCCCCTACATGTGCCGAGTGAAGACACTGCCAGACCGGACATGGACC
TACTCCTTCTCCGGAGCCTTCCTGTTCTCCATGGGCTTCCTCGTCGCAGTACTCTGCTACCTGAG
CTACAGATATGTCACCAAGCCGCTGCACCTCCCAACTCCCTGAACGTCCAGCGAGTCTGACTT
TCCAGCCGCTGCGCTTCATCCAGGAGCACGTCTGATCCCTGTCTTTGACCTCAGCGGCCCCAGC
AGTCTGGCCAGCCTGTCCAGTACTCCAGATCAGGGTGTCTGGACCCAGGGAGCCCGCAGGAGC
TCCACAGCGGCATAGCCTGTCCGAGATCACCTACTTAGGGCAGCCAGACATCTCCATCCTCCAGC
CCTCCAACGTGCCACCTCCCCAGATCCTCTCCCCACTGTCTATGCCCCAAACGCTGCCCTGAG
GTCGGGCCCCCATCCTATGCACCTCAGGTGACCCCCGAAGCTCAATTCCCATTTCTACGCCCCACA
GGCCATCTCTAAGGTCCAGCCTTCCTCCTATGCCCCCTCAAGCCACTCCGGACAGCTGGCCTCCCT
CCTATGGGGTATGCATGGAAGGTTCTGGCAAAGACTCCCCCACTGGGACACTTTCTAGTCTCTAAA
CACCTTAGGCCTAAAGGTCAGCTTCAGAAAGAGCCACCAGCTGGAAGCTGCATGTTAGGTGGCCT
TTCTCTGCAGGAGGTGACCTCCTTGGCTATGGAGGAATCCCAAGAAGCAAAATCATTGCACCAGC
CCCTGGGGATTTGCACAGACAGAACATCTGACCCAAATGTGCTACACAGTGGGGAGGAAGGGACA
CCACAGTACCTAAAGGGCCAGCTCCCCCTCCTCTCCTCAGTCCAGATCGAGGGCCACCCCATGTC
CCTCCCTTTGCAACCTCCTTCGGGTCCATGTTCCCCCTCGGACCAAGGTCCAAGTCCCTGGGGCC
TGCTGGAGTCCCTTGTGTGTCCCAAGGATGAAGCCAAGAGCCCAGCCCCCTGAGACCTCAGACCTG
GAGCAGCCACAGAACTGGATTCTCTTTTCAGAGGCCTGGCCCTGACTGTGCAGTGGGAGTCTCTG
AGGGGAATGGGAAAGGCTTGGTGCTTCCTCCCTGTCCCTACCCAGTGTACATCCTTGGCTGTCA
ATCCCATGCCTGCCCATGCCACACACTCTGCGATCTGGCCTCAGACGGGTGCCCTTGAGAGAAGC
AGAGGGAGTGGCATGCAGGGCCCCCTGCCATGGGTGCGCTCCTCACCAGCAACAAAGCAGCATGATA
AGGACTGCAGCGGGGGAGCTCTGGGGAGCAGCTTGTGTAGACAAGCGCGTGCTCGCTGAGCCCTG
CAAGGCAGAAATGACAGTGCAAGGAGGAAATGCAGGGAAACTCCCGAGGTCCAGAGCCCCACCTC
CTAACACCATGGATTCAAAGTGCTCAGGGAATTTGCCTCTCCTTGCCCCATTCTTGGCCAGTTTC
ACAATCTAGCTCGACAGAGCATGAGGCCCCCTGCCTCTTCTGTGATTGTTCAAAGGTGGGAAGAGA
GCCTGGAAAAGAACCAGGCCTGGAAAAGAACCAGAAGGAGGCTGGGCAGAACCAACAACCTGC
ACTTCTGCCAAGGCCAGGGCCAGCAGGACGGCAGGACTCTAGGGAGGGGTGTGGCCTGCAGCTCA
TTCCAGCCAGGGCAACTGCCTGACGTTGCACGATTTTCAGCTTCATTCTCTGATAGAACAAAGC
GAAATGCAGGTCCACCAGGGAGGGAGACACACAAGCCTTTTCTGCAGGCAGGAGTTTCAGACCCT
ATCCTGAGAATGGGGTTTGAAAGGAAGGTGAGGGCTGTGGCCCCCTGGACGGGTACAATAACACAC
TGTAATGATGTCAAACTTTGCAAGCTCTGCCTTGGGTTTCAGCCCATCTGGGCTCAAATTCAGC
CTCACCCTCACAAGCTGTGTGACTTCAAACAAATGAAATCAGTGCCAGAACCTCGGTTTCCTC
ATCTGTAATGTGGGGATCATAACACCTACCTCATGGAGTTGTGGTGAAGATGAAATGAAGTCATG
TCTTTAAAGTGCTTAATAGTGCTGGTACATGGGCAGTGGCCAATAAACGGTAGCTATTTAAAAA
AAAAAAA

FIGURE 164

MRTLILTIVGSLAAHAPEDPSDLLQHVKFQSSNFENILTWDSGPEGTPDTVYSIEYKTYGERDW
VAKKGCQRITRKSCNLTIVETGNLTLEYARVTAVSAGGRSATKMTDRFSSLQHTTLKPPDVTCTIS
KVRSIQMIVHPTPTPIRAGDGHRLTLEDIFHDLFYHLELQVNRTYQMHGKGQREYEFFGLTPDT
EFLGTIMICVPTWAKESAPYMCRVKTLDPDRTWTYSFSGAFLFSMGFLVAVLCYLSYRYVTKPPAP
PNSLVQQRVLTFQPLRFIQEHVLI PVFDLSGPSSLAQPVQYSQIRVSGPREPAGAPQRHSLSEIT
YLGQPDISILQPSNVPPPQILSPLSYAPNAAPEVGPPSYAPQVTPEAQFPFYAPQAISKVQPSSY
APQATPDSWPPSYGVCMEGSGKDSPTGTLSPPKHLRPKGQLQKEPPAGSCMLGGLSLQEVTSIAM
EESQEAQSLHQLGICTDRTSDPNVLHSGEETPQYLKGQLPLLSSVQIEGHPMSLPLQPPSGPC
SPSDQGPSPWGLLESILVCPKDEAKSPAPETSDLEQPTELDSLFRGLALTVQWES

Signal sequence.

amino acids 1-17

Transmembrane domain.

amino acids 233-250

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 80-83, 87-90, 172-175

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 11-16, 47-52, 102-107, 531-536, 565-570

FIGURE 165

TGGCCTACTGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGTCACCCGGGCCCCGCGGTGGCCACAACATGG
CTGCGGCGCCGGGGCTGCTCTTCTGGCTGTTTCGTGCTGGGGGCGCTCTGGTGGGTCCCGGGCCAG
TCGGATCTCAGCCACGGACGGCGTTTTCTCGGACCTCAAAGTGTGCGGGGACGAAGAGTGCAGCAT
GTTAATGTACCGTGGGAAAGCTCTTGAAGACTTCACGGGCCCTGATTGTCGTTTTGTGAATTTTA
AAAAAGGTGACGATGTATATGTCTACTACAACTGGCAGGGGGATCCCTTGAACTTTGGGCTGGA
AGTGTGTAACACAGTTTTTGGATATTTTCCAAAAGATTTGATCAAGGTACTTCATAAATACACGGA
AGAAGAGCTACATATTCCAGCAGATGAGACAGACTTTGTCTGCTTTGAAGGAGGAAGAGATGATT
TTAATAGTTATAATGTAGAAGAGCTTTTAGGATCTTTGGAAGTGGAGGACTCTGTACCTGAAGAG
TCGAAGAAAGCTGAAGAAGTTTTCTCAGCACAGAGAGAAATCTCCTGAGGAGTCTCGGGGGCGTGA
ACTTGACCCTGTGCCTGAGCCCCGAGGCATTTCAGAGCTGATTTCAGAGGATGGAGAAGGTGCTTTCT
CAGAGAGCACCGAGGGGCTGCAGGGACAGCCCTCAGCTCAGGAGAGCCACCCTCACACCAGCGGT
CCTGCGGCTAACGCTCAGGGAGTGCAGTCTTCGTTGGACACTTTTGAAGAAATTCTGCACGATAA
ATTGAAAGTGCCGGGAAGCGAAAGCAGAACTGGCAATAGTTCTCCTGCCTCGGTGGAGCGGGAGA
AGACAGATGCTTACAAAGTCCTGAAAACAGAAATGAGTCAGAGAGGAAGTGGACAGTGC GTTATT
CATTACAGCAAAGGATTTTCGTTGGCATCAAAATCTAAGTTTGT TTTTACAAAGATTGTTTTTAGTA
CTAAGCTGCCTTGGCAGTTTGCATTTTTTGAGCCAAACAAAATATATTATTTTCCCTTCTAAGTA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 166

MAAAPGLLFWLFLVGLALWWVPGQSDLSHGRRFSDLKVCGDEEC SMLMYRGKALEDFTGPDCRFVN
FKKGDDVYVYYKLAGGSLELWAGSVEHSFGYFPKDLIKVLHKYTEEELHIPADETDFVCFEGGRD
DFNSYNVEELLGSLELED SVPEESKKAEEVSQHREKSPEESRGRELDPVPEPEAFRADSEGE GA
FSESTEGLOGQPSAQESH PHTSGPAANAQGVQSSLDTFEEILHDKLKVPGESERTGNSSPASVER
EKTDAYKVLKTEMSQRGSGQCVIHYSKGFRWHQNL SLFYKDCF

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-22

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 294-298

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 30-34

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 67-76

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 205-211, 225-231, 277-283

Amidation site.

amino acids 28-32

FIGURE 167

CCAGGACCAGGGCGCACCGGCTCAGCCTCTCACTTGTTCAGAGGCCGGGAAGAGAAGCAAAGCGC
AACGGTGTGGTCCAAGCCGGGGCTTCTGCTTCGCCTCTAGGACATACACGGGACCCCTAACTTC
AGTCCCCCAAACGCGCACCCCTCGAAGTCTTGAAGTCCAGCCCCGCACATCCACGCGCGGCACAGG
CGCGGCAGGCGGCAGGTCCCGGCCGAAGGCGATGCGCGCAGGGGGTTCGGGCAGCTGGGCTCGGGC
GGCGGGAGTAGGGCCCGGCAGGGAGGCAGGGAGGCTGCATATTCAGAGTTCGCGGGCTGCGCCCTG
GGCAGAGGGCCGCCCTCGCTCCACGCAACACCTGCTGCTGCCACCGCGCCGCGATGAGCCGCGTGG
TCTCGCTGCTGCTGGGCGCCGCGCTGCTCTGCGGCCACGGAGCCTTCTGCCGCCGCGTGGTTCAGC
GGCCAAAAGGTGTGTTTTGCTGACTTCAAGCATCCCTGCTACAAAATGGCCTACTTCCATGAAGT
GTCCAGCCGAGTGAGCTTTACAGGAGGCACGCCTGGCTTGTGAGAGTGAGGGAGGAGTCTCTCTCA
GCCTTGAGAATGAAGCAGAACAGAAGTTAATAGAGAGCATGTTGCAAAACCTGACAAAACCCGGG
ACAGGGATTTCTGATGGTGATTTCTGGATAGGGCTTTGGAGGAATGGAGATGGGCAAACATCTGG
TGCCTGCCCAGATCTCTACCACTGGTCTGATGGAAGCAATTCACAGTACCGAAACTGGTACACAG
ATGAACCTTCCTGCGGAAGTGAAGAGTGTGTTGTGATGTATCACCACCAACTGCCAATCCTGGC
CTTGGGGGTCCCTACCTTTACCACTGGAATGATGACAGGTGTAACATGAAGCACAATTATATTTG
CAAGTATGAACCAGAGATTAATCCAACAGCCCCCTGTAGAAAAGCCTTATCTTACAAATCAACCAG
GAGACACCCATCAGAATGTGGTTGTTACTGAAGCAGGTATAATTCCCAATCTAATTTATGTTGTT
ATACCAACAATACCCCTGCTCTTACTGATACTGGTTGCTTTTGGAACTGTTGTTTCCAGATGCT
GCATAAAAGTAAAGGAAGAACAAAACCTAGTCCAAACCAGTCTACACTGTGGATTTCAAAGAGTA
CCAGAAAAGAAAGTGGCATGGAAGTATAATAAATCACTGACTTGGTTCCAGAAATTTGTAATCT
GGATCTGTATAAGGAATGGCATCAGAACAAATAGCTTGGAAATGGCTTGAAATCACAAGGATCTGC
AAGATGAAGTGTAAAGTCCCCCTTGAGGCAATATTAAAGTAATTTTTATATGTCTATTATTTCA
TTTAAAGAATATGCTGTGCTAATAATGGAGTGAGACATGCTTATTTTGCTAAAGGATGCACCCAA
ACTTCAAACCTCAAGCAAATGAAATGGACAATGCAGATAAAGTTGTTATCAACACGTCGGGAGTA
TGTGTGTGTAGAAGCAATTCCTTTTATTTCTTTACCTTTCATAAGTTGTTATCTAGTCAATGTAA
TGTATATTGTATTGAAATTTACAGTGTGCAAAAGTATTTTACCTTTGCATAAGTGTTTGATAAAA
ATGAAGTGTCTAATATTTATTTTATGGCATCTCATTTTCAATACATGCTCTTTTGATTAAAG
AACTTATTACTGTTGTCAACTGAATTCACACACACACAAATATAGTACCATAGAAAAAGTTTGT
TTTCTCGAAATAATTCATCTTTCAGCTTCTCTGCTTTTGGTCAATGTCTAGGAAATCTCTTCAGA
AATAAGAAGCTATTTCAATTAAGTGTGATATAAACCTCCTCAAACATTTTACTTAGAGGCAAGGAT
TGTCTAATTTCAATTGTGCAAGACATGTGCCTTATAATTATTTTACCTTAAATTTAAACAGATT
TTGTAATAATGTAACTTTGTTAATAGGTGCATAAACACTAATGCAGTCAATTTGAACAAAAGAAG
TGACATACACAATATAAATCATATGCTTTCACACGTTGCCATATAATGAGAAGCAGCTCTCTGA
GGGTTCTGAAATCAATGTGGTCCCTCTCTTGCCCACTAAACAAAGATGGTTGTTCCGGGGTTTGGG
ATTGACACTGGAGGCAGATAGTTGCAAAGTTAGTCTAAGGTTTCCCTAGCTGTATTTAGCCTCTG
ACTATATTAGTATACAAAGAGGTCTGTGGTTGAGACCAGGTGAATAGTCACTATCAGTGTGGAG
ACAAGCACAGCACACAGACATTTTAGGAAGGAAAGGAAGTACGAAATCGTGTGAAAATGGGTTGG
AACCCATCAGTGATCGCATATTCATTGATGAGGGTTTGGCTTGAGATAGAAAATGGTGGCTCCTTT
CTGTCTTATCTCCTAGTTTCTTCAATGCTTACGCCTTGTCTTCTCAAGAGAAAGTTGTAAGTCT
CTGGTCTTCATATGTCCCTGTGCTCCTTTTAAACAAATAAAGAGTTCTTGTCTTCTGGGGGAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 168

MSRVVSLLLGAALLCGHGAFCRRVVSQGKVCFADEFKHPCKMAYFHELSSRVSFQEARLACESE
GGVLLSLENEAEQKLIESMLQNLTKPGTGISDGDFWIGLWRNGDGQTSGACPDLYQWSDGSNSQ
YRNWYTDEPSCGSEKCVVMYHQPTANPGLGGPYLYQWNDDRCNMKHNICKYEPEINPTAPVEK
PYLTNQPGDTHQNVVVTEAGIIPNLIYVVIPTIPLLLLILVAFGTCCFQMLHKSCKGRKTSPNQ
STLWISKSTRKESGMEV

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 214-235

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 86-89, 255-258

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 266-269

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 27-32, 66-71, 91-96, 93-98, 102-107, 109-114, 140-145, 212-217

**SECRETED AND TRANSMEMBRANE
POLYPEPTIDES AND NUCLEIC ACIDS
ENCODING THE SAME**

**CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

[0001] This is a continuation application claiming priority under 35 USC §120 to U.S. Ser. No. 10/006867 Filed Dec. 6, 2001, and which claims priority under 35 USC §119 to U.S. provisional serial No. 60/063,435 Filed Oct. 29, 1997; No. 60/064,215 Filed Oct. 29, 1997; No. 60/082,797 Filed Apr. 22, 1998; No. 60/083,495 Filed Apr. 29, 1998; No. 60/085,579 Filed May 15, 1998; No. 60/087,759 Filed Jun. 2, 1998; No. 60/088,021 Filed Jun. 4, 1998; No. 60/088,029 Filed Jun. 4, 1998; No. 60/088,030 Filed Jun. 4, 1998; No. 60/088,734 Filed Jun. 10, 1998; No. 60/088,740 Filed Jun. 10, 1998; No. 60/088,811 Filed Jun. 10, 1998; No. 60/088,824 Filed Jun. 10, 1998; No. 60/088,825 Filed Jun. 10, 1998; No. 60/088,863 Filed Jun. 11, 1998; No. 60/089,105 Filed Jun. 12, 1998; No. 60/089,514 Filed Jun. 16, 1998; No. 60/089,653 Filed Jun. 17, 1998; No. 60/089,952 Filed Jun. 19, 1998; No. 60/090,246 Filed Jun. 22, 1998; No. 60/090,444 Filed Jun. 24, 1998; No. 60/090,688 Filed Jun. 25, 1998; No. 60/090,696 Filed Jun. 25, 1998; No. 60/090,862 Filed Jun. 26, 1998; No. 60/091,628 Filed Jul. 2, 1998; No. 60/096,012 Filed Aug. 10, 1998; No. 60/096,757 Filed Aug. 17, 1998; No. 60/096,949 Filed Aug. 18, 1998; No. 60/096,959 Filed Aug. 18, 1998; No. 60/097,954 Filed Aug. 26, 1998; No. 60/097,971 Filed Aug. 26, 1998; No. 60/097,979 Filed Aug. 26, 1998; No. 60/098,749 Filed Sep. 1, 1998; No. 60/099,741 Filed Sep. 10, 1998; No. 60/099,763 Filed Sep. 10, 1998; No. 60/099,792 Filed Sep. 10, 1998; No. 60/099,812 Filed Sep. 10, 1998; No. 60/099,815 Filed Sep. 10, 1998; No. 60/100,627 Filed Sep. 16, 1998; No. 60/100,662 Filed Sep. 16, 1998; No. 60/100,683 Filed Sep. 17, 1998; No. 60/100,684 Filed Sep. 17, 1998; No. 60/100,930 Filed Sep. 17, 1998; No. 60/101,279 Filed Sep. 22, 1998; No. 60/101,475 Filed Sep. 23, 1998; No. 60/101,738 Filed Sep. 24, 1998; No. 60/101,743 Filed Sep. 24, 1998; No. 60/101,916 Filed Sep. 24, 1998; No. 60/102,570 Filed Sep. 30, 1998; No. 60/103,449 Filed Oct. 6, 1998; No. 60/103,678 Filed Oct. 8, 1998; No. 60/103,679 Filed Oct. 8, 1998; No. 60/103,711 Filed Oct. 8, 1998; No. 60/105,000 Filed Oct. 20, 1998; No. 60/105,002 Filed Oct. 20, 1998; No. 60/105,881 Filed Oct. 27, 1998; No. 60/106,030 Filed Oct. 28, 1998; No. 60/106,464 Filed Oct. 30, 1998; No. 60/106,856 Filed Nov. 3, 1998; No. 60/108,807 Filed Nov. 17, 1998; No. 60/112,419 Filed Dec. 15, 1998; No. 60/112,422 Filed Dec. 15, 1998; No. 60/112,853 Filed Dec. 16, 1998; No. 60/113,011 Filed Dec. 16, 1998; No. 60/112,854 Filed Dec. 16, 1998; No. 60/113,300 Filed Dec. 22, 1998; No. 60/113,408 Filed Dec. 22, 1998; No. 60/113,430 Filed Dec. 23, 1998; No. 60/113,621 Filed Dec. 23, 1998; No. 60/114,223 Filed Dec. 30, 1998; No. 60/115,614 Filed Jan. 12, 1999; No. 60/116,527 Filed Jan. 20, 1999; No. 60/116,843 Filed Jan. 22, 1999; No. 60/119,285 Filed Feb. 9, 1999; No. 60/119,287 Filed Feb. 9, 1999; No. 60/119,525 Filed Feb. 10, 1999; No. 60/119,549 Filed Feb. 10, 1999; No. 60/120,014 Filed Feb. 11, 1999; No. 60/129,122 Filed Apr. 13, 1999; No. 60/129,674 Filed Apr. 16, 1999; No. 60/131,291 Filed Apr. 27, 1999; No. 60/138,387 Filed Jun. 9, 1999; No. 60/1144,791 Filed Jul. 20, 1999; No. 60/169,495 Filed Dec. 7, 1999; No. 60/175,481 Filed Jan. 11, 2000; No. 60/191,007 Filed Mar. 21, 2000; No. 60/199,397 Filed Apr. 25, 2000 and

which claims priority under 35 USC §120 to U.S. patent applications and PCT International patent application Ser. No. 09/380,139 Filed Aug. 25, 1999; Ser. No. 09/311,832 Filed May 14, 1999; Ser. No. 09/380,137 Filed Aug. 25, 1999, now abandoned; 09/380,138 Filed Aug. 25, 1999, now abandoned; 09/380,142 Filed Aug. 25, 1999, now abandoned; 09/397,342 Filed Sep. 15, 1999; Ser. No. 09/403,297 Filed Oct. 18, 1999, now abandoned; 09/423,844 Filed Nov. 12, 1999, now abandoned; 109/644,848 Filed Aug. 22, 2000; Ser. No. 09/665,350 Filed Sep. 18, 2000; Ser. No. 09/664,610 Filed Sep. 18, 2000, now abandoned; 09/709,238 Filed Nov. 8, 2000; Ser. No. 09/747,259 Filed Dec. 20, 2000; Ser. No. 09/816,744 Filed Mar. 22, 2001; Ser. No. 09/854,208 Filed May 10, 2001; Ser. No. 09/854,280 Filed May 10, 2001; Ser. No. 09/870,574 Filed May 30, 2001; Ser. No. 09/874,503 Filed Jun. 5, 2001; Ser. No. 09/908,827 Filed Jul. 18, 2001; Ser. No. 09/869,566 Filed Feb. 19, 2002; PCT/US98/19330 Filed Sep. 16, 1998; PCT/US99/05028 Filed Mar. 8, 1999; PCT/US99/10733 Filed May 14, 1999; PCT/US99/12252 Filed Jun. 2, 1999; PCT/US99/20111 Filed Sep. 1, 1999; PCT/US99/21090 Filed Sep. 15, 1999; PCT/US99/21194 Filed Sep. 15, 1999; PCT/US99/30720 Filed Dec. 22, 1999; PCT/US00/04341 Filed Feb. 18, 2000; PCT/US00/04342 Filed Feb. 18, 2000; PCT/US00/04414 Filed Feb. 22, 2000; PCT/US00/05601 Filed 3/1/O; PCT/US00/08439 Filed Mar. 30, 2000; PCT/US00/14042 Filed May 22, 2000; PCT/US00/15264 Filed Jun. 2, 2000; PCT/US00/23522 Filed Aug. 23, 2000; PCT/US00/23328 Filed Aug. 24, 2000; PCT/US00/30873 Filed Jan. 10, 2000; PCT/US00/32678 Filed Dec. 1, 2000; PCT/US00/34956 Filed Dec. 20, 2000; PCT/US01/06520 Filed Feb. 28, 2001; PCT/US01/06666 Filed Mar. 1, 2001; PCT/US01/17443 Filed May 30, 2001; PCT/US01/17800 Filed Jun. 1, 2001; PCT/US01/19692 Filed Jun. 20, 2001; PCT/US01/21066 Filed Jun. 29, 2001; PCT/US01/21735 Filed Jul. 9, 2001, the entire disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates generally to the identification and isolation of novel DNA and to the recombinant production of novel polypeptides.

[0003] Extracellular proteins play important roles in, among other things, the formation, differentiation and maintenance of multicellular organisms. The fate of many individual cells, e.g., proliferation, migration, differentiation, or interaction with other cells, is typically governed by information received from other cells and/or the immediate environment. This information is often transmitted by secreted polypeptides (for instance, mitogenic factors, survival factors, cytotoxic factors, differentiation factors, neuropeptides, and hormones) which are, in turn, received and interpreted by diverse cell receptors or membrane-bound proteins. These secreted polypeptides or signaling molecules normally pass through the cellular secretory pathway to reach their site of action in the extracellular environment.

[0004] Secreted proteins have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. Most protein drugs available at present, such as thrombolytic agents, interferons, interleukins, erythropoietins, colony stimulating factors, and various other cytokines, are secretory proteins. Their receptors, which are membrane proteins, also have potential as therapeutic or

diagnostic agents. Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. Examples of screening methods and techniques are described in the literature [see, for example, Klein et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 93:7108-7113 (1996); U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,637].

[0005] Membrane-bound proteins and receptors can play important roles in, among other things, the formation, differentiation and maintenance of multicellular organisms. The fate of many individual cells, e.g., proliferation, migration, differentiation, or interaction with other cells, is typically governed by information received from other cells and/or the immediate environment. This information is often transmitted by secreted polypeptides (for instance, mitogenic factors, survival factors, cytotoxic factors, differentiation factors, neuropeptides, and hormones) which are, in turn, received and interpreted by diverse cell receptors or membrane-bound proteins. Such membrane-bound proteins and cell receptors include, but are not limited to, cytokine receptors, receptor kinases, receptor phosphatases, receptors involved in cell-cell interactions, and cellular adhesion molecules like selectins and integrins. For instance, transduction of signals that regulate cell growth and differentiation is regulated in part by phosphorylation of various cellular proteins. Protein tyrosine kinases, enzymes that catalyze that process, can also act as growth factor receptors. Examples include fibroblast growth factor receptor and nerve growth factor receptor.

[0006] Membrane-bound proteins and receptor molecules have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. Receptor immunoadhesins, for instance, can be employed as therapeutic agents to block receptor-ligand interactions. The membrane-bound proteins can also be employed for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction.

[0007] Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native receptor or membrane-bound proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor or membrane-bound proteins.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

[0008] In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes a PRO polypeptide.

[0009] In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence having at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 81% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 82% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 83% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 84% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 85% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 86% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 87% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 88% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 89% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about

90% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 91% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 92% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 93% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 94% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 95% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 96% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 97% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 98% nucleic acid sequence identity and alternatively at least about 99% nucleic acid sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO polypeptide having a full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, an amino acid sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other specifically defined fragment of the full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

[0010] In other aspects, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence having at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 81% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 82% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 83% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 84% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 85% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 86% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 87% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 88% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 89% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 90% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 91% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 92% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 93% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 94% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 95% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 96% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 97% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 98% nucleic acid sequence identity and alternatively at least about 99% nucleic acid sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule comprising the coding sequence of a full-length PRO polypeptide cDNA as disclosed herein, the coding sequence of a PRO polypeptide lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, the coding sequence of an extracellular domain of a transmembrane PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or the coding sequence of any other specifically defined fragment of the full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

[0011] In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence having at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 81% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 82% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 83% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 84% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 85% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 86% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 87% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 88% nucleic acid sequence identity,

alternatively at least about 89% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 90% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 91% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 92% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 93% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 94% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 95% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 96% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 97% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 98% nucleic acid sequence identity and alternatively at least about 99% nucleic acid sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule that encodes the same mature polypeptide encoded by any of the human protein cDNAs deposited with the ATCC as disclosed herein, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

[0012] Another aspect the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a PRO polypeptide which is either transmembrane domain-deleted or transmembrane domain-inactivated, or is complementary to such encoding nucleotide sequence, wherein the transmembrane domain(s) of such polypeptide are disclosed herein. Therefore, soluble extracellular domains of the herein described PRO polypeptides are contemplated.

[0013] Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO polypeptide coding sequence, or the complement thereof, that may find use as, for example, hybridization probes, for encoding fragments of a PRO polypeptide that may optionally encode a polypeptide comprising a binding site for an anti-PRO antibody or as antisense oligonucleotide probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are usually at least about 20 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 30 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 40 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 50 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 60 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 70 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 80 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 90 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 100 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 110 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 120 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 130 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 140 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 150 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 160 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 170 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 180 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 190 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 200 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 250 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 300 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 350 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 400 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 450 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 500 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 600 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 700 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 800 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 900 nucleotides in length and alternatively at least about 1000 nucleotides in length, wherein in this context the term "about" means the referenced nucleotide sequence length plus or minus 10% of that referenced length. It is noted that novel fragments of a PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequence may be determined in a routine manner by aligning the PRO polypeptide-encoding

nucleotide sequence with other known nucleotide sequences using any of a number of well known sequence alignment programs and determining which PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequence fragment(s) are novel. All of such PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequences are contemplated herein. Also contemplated are the PRO polypeptide fragments encoded by these nucleotide molecule fragments, preferably those PRO polypeptide fragments that comprise a binding site for an anti-PRO antibody.

[0014] In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

[0015] In a certain aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 81% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 82% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 83% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 84% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 85% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 86% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 87% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 88% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 89% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 90% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 91% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 92% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 93% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 94% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 95% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 96% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 97% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 98% amino acid sequence identity and alternatively at least about 99% amino acid sequence identity to a PRO polypeptide having a full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, an amino acid sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other specifically defined fragment of the full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein.

[0016] In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 81% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 82% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 83% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 84% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 85% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 86% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 87% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 88% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 89% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 90% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 91% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 92% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 93% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 94% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 95% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at

least about 96% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 97% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 98% amino acid sequence identity and alternatively at least about 99% amino acid sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by any of the human protein cDNAs deposited with the ATCC as disclosed herein.

[0017] In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated PRO polypeptide without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine and is encoded by a nucleotide sequence that encodes such an amino acid sequence as hereinbefore described. Processes for producing the same are also herein described, wherein those processes comprise culturing a host cell comprising a vector which comprises the appropriate encoding nucleic acid molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the PRO polypeptide and recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture.

[0018] Another aspect the invention provides an isolated PRO polypeptide which is either transmembrane domain-deleted or transmembrane domain-inactivated. Processes for producing the same are also herein described, wherein those processes comprise culturing a host cell comprising a vector which comprises the appropriate encoding nucleic acid molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the PRO polypeptide and recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture.

[0019] In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO polypeptide as defined herein. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO antibody or a small molecule.

[0020] In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists to a PRO polypeptide which comprise contacting the PRO polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said PRO polypeptide. Preferably, the PRO polypeptide is a native PRO polypeptide.

[0021] In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition of matter comprising a PRO polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist of a PRO polypeptide as herein described, or an anti-PRO antibody, in combination with a carrier. Optionally, the carrier is a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0022] Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to the use of a PRO polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist thereof as hereinbefore described, or an anti-PRO antibody, for the preparation of a medicament useful in the treatment of a condition which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, an agonist or antagonist thereof or an anti-PRO antibody.

[0023] In other embodiments of the present invention, the invention provides vectors comprising DNA encoding any of the herein described polypeptides. Host cell comprising any such vector are also provided. By way of example, the host cells may be CHO cells, *E. coli*, or yeast. A process for producing any of the herein described polypeptides is further provided and comprises culturing host cells under conditions suitable for expression of the desired polypeptide and recovering the desired polypeptide from the cell culture.

[0024] In other embodiments, the invention provides chimeric molecules comprising any of the herein described

polypeptides fused to a heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence. Example of such chimeric molecules comprise any of the herein described polypeptides fused to an epitope tag sequence or a Fc region of an immunoglobulin.

[0025] In another embodiment, the invention provides an antibody which binds, preferably specifically, to any of the above or below described polypeptides. Optionally, the antibody is a monoclonal antibody, humanized antibody, antibody fragment or single-chain antibody.

[0026] In yet other embodiments, the invention provides oligonucleotide probes useful for isolating genomic and cDNA nucleotide sequences or as antisense probes, wherein those probes may be derived from any of the above or below described nucleotide sequences.

[0027] In yet other embodiments, the present invention is directed to methods of using the PRO polypeptides of the present invention for a variety of uses based upon the functional biological assay data presented in the Examples below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0028] FIG. 1 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) of a native sequence PRO180 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:1 is a clone designated herein as "DNA26843-1389".

[0029] FIG. 2 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:2) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 shown in FIG. 1.

[0030] FIG. 3 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:3) of a native sequence PRO218 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:3 is a clone designated herein as "DNA30867-1335".

[0031] FIG. 4 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:4) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 shown in FIG. 3.

[0032] FIG. 5 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:5) of a native sequence PRO263 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:5 is a clone designated herein as "DNA34431-1177".

[0033] FIG. 6 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:6) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 shown in FIG. 5.

[0034] FIG. 7 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:7) of a native sequence PRO295 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:7 is a clone designated herein as "DNA38268-1188".

[0035] FIG. 8 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:8) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 shown in FIG. 7.

[0036] FIG. 9 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:9) of a native sequence PRO874 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:9 is a clone designated herein as "DNA40621-1440".

[0037] FIG. 10 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:10) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 shown in FIG. 9.

[0038] FIG. 11 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:11) of a native sequence PRO300 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:11 is a clone designated herein as "DNA40625-1189".

[0039] FIG. 12 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:12) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 shown in FIG. 11.

[0040] FIG. 13 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 13) of a native sequence PRO1864 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:13 is a clone designated herein as "DNA45409-2511".

[0041] FIG. 14 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:14) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 shown in FIG. 13.

[0042] FIG. 15 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 15) of a native sequence PRO1282 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:15 is a clone designated herein as "DNA45495-1550".

[0043] FIG. 16 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:16) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 shown in FIG. 15.

[0044] FIG. 17 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:17) of a native sequence PRO1063 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:17 is a clone designated herein as "DNA49820-1427".

[0045] FIG. 18 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:18) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 shown in FIG. 17.

[0046] FIG. 19 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 19) of a native sequence PRO1773 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:19 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56406-1704".

[0047] FIG. 20 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:20) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 shown in FIG. 19.

[0048] FIG. 21 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:21) of a native sequence PRO01013 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:21 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56410-1414".

[0049] FIG. 22 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:22) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 shown in FIG. 21.

[0050] FIG. 23 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:23) of a native sequence PRO937 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:23 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56436-1448".

[0051] FIG. 24 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:24) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 shown in FIG. 23.

[0052] FIG. 25 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:25) of a native sequence PRO842 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:25 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56855-1447".

[0053] FIG. 26 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:26) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 shown in FIG. 25.

[0054] FIG. 27 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:27) of a native sequence PRO1180 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:27 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56860-1510".

[0055] FIG. 28 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:28) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:27 shown in FIG. 27.

[0056] FIG. 23 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:29) of a native sequence PRO831 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:29 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56862-1343".

[0057] FIG. 30 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:30) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 shown in FIG. 29.

[0058] FIG. 31 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:31) of a native sequence PRO1115 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:31 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56868-1478".

[0059] FIG. 32 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:32) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 shown in FIG. 31.

[0060] FIG. 33 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:33) of a native sequence PRO1277 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:33 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56869-1545".

[0061] FIG. 34 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:34) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 shown in FIG. 33.

[0062] FIG. 35 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:35) of a native sequence PRO1074 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:35 is a clone designated herein as "DNA57704-1452".

[0063] FIG. 36 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:36) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 shown in FIG. 35.

[0064] FIG. 37 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:37) of a native sequence PRO1344 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:37 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58723-1588".

[0065] FIG. 38 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:38) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 shown in FIG. 37.

[0066] FIG. 39 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:39) of a native sequence PRO1136 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:39 is a clone designated herein as "DNA57827-1493".

[0067] FIG. 40 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:40) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 shown in FIG. 39.

[0068] FIG. 41 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:41) of a native sequence PRO1109 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:41 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58737-1473".

[0069] FIG. 42 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:42) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 shown in FIG. 41.

[0070] FIG. 43 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:43) of a native sequence PRO1003 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:43 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58846-1409".

[0071] FIG. 44 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:44) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 shown in FIG. 43.

[0072] FIG. 45 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:45) of a native sequence PRO138 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:45 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58850-1495".

[0073] FIG. 46 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:46) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 shown in FIG. 45.

[0074] FIG. 47 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:47) of a native sequence PRO994 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:47 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58855-1422".

[0075] FIG. 48 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:48) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 shown in FIG. 47.

[0076] FIG. 49 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:49) of a native sequence PRO1069 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:49 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59211-1450".

[0077] FIG. 50 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:50) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 shown in FIG. 49.

[0078] FIG. 51 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:51) of a native sequence PRO411 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:51 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59212-1627".

[0079] FIG. 52 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:52) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 shown in FIG. 51.

[0080] FIG. 53 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:53) of a native sequence PRO1129 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:53 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59213-1487".

[0081] FIG. 54 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:54) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 shown in FIG. 53.

[0082] FIG. 55 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:55) of a native sequence PRO1027 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:55 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59605-1418".

[0083] FIG. 56 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:56) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 shown in FIG. 55.

[0084] FIG. 57 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:57) of a native sequence PRO1106 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:57 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59609-1470".

[0085] FIG. 58 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:58) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 shown in FIG. 57.

[0086] FIG. 59 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:59) of a native sequence PRO1291 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:59 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59610-1556".

[0087] FIG. 60 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:60) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 shown in FIG. 59.

[0088] FIG. 61 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:61) of a native sequence PRO3573 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:61 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59837-2545".

[0089] FIG. 62 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:62) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 shown in FIG. 61.

[0090] FIG. 63 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:63) of a native sequence PRO3566 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:63 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59844-2542".

[0091] FIG. 64 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:64) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 shown in FIG. 63.

[0092] FIG. 65 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:65) of a native sequence PRO1098 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:65 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59854-1459".

[0093] FIG. 66 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:66) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:65 shown in FIG. 65.

[0094] FIG. 67 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:67) of a native sequence PRO1158 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:67 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60625-1507".

[0095] FIG. 68 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:68) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:67 shown in FIG. 67.

[0096] FIG. 69 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:69) of a native sequence PRO1124 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:69 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60629-1481".

[0097] FIG. 70 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:70) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:69 shown in FIG. 69.

[0098] FIG. 71 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:71) of a native sequence PRO1287 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:71 is a clone designated herein as "DNA61755-1554".

[0099] FIG. 72 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:72) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:71 shown in FIG. 71.

[0100] FIG. 73 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:73) of a native sequence PRO1335 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:73 is a clone designated herein as "DNA62812-1594".

[0101] FIG. 74 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:74) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:73 shown in FIG. 73.

[0102] FIG. 75 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:75) of a native sequence PRO1315 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:75 is a clone designated herein as "DNA62815-1576".

[0103] FIG. 76 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:76) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:75 shown in FIG. 75.

[0104] FIG. 77 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 77) of a native sequence PRO1357 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:77 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64881-1602".

[0105] FIG. 78 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:78) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:77 shown in FIG. 77.

[0106] FIG. 79 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:79) of a native sequence PRO1356 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:79 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64886-1601".

[0107] FIG. 80 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:80) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:79 shown in FIG. 79.

[0108] FIG. 81 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:81) of a native sequence PRO1557 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:81 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64902-1667".

[0109] FIG. 82 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:82) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:81 shown in FIG. 81.

[0110] FIG. 83 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:83) of a native sequence PRO1347 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:83 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64950-1590".

[0111] FIG. 84 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:84) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:83 shown in FIG. 83.

[0112] FIG. 85 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:85) of a native sequence PRO1302 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:85 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65403-1565".

[0113] FIG. 86 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:86) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:85 shown in FIG. 85.

[0114] FIG. 87 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:87) of a native sequence PRO1270 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:87 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66308-1537".

[0115] FIG. 88 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:88) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:87 shown in FIG. 87.

[0116] FIG. 89 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:89) of a native sequence PRO1268 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:89 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66519-1535".

[0117] FIG. 90 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:90) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:89 shown in FIG. 89.

[0118] FIG. 91 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:91) of a native sequence PRO1327 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:91 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66521-1583".

[0119] FIG. 92 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:92) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:91 shown in FIG. 91.

[0120] FIG. 93 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:93) of a native sequence PRO1328 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:93 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66658-1584".

[0121] FIG. 94 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:94) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:93 shown in FIG. 93.

[0122] FIG. 95 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:95) of a native sequence PRO1329 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:95 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66660-1585".

[0123] FIG. 96 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:96) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:95 shown in FIG. 95.

[0124] FIG. 97 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:97) of a native sequence PRO1340 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:97 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66663-1598".

[0125] FIG. 98 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:98) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:97 shown in FIG. 97.

[0126] FIG. 99 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:99) of a native sequence PRO1342 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:99 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66674-1599".

[0127] FIG. 100 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:100) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:99 shown in FIG. 99.

[0128] FIG. 101 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:101) of a native sequence PRO3579 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:101 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68862-2546".

[0129] FIG. 102 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:102) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:101 shown in FIG. 101.

[0130] FIG. 103 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:103) of a native sequence PRO1472 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:103 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68866-1644".

[0131] FIG. 104 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:104) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:103 shown in FIG. 103.

[0132] FIG. 105 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:105) of a native sequence PRO1461 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:105 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68871-1638".

[0133] FIG. 106 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:106) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:105 shown in FIG. 105.

[0134] FIG. 107 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:107) of a native sequence PRO1568 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:107 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68880-1676".

[0135] FIG. 108 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:108) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:107 shown in FIG. 107.

[0136] FIG. 109 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:109) of a native sequence PRO1753 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:109 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68883-1691".

[0137] FIG. 110 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:110) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:109 shown in FIG. 109.

[0138] FIG. 111 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:111) of a native sequence PRO1570 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:111 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68885-1678".

[0139] FIG. 112 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:112) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:111 shown in FIG. 111.

[0140] FIG. 113 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:113) of a native sequence PRO1446 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:113 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71277-1636".

[0141] FIG. 114 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:114) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:113 shown in FIG. 113.

[0142] FIG. 115 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:115) of a native sequence PRO1565 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:115 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73727-1673".

[0143] FIG. 116 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:116) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:115 shown in FIG. 115.

[0144] FIG. 117 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 117) of a native sequence PRO1572 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:117 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73734-1680".

[0145] FIG. 118 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:118) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:117 shown in FIG. 117.

[0146] FIG. 119 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:119) of a native sequence PRO1573 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:119 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73735-1681".

[0147] FIG. 120 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:120) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:119 shown in FIG. 119.

[0148] FIG. 121 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 121) of a native sequence PRO1550 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:121 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76393-1664".

[0149] FIG. 122 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:122) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:121 shown in FIG. 121.

[0150] FIG. 123 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:123) of a native sequence PRO1693 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:123 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77301-1708".

[0151] FIG. 124 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:124) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:123 shown in FIG. 123.

[0152] FIG. 125 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:125) of a native sequence PRO1566 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:125 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77568-1626".

[0153] FIG. 126 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:126) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:125 shown in FIG. 125.

[0154] FIG. 127 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:127) of a native sequence PRO1774 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:127 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77626-1705".

[0155] FIG. 128 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:128) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:127 shown in FIG. 127.

[0156] FIG. 129 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:129) of a native sequence PRO1928 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:129 is a clone designated herein as "DNA81754-2532".

[0157] FIG. 130 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:130) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:129 shown in FIG. 129.

[0158] FIG. 131 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:131) of a native sequence PRO1865 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:131 is a clone designated herein as "DNA81757-2512".

[0159] FIG. 132 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:132) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:131 shown in FIG. 131.

[0160] FIG. 133 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:133) of a native sequence PRO1925 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:133 is a clone designated herein as "DNA82302-2529".

[0161] FIG. 134 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:134) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:133 shown in FIG. 133.

[0162] FIG. 135 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:135) of a native sequence PRO1926 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:135 is a clone designated herein as "DNA82340-2530".

[0163] FIG. 136 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:136) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:135 shown in FIG. 135.

[0164] FIG. 137 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:137) of a native sequence PRO1801 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:137 is a clone designated herein as "DNA83500-2506".

[0165] FIG. 138 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:138) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:137 shown in FIG. 137.

[0166] FIG. 139 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:139) of a native sequence PRO4405 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:139 is a clone designated herein as "DNA84920-2614".

[0167] FIG. 140 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:140) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:139 shown in FIG. 139.

[0168] FIG. 141 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:141) of a native sequence PRO3435 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:141 is a clone designated herein as "DNA85066-2534".

[0169] FIG. 142 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:142) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:141 shown in FIG. 141.

[0170] FIG. 143 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:143) of a native sequence PRO3543 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:143 is a clone designated herein as "DNA86571-2551".

[0171] FIG. 144 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:144) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:143 shown in FIG. 143.

[0172] FIG. 145 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:145) of a native sequence PRO3443 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:145 is a clone designated herein as "DNA87991-2540".

[0173] FIG. 146 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:146) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:145 shown in FIG. 145.

[0174] FIG. 147 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:147) of a native sequence PRO3442 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:147 is a clone designated herein as "DNA92238-2539".

[0175] FIG. 148 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:148) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:147 shown in FIG. 147.

[0176] FIG. 149 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:149) of a native sequence PRO5990 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:149 is a clone designated herein as "DNA96042-2682".

[0177] FIG. 150 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:150) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:149 shown in FIG. 149.

[0178] FIG. 151 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:151) of a native sequence PRO4342 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:151 is a clone designated herein as "DNA96787-2534".

[0179] FIG. 152 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:152) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:151 shown in FIG. 151.

[0180] FIG. 153 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:153) of a native sequence PRO10096 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:153 is a clone designated herein as "DNA125185-2806".

[0181] FIG. 154 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:154) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:153 shown in FIG. 153.

[0182] FIG. 155 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:155) of a native sequence PRO10272 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:155 is a clone designated herein as "DNA147531-2821".

[0183] FIG. 156 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:156) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:155 shown in FIG. 155.

[0184] FIG. 157 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:157) of a native sequence PRO5801 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:157 is a clone designated herein as "DNA115291-2681".

[0185] FIG. 158 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:158) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:157 shown in FIG. 157.

[0186] FIG. 159 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:159) of a native sequence PRO20110 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:159 is a clone designated herein as "DNA166819".

[0187] FIG. 160 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:160) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:159 shown in FIG. 159.

[0188] FIG. 161 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:161) of a native sequence PRO20040 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:161 is a clone designated herein as "DNA164625'-2890".

[0189] FIG. 162 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 162) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:161 shown in FIG. 161.

[0190] FIG. 163 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 163) of a native sequence PRO20233 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:163 is a clone designated herein as "DNA1656085".

[0191] FIG. 164 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:164) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:163 shown in FIG. 163.

[0192] FIG. 165 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 65) of a native sequence PRO19670 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:165 is a clone designated herein as "DNA131639-2874".

[0193] FIG. 166 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:166) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:165 shown in FIG. 165.

[0194] FIG. 167 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:167) of a native sequence PRO1890 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:167 is a clone designated herein as "DNA79230-2525".

[0195] FIG. 168 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:168) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:167 shown in FIG. 167.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0196] I. Definitions

[0197] The terms "PRO polypeptide" and "PRO" as used herein and when immediately followed by a numerical designation refer to various polypeptides, wherein the complete designation (i.e., PRO/number) refers to specific polypeptide sequences as described herein. The terms "PRO/number polypeptide" and "PRO/number" wherein the term "number" is provided as an actual numerical designation as used herein encompass native sequence polypeptides and polypeptide variants (which are further defined herein).

The PRO polypeptides described herein may be isolated from a variety of sources, such as from human tissue types or from another source, or prepared by recombinant or synthetic methods. The term "PRO polypeptide" refers to each individual PRO/number polypeptide disclosed herein. All disclosures in this specification which refer to the "PRO polypeptide" refer to each of the polypeptides individually as well as jointly. For example, descriptions of the preparation of, purification of, derivation of, formation of antibodies to or against, administration of, compositions containing, treatment of a disease with, etc., pertain to each polypeptide of the invention individually. The term "PRO polypeptide" also includes variants of the PRO/number polypeptides disclosed herein.

[0198] A "native sequence PRO polypeptide" comprises a polypeptide having the same amino acid sequence as the corresponding PRO polypeptide derived from nature. Such native sequence PRO polypeptides can be isolated from nature or can be produced by recombinant or synthetic means. The term "native sequence PRO polypeptide" specifically encompasses naturally-occurring truncated or secreted forms of the specific PRO, polypeptide (e.g., an extracellular domain sequence), naturally-occurring variant forms (e.g., alternatively spliced forms) and naturally-occurring allelic variants of the polypeptide. In various embodiments of the invention, the native sequence PRO polypeptides disclosed herein are mature or full-length native sequence polypeptides comprising the full-length amino acids sequences shown in the accompanying figures. Start and stop codons are shown in bold font and underlined in the figures. However, while the PRO polypeptide disclosed in the accompanying figures are shown to begin with methionine residues designated herein as amino acid position 1 in the figures, it is conceivable and possible that other methionine residues located either upstream or downstream from the amino acid position 1 in the figures may be employed as the starting amino acid residue for the PRO polypeptides.

[0199] The PRO polypeptide "extracellular domain" or "ECD" refers to a form of the PRO polypeptide which is essentially free of the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. Ordinarily, a PRO polypeptide ECD will have less than 1% of such transmembrane and/or cytoplasmic domains and preferably, will have less than 0.5% of such domains. It will be understood that any transmembrane domains identified for the PRO polypeptides of the present invention are identified pursuant to criteria routinely employed in the art for identifying that type of hydrophobic domain. The exact boundaries of a transmembrane domain may vary but most likely by no more than about 5 amino acids at either end of the domain as initially identified herein. Optionally, therefore, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide may contain from about 5 or fewer amino acids on either side of the transmembrane domain/extracellular domain boundary as identified in the Examples or specification and such polypeptides, with or without the associated signal peptide, and nucleic acid encoding them, are contemplated by the present invention.

[0200] The approximate location of the "signal peptides" of the various PRO polypeptides disclosed herein are shown in the present specification and/or the accompanying figures. It is noted, however, that the C-terminal boundary of a signal peptide may vary, but most likely by no more than about 5

amino acids on either side of the signal peptide C-terminal boundary as initially identified herein, wherein the C-terminal boundary of the signal peptide may be identified pursuant to criteria routinely employed in the art for identifying that type of amino acid sequence element (e.g., Nielsen et al., *Prot. Eng.* 10:1-6 (1997) and von Heinje et al., *Nucl. Acids. Res.* 14:4683-4690 (1986)). Moreover, it is also recognized that, in some cases, cleavage of a signal sequence from a secreted polypeptide is not entirely uniform, resulting in more than one secreted species. These mature polypeptides, where the signal peptide is cleaved within no more than about 5 amino acids on either side of the C-terminal boundary of the signal peptide as identified herein, and the polynucleotides encoding them, are contemplated by the present invention.

[0201] "PRO polypeptide variant" means an active PRO polypeptide as defined above or below having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity with a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Such PRO polypeptide variants include, for instance, PRO polypeptides wherein one or more amino acid residues are added, or deleted, at the N- or C-terminus of the full-length native amino acid sequence. Ordinarily, a PRO polypeptide variant will have at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 81% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 82% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 83% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 84% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 85% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 86% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 87% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 88% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 89% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 90% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 91% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 92%, amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 93% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 94% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 95% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 96% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 97% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 98% amino acid sequence identity and alternatively at least about 99% amino acid sequence identity to a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other specifically defined fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Ordinarily, PRO variant polypeptides are at least about 10 amino acids in length, alternatively at least about 20 amino acids in length, alternatively at least about 30 amino acids in length, alternatively at least about 40 amino acids in length, alternatively at least about 50 amino acids in length, alternatively at least about 60 amino acids in length, alternatively at least about 70 amino acids in length, alternatively at least about 80 amino acids in length, alternatively at least about 90

amino acids in length, alternatively at least about 100 amino acids in length, alternatively at least about 150 amino acids in length, alternatively at least about 200 amino acids in length, alternatively at least about 300 amino acids in length, or more.

[0202] “Percent (%) amino acid sequence identity” with respect to the PRO polypeptide sequences identified herein is defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate sequence that are identical with the amino acid residues in the specific PRO polypeptide sequence, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent amino acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as BLAST, BLAST-2, ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. Those skilled in the art can determine appropriate parameters for measuring alignment, including any algorithms needed to achieve maximal alignment over the full length of the sequences being compared. For purposes herein, however, % amino acid sequence identity values are generated using the sequence comparison computer program ALIGN-2, wherein the complete source code for the ALIGN-2 program is provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 sequence comparison computer program was authored by Genentech, Inc. and the source code shown in Table 1 below has been filed with user documentation in the U.S. Copyright Office, Washington D.C., 20559, where it is registered under U.S. Copyright Registration No. TXU510087. The ALIGN-2 program is publicly available through Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, Calif. or may be compiled from the source code provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 program should be compiled for use on a UNIX operating system, preferably digital UNIX V4.0D. All sequence comparison parameters are set by the ALIGN-2 program and do not vary.

[0203] In situations where ALIGN-2 is employed for amino acid sequence comparisons, the % amino acid sequence identity of a given amino acid sequence A to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B (which can alternatively be phrased as a given amino acid sequence A that has or comprises a certain % amino acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B) is calculated as follows:

100 times the fraction X/Y

[0204] where X is the number of amino acid residues scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program ALIGN-2 in that program's alignment of A and B, and where Y is the total number of amino acid residues in B. It will be appreciated that where the length of amino acid sequence A is not equal to the length of amino acid sequence B, the % amino acid sequence identity of A to B will not equal the % amino acid sequence identity of B to A. As examples of % amino acid sequence identity calculations using this method, Tables 2 and 3 demonstrate how to calculate the % amino acid sequence identity of the amino acid sequence designated “Comparison Protein” to the amino acid sequence designated “PRO”, wherein “PRO” represents the amino acid sequence of a hypothetical PRO polypeptide of interest,

“Comparison Protein” represents the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide against which the “PRO” polypeptide of interest is being compared, and “X”, “Y” and “Z” each represent different hypothetical amino acid residues.

[0205] Unless; specifically stated otherwise, all % amino acid sequence identity values used herein are obtained as described in the immediately preceding paragraph using the ALIGN-2 computer program. However, % amino acid sequence identity values may also be obtained as described below by using the WU-BLAST-2 computer program (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Most of the WU-BLAST-2 search parameters are set to the default values. Those not set to default values, i.e., the adjustable parameters, are set with the following values: overlap span=1, overlap fraction=0.125, word threshold (T)=11, and scoring matrix=BLOSUM62. When WU-BLAST-2 is employed, a % amino acid sequence identity value is determined by dividing (a) the number of matching identical amino acid residues between the amino acid sequence of the PRO polypeptide of interest having a sequence derived from the native PRO polypeptide and the comparison amino acid sequence of interest (i.e., the sequence against which the PRO polypeptide of interest is being compared which may be a PRO variant polypeptide) as determined by WU-BLAST-2 by (b) the total number of amino acid residues of the PRO polypeptide of interest. For example, in the statement “a polypeptide comprising an the amino acid sequence A which has or having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to the amino acid sequence B”, the amino acid sequence A is the comparison amino acid sequence of interest and the amino acid sequence B is the amino acid sequence of the PRO polypeptide of interest.

[0206] Percent amino acid sequence identity may also be determined using the sequence comparison program NCBI-BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 (1997)). The NCBI-BLAST2 sequence comparison program may be downloaded from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov> or otherwise obtained from the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md. NCBI-BLAST2 uses several search parameters, wherein all of those search parameters are set to default values including, for example, unmask=yes, strand=all, expected occurrences=10, minimum low complexity length=15/5, multi-pass e-value=0.01, constant for multi-pass=25, dropoff for final gapped alignment=25 and scoring matrix=BLOSUM62.

[0207] In situations where NCBI-BLAST2 is employed for amino acid sequence comparisons, the % amino acid sequence identity of a given amino acid sequence A to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B (which can alternatively be phrased as a given amino acid sequence A that has or comprises a certain % amino acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B) is calculated as follows:

100 times the fraction X/Y

[0208] where X is the number of amino acid residues scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program NCBI-BLAST2 in that program's alignment of A and B, and where Y is the total number of amino acid residues in B. It will be appreciated that where the length of amino acid sequence A is not equal to the length of amino acid

sequence B, the % amino acid sequence identity of A to B will not equal the % amino acid sequence identity of B to A.

[0209] “PRO variant polynucleotide” or “PRO variant nucleic acid sequence” means a nucleic acid molecule which encodes an active PRO polypeptide as defined below and which has at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity with a nucleotide acid sequence encoding a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Ordinarily, a PRO variant polynucleotide will have at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 81% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 82% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 83% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 84% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 85% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 86% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 87% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 88% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 89% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 90% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 91% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 92% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 93% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 94% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 95% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 96% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 97% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 98%, nucleic acid sequence identity and alternatively at least about 99% nucleic acid sequence identity with a nucleic acid sequence encoding a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal sequence, as disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Variants do not encompass the native nucleotide sequence.

[0210] Ordinarily, PRO variant polynucleotides are at least about 30 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 60 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 90 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 120 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 150 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 180 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 210 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 240 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 270 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 300 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 450 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 600 nucleotides in length, alternatively at least about 900 nucleotides in length, or more.

[0211] “Percent (%) nucleic acid sequence identity” with respect to PRO-encoding nucleic acid sequences identified herein is defined as the percentage of nucleotides in a candidate sequence that are identical with the nucleotides in the PRO nucleic acid sequence of interest, after aligning the

sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent nucleic acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as BLAST, BLAST-2, ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. For purposes herein, however, % nucleic acid sequence identity values are generated using the sequence comparison computer program ALIGN-2, wherein the complete source code for the ALIGN-2 program is provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 sequence comparison computer program was authored by Genentech, Inc. and the source code shown in Table 1 below has been filed with user documentation in the U.S. Copyright Office, Washington D.C., 20559, where it is registered under U.S. Copyright Registration No. TXU510087. The ALIGN-2 program is publicly available through Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, Calif. or may be compiled from the source code provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 program should be compiled for use on a UNIX operating system, preferably digital UNIX V4.0D. All sequence comparison parameters are set by the ALIGN-2 program and do not vary.

[0212] In situations where ALIGN-2 is employed for nucleic acid sequence comparisons, the % nucleic acid sequence identity of a given nucleic acid sequence C to, with, or against a given nucleic acid sequence D (which can alternatively be phrased as a given nucleic acid sequence C that has or comprises a certain % nucleic acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given nucleic acid sequence D) is calculated as follows:

100 times the fraction W/Z

[0213] where W is the number of nucleotides scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program ALIGN-2 in that program's alignment of C and D, and where Z is the total number of nucleotides in D. It will be appreciated that where the length of nucleic acid sequence C is not equal to the length of nucleic acid sequence D, the % nucleic acid sequence identity of C to D will not equal the % nucleic acid sequence identity of D to C. As examples of % nucleic acid sequence identity calculations, Tables 4 and 5, demonstrate how to calculate the % nucleic acid sequence identity of the nucleic acid sequence designated “Comparison DNA” to the nucleic acid sequence designated “PRO-DNA”, wherein “PRO-DNA” represents a hypothetical PRO-encoding nucleic acid sequence of interest, “Comparison DNA” represents the nucleotide sequence of a nucleic acid molecule against which the “PRO-DNA” nucleic acid molecule of interest is being compared, and “N”, “L” and “V” each represent different hypothetical nucleotides.

[0214] Unless specifically stated otherwise, all % nucleic acid sequence identity values used herein are obtained as described in the immediately preceding paragraph using the ALIGN-0.2 computer program. However, % nucleic acid sequence identity values may also be obtained as described below by using the WU-BLAST-2 computer program (Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Most of the WU-BLAST-2 search parameters are set to the default values. Those not set to default values, i.e., the adjustable parameters, are set with the following values:

overlap span=1, overlap fraction=0.125, word threshold (T)=11, and scoring matrix=BLOSUM62. When WU-BLAST-2 is employed, a % nucleic acid sequence identity value is determined by dividing (a) the number of matching identical nucleotides between the nucleic acid sequence of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule of interest having a sequence derived from the native sequence PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid and the comparison nucleic acid molecule of interest (i.e., the sequence against which the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule of interest is being compared which may be a variant PRO polynucleotide) as determined by WU-BLAST-2 by (b) the total number of nucleotides of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule of interest. For example, in the statement "an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleic acid sequence A which has, or having at least 80% nucleic acid sequence identity to the nucleic acid sequence B", the nucleic acid sequence A is the comparison nucleic acid molecule of interest and the nucleic acid sequence B is the nucleic acid sequence of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule of interest.

[0215] Percent nucleic acid sequence identity may also be determined using the sequence comparison program NCBI-BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 (1997)). The NCBI-BLAST2 sequence comparison program may be downloaded from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov> or otherwise obtained from the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md. NCBI-BLAST2 uses several search parameters, wherein all of those search parameters are set to default values including, for example, unmask=yes, strand=all, expected occurrences=10, minimum low complexity length=15/5, multi-pass e-value=0.01, constant for multi-pass=25, dropoff for final gapped alignment=25 and scoring matrix=BLOSUM62.

[0216] In situations where NCBI-BLAST2 is employed for sequence comparisons, the % nucleic acid sequence identity of a given nucleic acid sequence C to, with, or against a given nucleic acid sequence D (which can alternatively be phrased as a given nucleic acid sequence C that has or comprises a certain % nucleic acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given nucleic acid sequence D) is calculated as follows:

100 times the fraction W/Z

[0217] where W is the number of nucleotides scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program NCBI-BLAST2 in that program's alignment of C and D, and where Z is the total number of nucleotides in D. It will be appreciated that where the length of nucleic acid sequence C is not equal to the length of nucleic acid sequence D, the % nucleic acid sequence identity of C to D will not equal the % nucleic acid sequence identity of D to C.

[0218] In other embodiments, PRO variant polynucleotides are nucleic acid molecules that encode an active PRO polypeptide and which are capable of hybridizing, preferably under stringent hybridization and wash conditions, to nucleotide sequences encoding a full-length PRO polypeptide as disclosed herein. PRO variant polypeptides may be those that are encoded by a PRO variant polynucleotide.

[0219] "Isolated," when used to describe the various polypeptides disclosed herein, means polypeptide that has

been identified and separated and/or recovered from a component of its natural environment. Contaminant components of its natural environment are materials that would typically interfere with diagnostic or therapeutic uses for the polypeptide, and may include enzymes, hormones, and other proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous solutes. In preferred embodiments, the polypeptide will be purified (1) to a degree sufficient to obtain at least 15 residues of N-terminal or internal amino acid sequence by use of a spinning cup sequenator, or (2) to homogeneity by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing or reducing conditions using Coomassie blue or, preferably, silver stain. Isolated polypeptide includes polypeptide in situ within recombinant cells, since at least one component of the PRO polypeptide natural environment will not be present. Ordinarily, however, isolated polypeptide will be prepared by at least one purification step.

[0220] An "isolated" PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid or other polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid is a nucleic acid molecule that is identified and separated from at least one contaminant nucleic acid molecule with which it is ordinarily associated in the natural source of the polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid. An isolated polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule is other than in the form or setting in which it is found in nature. Isolated polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecules therefore are distinguished from the specific polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule as it exists in natural cells. However, an isolated polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule includes polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecules contained in cells that ordinarily express the polypeptide where, for example, the nucleic acid molecule is in a chromosomal location different from that of natural cells.

[0221] The term "control sequences" refers to DNA sequences necessary for the expression of an operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism. The control sequences that are suitable for prokaryotes, for example, include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, and a ribosome binding site. Eukaryotic cells are known to utilize promoters, polyadenylation signals, and enhancers.

[0222] Nucleic acid is "operably linked" when it is placed into a functional relationship with another nucleic acid sequence. For example, DNA for a presequence or secretory leader is operably linked to DNA for a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein that participates in the secretion of the polypeptide; a promoter or enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence if it affects the transcription of the sequence; or a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence if it is positioned so as to facilitate translation. Generally, "operably linked" means that the DNA sequences being linked are contiguous, and, in the case of a secretory leader, contiguous and in reading phase. However, enhancers do not have to be contiguous. Linking is accomplished by ligation at convenient restriction sites. If such sites do not exist, the synthetic oligonucleotide adaptors or linkers are used in accordance with conventional practice.

[0223] The term "antibody" is used in the broadest sense and specifically covers, for example, single anti-PRO monoclonal antibodies (including agonist, antagonist, and neutralizing antibodies), anti-PRO antibody compositions with polypeptidic specificity, single chain anti-PRO antibodies, and fragments of anti-PRO antibodies (see below). The term "monoclonal antibody" as used herein refers to an antibody

obtained from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, i.e., the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical except for possible naturally-occurring mutations that may be present in minor amounts.

[0224] “Stringency” of hybridization reactions is readily determinable by one of ordinary skill in the art, and generally is an empirical calculation dependent upon probe length, washing temperature, and salt concentration. In general, longer probes require higher temperatures for proper annealing, while shorter probes need lower temperatures. Hybridization generally depends on the ability of denatured DNA to reanneal when complementary strands are present in an environment below their melting temperature. The higher the degree of desired homology between the probe and hybridizable sequence, the higher the relative temperature which can be used. As a result, it follows that higher relative temperatures would tend to make the reaction conditions more stringent, while lower temperatures less so. For additional details and explanation of stringency of hybridization reactions, see Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Wiley Interscience Publishers, (1995).

[0225] “Stringent conditions” or “high stringency conditions”, as defined herein, may be identified by those that: (1) employ low ionic strength and high temperature for washing, for example 0.015 M sodium chloride/0.0015 M sodium citrate/0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate at 50° C.; (2) employ during hybridization a denaturing agent, such as formamide, for example, 50% (v/v) formamide with 0.1% bovine serum albumin/0.1% Ficoll/0.1% polyvinylpyrrolidone/50 mM sodium phosphate buffer at pH 6.5 with 750 mM sodium chloride, 75 mM sodium citrate at 42° C.; or (3) employ 50% formamide, 5× SSC (0.75 M NaCl, 0.075 M sodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 6.8), 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 5× Denhardt’s solution, sonicated salmon sperm DNA (50 µg/ml), 0.1% SDS, and 10% dextran sulfate at 42° C., with washes at 42° C. in 0.2× SSC (sodium chloride/sodium citrate) and 50% formamide at 55° C., followed by a high-stringency wash consisting of 0.1× SSC containing EDTA at 55° C.

[0226] “Moderately stringent conditions” may be identified as described by Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, New York: Cold Spring Harbor Press, 1989, and include the use of washing solution and hybridization conditions (e.g., temperature, ionic strength and %SDS) less stringent than those described above. An example of moderately stringent conditions is overnight incubation at 37° C. in a solution comprising: 20% formamide, 5× SSC (150 mM NaCl, 15 mM trisodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.6), 5× Denhardt’s solution, 10% dextran sulfate, and 20 mg/ml denatured sheared salmon sperm DNA, followed by washing the filters in 1× SSC at about 37-50° C. The skilled artisan will recognize how to adjust the temperature, ionic strength, etc. as necessary to accommodate factors such as probe length and the like.

[0227] The term “epitope tagged” when used herein refers to a chimeric polypeptide comprising a PRO polypeptide fused to a “tag polypeptide”. The tag polypeptide has enough residues to provide an epitope against which an antibody can be made, yet is short enough such that it does not interfere with activity of the polypeptide to which it is

fused. The tag polypeptide preferably also is fairly unique so that the antibody does not substantially cross-react with other epitopes. Suitable tag polypeptides generally have at least six amino acid residues and usually between about 8 and 50 amino acid residues (preferably, between about 10 and 20 amino acid residues).

[0228] As used herein, the term “immunoadhesin” designates antibody-like molecules which combine the binding specificity of a heterologous protein (an “adhesin”) with the effector functions of immunoglobulin constant domains. Structurally, the immunoadhesins comprise a fusion of an amino acid sequence with the desired binding specificity which is other than the antigen recognition and binding site of an antibody (i.e., is “heterologous”), and an immunoglobulin constant domain sequence. The adhesin part of an immunoadhesin molecule typically is a contiguous amino acid sequence comprising at least the binding site of a receptor or a ligand. The immunoglobulin constant domain sequence in the immunoadhesin may be obtained from any immunoglobulin, such as IgG-1, IgG-2, IgG-3, or IgG-4 subtypes, IgA (including IgA-1 and IgA-2), IgE, IgD or IgM.

[0229] “Active” or “activity” for the purposes herein refers to form(s) of a PRO polypeptide which retain a biological and/or an immunological activity of native or naturally-occurring PRO, wherein “biological” activity refers to a biological function (either inhibitory or stimulatory) caused by a native or naturally-occurring PRO other than the ability to induce the production of an antibody against an antigenic epitope possessed by a native or naturally-occurring PRO and an “immunological” activity refers to the ability to induce the production of an antibody against an antigenic epitope possessed by a native or naturally-occurring PRO.

[0230] The term “antagonist” is used in the broadest sense, and includes any molecule that partially or fully blocks, inhibits, or neutralizes a biological activity of a native PRO polypeptide disclosed herein. In a similar manner, the term “agonist” is used in the broadest sense and includes any molecule that mimics a biological activity of a native PRO polypeptide disclosed herein. Suitable agonist or antagonist molecules specifically include agonist or antagonist antibodies or antibody fragments, fragments or amino acid sequence variants of native PRO polypeptides, peptides, antisense oligonucleotides, small organic molecules, etc. Methods for identifying agonists or antagonists of a PRO polypeptide may comprise contacting a PRO polypeptide with a candidate agonist or antagonist molecule and measuring a detectable change in one or more biological activities normally associated with the PRO polypeptide.

[0231] “Treatment” refers to both therapeutic treatment and prophylactic or preventative measures, wherein the object is to prevent or slow down (lessen) the targeted pathologic condition or disorder. Those in need of treatment include those already with the disorder as well as those prone to have the disorder or those in whom the disorder is to be prevented.

[0232] “Chronic” administration refers to administration of the agent(s) in a continuous mode as opposed to an acute mode, so as to maintain the initial therapeutic effect (activity) for an extended period of time. “Intermittent” administration is treatment that is not consecutively done without interruption, but rather is cyclic in nature.

[0233] "Mammal" for purposes of treatment refers to any animal classified as a mammal, including humans, domestic and farm animals, and zoo, sports, or pet animals, such as dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits, etc. Preferably, the mammal is human.

[0234] Administration "in combination with" one or more further therapeutic agents includes simultaneous (concurrent) and consecutive administration in any order.

[0235] "Carriers" as used herein include pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients, or stabilizers which are non-toxic to the cell or mammal being exposed thereto at the dosages and concentrations employed. Often the physiologically acceptable carrier is an aqueous pH buffered solution. Examples of physiologically acceptable carriers include buffers such as phosphate, citrate, and other organic acids; antioxidants including ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptide; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as TWEEN™, polyethylene glycol (PEG), and PLURONIC™.

[0236] "Antibody fragments" comprise a portion of an intact antibody, preferably the antigen binding or variable region of the intact antibody. Examples of antibody fragments include Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, and Fv fragments; diabodies; linear antibodies (Zapata et al., Protein Eng. 8(10): 1057-1062[1995]); single-chain antibody molecules; and multispecific antibodies formed from antibody fragments.

[0237] Papain digestion of antibodies produces two identical antigen-binding fragments, called "Fab" fragments, each with a single antigen-binding site, and a residual "Fc" fragment, a designation reflecting the ability to crystallize readily. Pepsin treatment yields an F(ab')₂ fragment that has two antigen-combining sites and is still capable of cross-linking antigen.

[0238] "Fv" is the minimum antibody fragment which contains a complete antigen-recognition and -binding site. This region consists of a dimer of one heavy- and one light-chain variable domain in tight, non-covalent association. It is in this configuration that the three CDRs of each variable domain interact to define an antigen-binding site on the surface of the V_H-V_L dimer. Collectively, the six CDRs confer antigen-binding specificity to the antibody. However, even a single variable domain (or half of an Fv comprising only three CDRs specific for an antigen) has the ability to recognize and bind antigen, although at a lower affinity than the entire binding site.

[0239] The Fab fragment also contains the constant domain of the light chain and the first constant domain (CH1) of the heavy chain. Fab fragments differ from Fab' fragments by the addition of a few residues at the carboxy terminus of the heavy chain CH1 domain including one or more cysteines from the antibody hinge region. Fab'-SH is the designation herein for Fab' in which the cysteine residue(s) of the constant domains bear a free thiol group. F(ab')₂ antibody fragments originally were produced as pairs

of Fab' fragments which have hinge cysteines between them. Other chemical couplings of antibody fragments are also known.

[0240] The "light chains" of antibodies (immunoglobulins) from any vertebrate species can be assigned to one of two clearly distinct types, called kappa and lambda, based on the amino acid sequences of their constant domains.

[0241] Depending on the amino acid sequence of the constant domain of their heavy chains, immunoglobulins can be assigned to different classes. There are five major classes of immunoglobulins: IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM, and several of these may be further divided into subclasses (isotypes), e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA, and IgA2. "Single-chain Fv" or "sFv" antibody fragments comprise the V_H and V_L domains of antibody, wherein these domains are present in a single polypeptide chain. Preferably, the Fv polypeptide further comprises a polypeptide linker between the V_H and V_L domains which enables the sFv to form the desired structure for antigen binding. For a review of sFv, see Pluckthun in *The Pharmacology of Monoclonal Antibodies*, vol. 113, Rosenburg and Moore eds., Springer-Verlag, New York, pp. 269-315 (1994).

[0242] The term "diabodies" refers to small antibody fragments with two antigen-binding sites, which fragments comprise a heavy-chain variable domain (V_H) connected to a light-chain variable domain (V_L) in the same polypeptide chain (V_H-V_L). By using a linker that is too short to allow pairing between the two domains on the same chain, the domains are forced to pair with the complementary domains of another chain and create two antigen-binding sites. Diabodies are described more fully in, for example, EP 404,097; WO 93/11161; and Hollinger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 90:6444-6448 (1993).

[0243] An "isolated" antibody is one which has been identified and separated and/or recovered from a component of its natural environment. Contaminant components of its natural environment are materials which would interfere with diagnostic or therapeutic uses for the antibody, and may include enzymes, hormones, and other proteinaceous or nonproteinaceous solutes. In preferred embodiments, the antibody will be purified (1) to greater than 95% by weight of antibody as determined by the Lowry method, and most preferably more than 99% by weight, (2) to a degree sufficient to obtain at least 15 residues of N-terminal or internal amino acid sequence by use of a spinning cup sequenator, or (3) to homogeneity by SDS-PAGE under reducing or nonreducing conditions using Coomassie blue or, preferably, silver stain. Isolated antibody includes the antibody in situ within recombinant cells since at least one component of the antibody's natural environment will not be present. Ordinarily, however, isolated antibody will be prepared by at least one purification step.

[0244] An antibody that "specifically binds to" or is "specific for" a particular polypeptide or an epitope on a particular polypeptide is one that binds to that particular polypeptide or epitope on a particular polypeptide without substantially binding to any other polypeptide or polypeptide epitope.

[0245] The word "label" when used herein refers to a detectable compound or composition which is conjugated directly or indirectly to the antibody so as to generate a

“labeled” antibody. The label may be detectable by itself (e.g. radioisotope labels or fluorescent labels) or, in the case of an enzymatic label, may catalyze chemical alteration of a substrate compound or composition which is detectable.

[0246] By “solid phase” is meant a non-aqueous matrix to which the antibody of the present invention can adhere. Examples of solid phases encompassed herein include those formed partially or entirely of glass (e.g., controlled pore glass), polysaccharides (e.g., agarose), polyacrylamides, polystyrene, polyvinyl alcohol and silicones. In certain embodiments, depending on the context, the solid phase can comprise the well of an assay plate; in others it is a purification column (e.g., an affinity chromatography col-

umn). This term also includes a discontinuous solid phase of discrete particles, such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,275,149.

[0247] A “liposome” is a small vesicle composed of various types of lipids, phospholipids and/or surfactant which is useful for delivery of a drug (such as a PRO polypeptide or antibody thereto) to a mammal. The components of the liposome are commonly arranged in a bilayer formation, similar to the lipid arrangement of biological membranes.

[0248] A “small molecule” is defined herein to have a molecular weight below about 500 Daltons

TABLE 1

```

/*
 *
 * C—C increased from 12 to 15
 * Z is average of EQ
 * B is average of ND
 * match with stop is _M; stop—stop = 0; J (joker) match = 0
 */
#define _M -8 /* value of a match with a stop */
int _day[26][26] = {
/* A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z */
/* A */ {2, 0, -2, 0, 0, -4, 1, -1, -1, 0, -1, -2, -1, 0, _M, 1, 0, -2, 1, 1, 0, 0, -6, 0, -3, 0},
/* B */ {0, 3, -4, 3, 2, -5, 0, 1, -2, 0, 0, -3, -2, 2, _M, -1, 1, 0, 0, 0, -2, -5, 0, -3, 1},
/* C */ {-2, -4, 15, -5, -5, -4, -3, -3, -2, 0, -5, -6, -5, -4, _M, -3, -5, -4, 0, -2, 0, -2, -8, 0, 0, -5},
/* D */ {0, 3, -5, 4, 3, -6, 1, 1, -2, 0, 0, -4, -3, 2, _M, -1, 2, -1, 0, 0, 0, -2, -7, 0, -4, 2},
/* E */ {0, 2, -5, 3, 4, -5, 0, 1, -2, 0, 0, -3, -2, 1, _M, -1, 2, -1, 0, 0, 0, -2, -7, 0, -4, 3},
/* F */ {-4, -5, -4, -6, -5, 9, -5, -2, 1, 0, -5, 2, 0, -4, _M, -5, -5, -4, -3, -3, 0, -1, 0, 0, 7, -5},
/* G */ {1, 0, -3, 1, 0, -5, 5, -2, -3, 0, -2, -4, -3, 0, _M, -1, -1, -3, 1, 0, 0, -1, -7, 0, -5, 0},
/* H */ {-1, 1, -3, 1, 1, -2, -2, 6, -2, 0, 0, -2, -2, 2, _M, 0, 3, 2, -1, -1, 0, -2, -3, 0, 0, 2},
/* I */ {-1, -2, -2, -2, -2, 1, -3, -2, 5, 0, -2, 2, 2, -2, _M, -2, -2, -2, -1, 0, 0, 4, -5, 0, -1, -2},
/* J */ {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, _M, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
/* K */ {-1, 0, -5, 0, 0, -5, -2, 0, -2, 0, 5, -3, 0, 1, _M, -1, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, -2, -3, 0, -4, 0},
/* L */ {-2, -3, -6, -4, -3, 2, -4, -2, 2, 0, -3, 6, 4, -3, _M, -3, -2, -3, -3, -1, 0, 2, -2, 0, -1, -2},
/* M */ {-1, -2, -5, -3, -2, 0, -3, -2, 2, 0, 0, 4, 6, -2, _M, -2, -1, 0, -2, -1, 0, 2, -4, 0, -2, -1},
/* N */ {0, 2, -4, 2, 1, -4, 0, 2, -2, 0, 1, -3, -2, 2, _M, -1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, -2, -4, 0, -2, 1},
/* O */ {_M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, 0, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M, _M},
/* P */ {1, -1, -3, -1, -1, -5, -1, 0, -2, 0, -1, -3, -2, -1, _M, 6, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, -1, -6, 0, -5, 0},
/* Q */ {0, 1, -5, 2, 2, -5, -1, 3, -2, 0, 1, -2, -1, 1, _M, 0, 4, 1, -1, -1, 0, -2, -5, 0, -4, 3},
/* R */ {-2, 0, -4, -1, -1, -4, -3, 2, -2, 0, 3, -3, 0, 0, _M, 0, 1, 6, 0, -1, 0, -2, 2, 0, -4, 0},
/* S */ {1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -3, 1, -1, -1, 0, 0, -3, -2, 1, _M, 1, -1, 0, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, 0, -3, 0},
/* T */ {1, 0, -2, 0, 0, -3, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0, -1, -1, 0, _M, 0, -1, -1, 1, 3, 0, 0, -5, 0, -3, 0},
/* U */ {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, _M, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
/* V */ {0, -2, -2, -2, -2, -1, -1, -2, 4, 0, -2, 2, 2, -2, _M, -1, -2, -2, -1, 0, 0, 4, -6, 0, -2, -2},
/* W */ {-6, -5, -8, -7, -7, 0, -7, -3, -5, 0, -3, -2, -4, -4, _M, -6, -5, 2, -2, -5, 0, -6, 17, 0, 0, -6},
/* X */ {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, _M, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
/* Y */ {-3, -3, 0, -4, -4, 7, -5, 0, -1, 0, -4, -1, -2, -2, _M, -5, -4, -4, -3, -3, 0, -2, 0, 0, 10, -4},
/* Z */ {0, 1, -5, 2, 3, -5, 0, 2, -2, 0, 0, -2, -1, 1, _M, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, -2, -6, 0, -4, 4},
};
/*
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#define MAXJMP 16 /* max jumps in a diag */
#define MAXGAP 24 /* don't continue to penalize gaps larger than this */
#define JMPS 1024 /* max jmps in an path */
#define MX 4 /* save if there's at least MX-1 bases since last jmp */
#define DMAT 3 /* value of matching bases */
#define DMIS 0 /* penalty for mismatched bases */
#define DINS0 8 /* penalty for a gap */
#define DINS1 1 /* penalty per base */
#define PINS0 8 /* penalty for a gap */
#define PINS1 4 /* penalty per residue */
struct jmp {
    short n[MAXJMP]; /* size of jmp (neg for dely) */
    unsigned short x[MAXJMP]; /* base no. of jmp in seq x */
    /* limits seq to 2 16 -1 */
};
struct diag {
    int score; /* score at last jmp */

```

TABLE 1-continued

```

    long    offset;    /* offset of prev block */
    short    jmp;      /* current jmp index */
    struct jmp    jmp;  /* list of jmps */
};
struct path {
    int    spc;        /* number of leading spaces */
    short  n[JMPs];    /* size of jmp (gap) */
    int    x[JMPs];    /* loc of jmp (last elem before gap) */
};
char    *ofile;        /* output file name */
char    *namex[2];     /* seq names: getseqs() */
char    *prog;         /* prog name for err msgs */
char    *seqx[2];      /* seqs: getseqs() */
int     dmax;          /* best diag: nw() */
int     dmax0;         /* final diag */
int     dna;           /* set if dna: main() */
int     endgaps;       /* set if penalizing end gaps */
int     gapx, gapy;    /* total gaps in seqs */
int     len0, len1;    /* seq lens */
int     ngapx, ngapy;  /* total size of gaps */
int     smax;          /* max score: nw() */
int     *xbm;          /* bitmap for matching */
long    offset;        /* current offset in jmp file */
struct   diag    *dx;   /* holds diagonals */
struct   path    pp[2]; /* holds path for seqs */
char     *calloc(), *malloc(), *index(), *strcpy();
char     *getseq(), *g_calloc();
/* Needleman-Wunsch alignment program
 *
 * usage: progs file1 file2
 * where file1 and file2 are two dna or two protein sequences.
 * The sequences can be in upper- or lower-case an may contain ambiguity
 * Any lines beginning with ';', '>' or '<' are ignored
 * Max file length is 65535 (limited by unsigned short x in the jmp struct)
 * A sequence with 1/3 or more of its elements ACGTU is assumed to be DNA
 * Output is in the file "align.out"
 *
 * The program may create a tmp file in /tmp to hold info about traceback.
 * Original version developed under BSD 4.3 on a vax 8650
 */
#include "nw.h"
#include "day.h"
static  __dbval[26] = {
    1,14,2,13,0,0,4,11,0,0,12,0,3,15,0,0,0,5,6,8,8,7,9,0,10,0
};
static  __pbval[26] = {
    1, 2|(1<<('D'-'A'))|(1<<('N'-'A')), 4, 8, 16, 32, 64,
    128, 256, 0xFFFFFFFF, 1<<10, 1<<11, 1<<12, 1<<13, 1<<14,
    1<<15, 1<<16, 1<<17, 1<<18, 1<<19, 1<<20, 1<<21, 1<<22,
    1<<23, 1<<24, 1<<25|(1<<('E'-'A'))|(1<<('Q'-'A'))
};
main(ac, av)
int    ac;
char    *av[];
{
    prog = av[0];
    if(ac != 3) {
        fprintf(stderr, "usage: %s file1 file2\n", prog);
        fprintf(stderr, "where file1 and file2 are two dna or two protein sequences.\n");
        fprintf(stderr, "The sequences can be in upper- or lower-case\n");
        fprintf(stderr, "Any lines beginning with ';', '>' or '<' are ignored\n");
        fprintf(stderr, "Output is in the file \"align.out\"\n");
        exit(1);
    }
    namex[0] = av[1];
    namex[1] = av[2];
    seqx[0] = getseq(namex[0], &len0);
    seqx[1] = getseq(namex[1], &len1);
    xbm = (dna)? __dbval : __pbval;
    endgaps = 0;        /* 1 to penalize endgaps */
    ofile = "align.out"; /* output file */
    nw();              /* fill in the matrix, get the possible jmps */
    readjmps();        /* get the actual jmps */
    print();           /* print stats, alignment */
    cleanup(0);        /* unlink any tmp files */
}

```

TABLE 1-continued

```

/* do the alignment, return best score: main()
 * dna: values in Fitch and Smith, PNAS, 80, 1382-1386, 1983
 * pro: PAM 250 values
 * When scores are equal, we prefer mismatches to any gap, prefer
 * a new gap to extending an ongoing gap, and prefer a gap in seqx
 * to a gap in seq y.
 */
nw()
{
    char    *px, *py;        /* seqs and ptrs */
    int      *ndely, *dely;   /* keep track of dely */
    int      ndelx, delx;     /* keep track of delx */
    int      *tmp;           /* for swapping row0, row1 */
    int      mis;            /* score for each type */
    int      ins0, ins1;      /* insertion penalties */
    register id;             /* diagonal index */
    register ij;             /* jmp index */
    register *col0, *col1;    /* score for curr, last row */
    register xx, yy;         /* index into seqs */
    dx = (struct diag *)g_calloc("to get diag", len0+len1+1, sizeof(struct diag));
    ndely = (int *)g_calloc("to get ndely", len1+1, sizeof(int));
    dely = (int *)g_calloc("to get dely", len1+1, sizeof(int));
    col0 = (int *)g_calloc("to get col0", len1+1, sizeof(int));
    col1 = (int *)g_calloc("to get col1", len1+1, sizeof(int));
    ins0 = (dna)? DINS0 : PINS0;
    ins1 = (dna)? DINS1 : PINS1;
    smax = -10000;
    if (endgaps) {
        for (col0[0] = dely[0] = -ins0, yy = 1; yy <= len1; yy++) {
            col0[yy] = dely[yy] = col0[yy-1] - ins1;
            ndely[yy] = yy;
        }
        col0[0] = 0;        /* Waterman Bull Math Biol 84 */
    }
    else
        for (yy = 1; yy <= len1; yy++)
            dely[yy] = -ins0;
    /* fill in match matrix
     */
    for (px = seqx[0], xx = 1; xx <= len0; px++, xx++) {
        /* initialize first entry in col
         */
        if (endgaps) {
            if (xx == 1)
                col1[0] = delx = -(ins0+ins1);
            else
                col1[0] = delx = col0[0]-ins1;
            ndelx = xx;
        }
        else {
            col1[0] = 0;
            delx = -ins0;
            ndelx = 0;
        }
    }

    for (py = seqx[1], yy = 1; yy <= len1; py++, yy++) {
        mis = col0[yy-1];
        if (dna)
            mis += (xbm[*px-'A']&xbm[*py-'A'])? DMAT : DMIS;
        else
            mis += _day[*px-'A'][*py-'A'];
        /* update penalty for del in x seq;
         * favor new del over ongoing del
         * ignore MAXGAP if weighting endgaps
         */
        if (endgaps || ndely[yy] < MAXGAP) {
            if (col0[yy] - ins0 >= dely[yy]) {
                dely[yy] = col0[yy] - (ins0+ins1);
                ndely[yy] = 1;
            } else {
                dely[yy] -= ins1;
                ndely[yy]++;
            }
        }
        else {
            if (col0[yy] - (ins0+ins1) >= dely[yy]) {
                dely[yy] = col0[yy] - (ins0+ins1);

```

TABLE 1-continued

```

        ndely[yy] = 1;
    } else
        ndely[yy]++;
}
/* update penalty for del in y seq;
 * favor new del over ongoing del
 */
if (endgaps || ndelx < MAXGAP) {
    if (col1[yy-1] - ins0 >= delx) {
        delx = col1[yy-1] - (ins0+ins1);
        ndelx = 1;
    } else {
        delx -= ins1;
        ndelx++;
    }
} else {
    if (col1[yy-1] - (ins0+ins1) >= delx) {
        delx = col1[yy-1] - (ins0+ins1);
        ndelx = 1;
    } else
        ndelx++;
}
/* pick the maximum score; we're favoring
 * mis over any del and delx over dely
 */

id = xx - yy + len1 - 1;
if (mis >= delx && mis >= dely[yy])
    col1[yy] = mis;
else if (delx >= dely[yy]) {
    col1[yy] = delx;
    ij = dx[id].ijmp;
    if (dx[id].jp.n[0] && (!dna || (ndelx >= MAXJMP
    && xx > dx[id].jp.x[ij]+MX) || mis > dx[id].score+DINS0)) {
        dx[id].ijmp++;
        if (++ij >= MAXJMP) {
            writeimps(id);
            ij = dx[id].ijmp = 0;
            dx[id].offset = offset;
            offset += sizeof(struct jmp) + sizeof(offset);
        }
    }
    dx[id].jp.n[ij] = ndelx;
    dx[id].jp.x[ij] = xx;
    dx[id].score = delx;
}
else {
    col1[yy] = dely[yy];
    ij = dx[id].ijmp;
if (dx[id].jp.n[0] && (!dna || (ndely[yy] >= MAXJMP
    && xx > dx[id].jp.x[ij]+MX) || mis > dx[id].score+DINS0)) {
        dx[id].ijmp++;
        if (++ij >= MAXJMP) {
            writeimps(id);
            ij = dx[id].ijmp = 0;
            dx[id].offset = offset;
            offset += sizeof(struct jmp) + sizeof(offset);
        }
    }
    dx[id].jp.n[ij] = ndely[yy];
    dx[id].jp.x[ij] = xx;
    dx[id].score = dely[yy];
}
}
if (xx == len0 && yy < len1) {
    /* last col
    */
    if (endgaps)
        col1[yy] -= ins0+ins1*(len1-yy);
    if (col1[yy] > smax) {
        smax = col1[yy];
        dmax = id;
    }
}
}
if (endgaps && xx < len0)
    col1[yy-1] -= ins0+ins1*(len0-xx);

```

TABLE 1-continued

```

    if (col1[yy-1] > smax) {
        smax = col1[yy-1];
        dmax = id;
    }
    tmp = col0; col0 = col1; col1 = tmp;
}
(void) free((char *)ndely);
(void) free((char *)dely);
(void) free((char *)col0);
(void) free((char *)col1);
    }
/*
*
* print() -- only routine visible outside this module
*
* static:
* getmat() -- trace back best path, count matches: print()
* pr_align() -- print alignment of described in array p[]: print()
* dumpblock() -- dump a block of lines with numbers, stars: pr_align()
* nums() -- put out a number line: dumpblock()
* putline() -- put out a line (name, [num], seq, [num]): dumpblock()
* stars() -- put a line of stars: dumpblock()
* stripname() -- strip any path and prefix from a seqname
*/
#include "nw.h"
#define SPC          3
#define P_LINE      256 /* maximum output line */
#define P_SPC        3 /* space between name or num and seq */
extern      _day[26][26];
int         olen;      /* set output line length */
FILE        *fx;       /* output file */

print()
{
    int         lx, ly, firstgap, lastgap; /* overlap */
    if ((fx = fopen(ofile, "w")) == 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't write %s\n", prog, ofile);
        cleanup(1);
    }
    fprintf(fx, "<first sequence: %s (length = %d)\n", namex[0], len0);
    fprintf(fx, "<second sequence: %s (length = %d)\n", namex[1], len1);
    olen = 60;
    lx = len0;
    ly = len1;
    firstgap = lastgap = 0;
    if (dmax < len1 - 1) { /* leading gap in x */
        pp[0].spc = firstgap = len1 - dmax - 1;
        ly -= pp[0].spc;
    }
    else if (dmax > len1 - 1) { /* leading gap in y */
        pp[1].spc = firstgap = dmax - (len1 - 1);
        lx -= pp[1].spc;
    }
    if (dmax0 < len0 - 1) { /* trailing gap in x */
        lastgap = len0 - dmax0 - 1;
        lx -= lastgap;
    }
    else if (dmax0 > len0 - 1) { /* trailing gap in y */
        lastgap = dmax0 - (len0 - 1);
        ly -= lastgap;
    }
    getmat(lx, ly, firstgap, lastgap);
    pr_align();
}
/*
* trace back the best path, count matches
*/
static
getmat(lx, ly, firstgap, lastgap)
    int         lx, ly; /* "core" (minus endgaps) */
    int         firstgap, lastgap; /* leading trailing overlap */
{
    int         nm, i0, i1, siz0, siz1;
    char        outx[32];
    double      pct;
    register    n0, n1;
    register char *p0, *p1;

```

TABLE 1-continued

```

/* get total matches, score
*/
i0 = i1 = siz0 = siz1 = 0;
p0 = seqx[0] + pp[1].spc;
p1 = seqx[1] + pp[0].spc;
n0 = pp[1].spc + 1;
n1 = pp[0].spc + 1;
nm = 0;
while ( *p0 && *p1 ) {
    if (siz0) {
        p1++;
        n1++;
        siz0--;
    }
    else if (siz1) {
        p0++;
        n0++;
        siz1--;
    }
    else {
        if (xbm[*p0-'A']&xbm[*p1-'A'])
            nm++;
        if (n0++ == pp[0].x[i0])
            siz0 = pp[0].n[i0++];
        if (n1++ == pp[1].x[i1])
            siz1 = pp[1].n[i1++];
        p0++;
        p1++;
    }
}
/* pct homology:
* if penalizing endgaps, base is the shorter seq
* else, knock off overhangs and take shorter core
*/
if (endgaps)
    lx = (len0 < len1)? len0 : len1;
else
    lx = (lx < ly)? lx : ly;
pct = 100.*(double)nm/(double)lx;
fprintf(fx, "\n");
fprintf(fx, "< %d match%s in an overlap of %d: %.2f percent similarity\n",
    nm, (nm == 1)? "" : "es", lx, pct);
fprintf(fx, "< gaps in first sequence: %d", gapx);
if (gapx) {
    (void) sprintf(outx, "(%d %s%s)",
        gapx, (dna)? "base": "residue", (gapx == 1)? "" : "s");
    fprintf(fx, "%s", outx);
    fprintf(fx, ", gaps in second sequence: %d", gapy);
    if (gapy) {
        (void) sprintf(outx, "(%d %s%s)",
            gapy, (dna)? "base": "residue", (gapy == 1)? "" : "s");
        fprintf(fx, "%s", outx);
    }
}
if (dna)
    fprintf(fx,
        "\n<score: %d (match = %d, mismatch = %d, gap penalty = %d + %d per base)\n",
        smax, DMAT, DMIS, DINS0, DINS1);
else
    fprintf(fx,
        "\n<score: %d (Dayhoff PAM 250 matrix, gap penalty = %d + %d per residue)\n",
        smax, PINS0, PINS1);
if (endgaps)
    fprintf(fx,
        "< endgaps penalized. left endgap: %d %s%s, right endgap: %d %s%s\n",
        firstgap, (dna)? "base": "residue", (firstgap == 1)? "" : "s",
        lastgap, (dna)? "base": "residue", (lastgap == 1)? "" : "s");
else
    fprintf(fx, "< endgaps not penalized\n");
}

static      nm;           /* matches in core -- for checking */
static      lmax;         /* lengths of stripped file names */
static      ij[2];        /* jmp index for a path */
static      nc[2];        /* number at start of current line */
static      ni[2];        /* current elem number -- for gapping */
static      siz[2];
static char *ps[2];       /* ptr to current element */

```

TABLE 1-continued

```

static char    *po[2];          /* ptr to next output char slot */
static char    out[2][P_LINE]; /* output line */
static char    star[P_LINE];   /* set by stars() */
/*
 * print alignment of described in struct path pp[]
 */
static
pr_align()
{
    int        nn;              /* char count */
    int        more;
    register    i;
    for (i = 0, lmax = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        nn = stripname(namex[i]);
        if (nn > lmax)
            lmax = nn;
        nc[i] = 1;
        ni[i] = 1;
        siz[i] = ij[i] = 0;
        ps[i] = seqx[i];
        po[i] = out[i];
    }
    for (nn = nm = 0, more = 1; more;) {
        for (i = more = 0; i < 2; i++) {
            /*
             * do we have more of this sequence?
             */
            if (!*ps[i])
                continue;
            more++;
            if (pp[i].spc) { /* leading space */
                *po[i]++ = ' ';
                pp[i].spc--;
            }
            else if (siz[i]) { /* in a gap */
                *po[i]++ = '-';
                siz[i]--;
            }
            else { /* we're putting a seq element
             */
                *po[i] = *ps[i];
                if (islower(*ps[i]))
                    *ps[i] = toupper(*ps[i]);
                po[i]++;
                ps[i]++;
                /*
                 * are we at next gap for this seq?
                 */
                if (ni[i] == pp[i].x[ij[i]]) {
                    /*
                     * we need to merge all gaps
                     * at this location
                     */
                    siz[i] == pp[i].n[ij[i]++];
                    while (ni[i] == pp[i].x[ij[i]])
                        siz[i] += pp[i].n[ij[i]++];
                }
                ni[i]++;
            }
        }
        if (++nn == olen || !more && nn) {
            dumpblock();
            for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
                po[i] = out[i];
            nn = 0;
        }
    }
}
/*
 * dump a block of lines, including numbers, stars: pr_align()
 */
static
dumpblock()
{
    register i;
    for(i = 0; i < 2; i++)

```

pr_align

...pr_align

dumpblock

TABLE 1-continued

<pre>*po[i]-- = '\0';</pre>		
<pre>(void) putc('\n', fx); for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) { if (*out[i] && (*out[i] != ' ' *(po[i]) != ' ')) { if (i == 0) nums(i); if (i == 0 && *out[1]) stars(); putline(i); if (i == 0 && *out[1]) fprintf(fx, star); if (i == 1) nums(i); } }</pre>		...dumpblock
<pre>} /* * put out a number line: dumpblock() */ static nums(ix) int ix; /* index in out[] holding seq line */ { char nline[P__LINE]; register i, j; register char *pn, *px, *py; for(pn = nline, i = 0; i < lmax+P__SPC; i++, pn++) *pn = ' '; for (i = nc[ix], py = out[ix]; *py; py++, pn++) { if (*py == ' ' *py == '-') *pn = ' '; else { if (i%10 == 0 (i == 1 && nc[ix] != 1)) { j = (i < 0)? -i : i; for (px = pn; j /= 10, px--) *px = j%10 + '0'; if (i < 0) *px = '-'; } else *pn = ' '; i++; } } *pn = '\0'; nc[ix] = i; for (pn = nline; *pn; pn++) (void) putc(*pn, fx); (void) putc('\n', fx); }</pre>		nums
<pre>/* * put out a line (name, [num], seq. [num]): dumpblock() */ static putline(ix) int ix; { int i; register char *px; for (px = namex[ix], i = 0; *px && *px != ':'; px++, i++) (void) putc(*px, fx); for (i < lmax+P__SPC; i++) (void) putc(' ', fx); /* these count from 1: * ni[] is current element (from 1) * nc[] is number at start of current line */ for (px = out[ix]; *px; px++) (void) putc(*px&0x7F, fx); (void) putc('\n', fx); }</pre>		putline ...putline
<pre>/* * put a line of stars (seqs always in out[0], out[1]): dumpblock() */ static</pre>		

TABLE 1-continued

stars()	stars
<pre>{ int i; register char *p0, *p1, cx, *px; if (!(*out[0] (*out[0] == ' ' && *(p0[0]) == ' ') !(*out[1] (*out[1] == ' ' && *(p0[1]) == ' '))) return; px = star; for (i = lmax+P_SPC; i; i--) *px++ = ' '; for (p0 = out[0], p1 = out[1]; *p0 && *p1; p0++, p1++) { if (isalpha(*p0) && isalpha(*p1)) { if (xbm[*p0-'A']&xbm[*p1-'A']) { cx = '*'; nm++; } else if (!dna && __day[*p0-'A'][*p1-'A'] > 0) cx = '.'; else cx = ' '; } else cx = ' '; *px++ = cx; } *px++ = '\n'; *px = '\0'; }</pre>	
<pre>/* * strip path or prefix from pn, return len: pr_align() */ static stripname(pn)</pre>	stripname
<pre> char *pn; /* file name (may be path) */ { register char *px, *py; py = 0; for (px = pn; *px; px++) if (*px == '/') py = px + 1; if (py) (void) strcpy(pn, py); return(strlen(pn)); }</pre>	
<pre>/* * cleanup() -- cleanup any tmp file * getseq() -- read in seq, set dna, len, maxlen * g_calloc() -- calloc() with error checkin * readjumps() -- get the good jumps, from tmp file if necessary * writejumps() -- write a filled array of jumps to a tmp file: nw() */ #include "nw.h" #include <sys/file.h> char *jname = "/tmp/homgXXXXXX"; /* tmp file for jumps */ FILE *fj; int cleanup(); /* cleanup tmp file */ long lseek(); /* * remove any tmp file if we blow */</pre>	
cleanup(i)	cleanup
<pre>{ int i; if (fj) (void) unlink(jname); exit(i); }</pre>	
<pre>/* * read, return ptr to seq, set dna, len, maxlen * skip lines starting with ';', '<', or '>' * seq in upper or lower case */ char * getseq(file, len)</pre>	getseq
<pre> char *file; /* file name */ int *len; /* seq len */</pre>	

TABLE 1-continued

```

{
    char                line[1024], *pseq;
    register char        *px, *py;
    int                 natgc, tlen;
    FILE                *fp;
    if ((fp = fopen(file, "r")) == 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't read %s\n", prog, file);
        exit(1);
    }
    tlen = natgc = 0;
    while (fgets(line, 1024, fp)) {
        if (*line == ';' || *line == '<' || *line == '>')
            continue;
        for (px = line; *px != '\n'; px++)
            if (isupper(*px) || islower(*px))
                tlen++;
    }
    if ((pseq = malloc((unsigned)(tlen+6))) == 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s: malloc() failed to get %d bytes for %s\n", prog, tlen+6, file);
        exit(1);
    }
    pseq[0] = pseq[1] = pseq[2] = pseq[3] = '\0';

    py = pseq + 4;
    *len = tlen;
    rewind(fp);
    while (fgets(line, 1024, fp)) {
        if (*line == ';' || *line == '<' || *line == '>')
            continue;
        for (px = line; *px != '\n'; px++) {
            if (isupper(*px))
                *py++ = *px;
            else if (islower(*px))
                *py++ = toupper(*px);
            if (index("ATGCU", *(py-1)))
                natgc++;
        }
        *py++ = '\0';
        *py = '\0';
        (void) fclose(fp);
        dna = natgc > (tlen/3);
        return(pseq+4);
    }
}

char *
g__calloc(msg, nx, sz)
    char *msg;          /* program, calling routine */
    int nx, sz;          /* number and size of elements */
{
    char *px, *calloc();
    if ((px = calloc((unsigned)nx, (unsigned)sz)) == 0) {
        if (*msg) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: g__calloc() failed %s (n= %d, sz= %d)\n", prog, msg, nx, sz);
            exit(1);
        }
    }
    return(px);
}

/*
 * get final jmps from dx[] or tmp file, set pp[], reset dmax: main()
 */
readjmps()
{
    int fd = -1;
    int siz, i0, i1;
    register i, j, xx;
    if (tf) {
        (void) fclose(tf);
        if ((fd = open(jname, O_RDONLY, 0)) < 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't open() %s\n", prog, jname);
            cleanup(1);
        }
    }
    for (i = i0 = i1 = 0, dmax0 = dmax, xx = len0; i++) {
        while (1) {
            for (j = dx[dmax].ijmp; j >= 0 && dx[dmax].jp.x[j] >= xx; j--)

```

TABLE 1-continued

```

        ;
        if (j < 0 && dx[dmax].offset && fj) {
            (void) lseek(fd, dx[dmax].offset, 0);
            (void) read(fd, (char *)&dx[dmax].jp, sizeof(struct jmp));
            (void) read(fd, (char *)&dx[dmax].offset, sizeof(dx[dmax].offset));
            dx[dmax].ijmp = MAXJMP-1;
        }
        else
            break;
    }
    if (i >= JMPS) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s: too many gaps in alignment\n", prog);
        cleanup(1);
    }
    if (j >= 0) {
        siz = dx[dmax].jp.n[j];
        xx = dx[dmax].jp.x[j];
        dmax += siz;
        if (siz < 0) { /* gap in second seq */
            pp[1].n[i1] = -siz;
            xx += siz;
            /* id = xx - yy + len1 - 1
            */
            pp[1].x[i1] = xx - dmax + len1 - 1;
            gapyy++;
            ngapy -= siz;
/* ignore MAXGAP when doing endgaps */
            siz = (-siz < MAXGAP || endgaps)? -siz : MAXGAP;
            i1++;
        }
        else if (siz > 0) { /* gap in first seq */
            pp[0].n[i0] = siz;
            pp[0].x[i0] = xx;
            gapxx++;
            ngapx += siz;
/* ignore MAXGAP when doing endgaps */
            siz = (siz < MAXGAP || endgaps)? siz : MAXGAP;
            i0++;
        }
    }
    else
        break;
}
/* reverse the order of jmps
*/
for (j = 0, i0--, j < i0; j++, i0--) {
    i = pp[0].n[j]; pp[0].n[j] = pp[0].n[i0]; pp[0].n[i0] = i;
    i = pp[0].x[j]; pp[0].x[j] = pp[0].x[i0]; pp[0].x[i0] = i;
}
for (j = 0, i1--, j < i1; j++, i1--) {
    i = pp[1].n[j]; pp[1].n[j] = pp[1].n[i1]; pp[1].n[i1] = i;
    i = pp[1].x[j]; pp[1].x[j] = pp[1].x[i1]; pp[1].x[i1] = i;
}
if (fd >= 0)
    (void) close(fd);
if (fj) {
    (void) unlink(jname);
    fj = 0;
    offset = 0;
}
}

/*
 * write a filled jmp struct offset of the prev one (if any): nw()
 */
writejumps(ix)
    int ix;
{
    char *mktemp();
    if (!fj) {
        if (mktemp(jname) < 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't mktemp() %s\n", prog, jname);
            cleanup(1);
        }
        if ((fj = fopen(jname, "w")) == 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't write %s\n", prog, jname);
            exit(1);
        }
    }
}

```

...readjumps

writejumps

TABLE 1-continued

}	
}	
(void) fwrite((char *)&dx[ix].jp, sizeof(struct jmp), 1, fj);	
(void) fwrite((char *)&dx[ix].offset, sizeof(dx[ix].offset), 1, fj);	
}	

[0249]

TABLE 2

PRO	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	(Length = 15 amino acids)
Comparison Protein	XXXXXXXXYYYYYYY	(Length = 12 amino acids)

% amino acid sequence identity = (the number of identically matching amino acid residues between the two polypeptide sequences as determined by ALIGN-2) divided by (the total number of amino acid residues of the PRO polypeptide) = 5 divided by 15 = 33.3%

[0250]

TABLE 3

PRO	XXXXXXXXXXX	(Length = 10 amino acids)
Comparison Protein	XXXXXXXXYYYZZYZ	(Length = 15 amino acids)

% amino acid sequence identity = (the number of identically matching amino acid residues between the two polypeptide sequences as determined by ALIGN-2) divided by (the total number of amino acid residues of the PRO polypeptide) = 5 divided by 10 = 50%

[0251]

TABLE 4

PRO-DNA	NNNNNNNNNNNNN	(Length = 14 nucleotides)
Comparison DNA	NNNNNNLLLLLLLLL	(Length = 16 nucleotides)

% nucleic acid sequence identity = (the number of identically matching nucleotides between the two nucleic acid sequences as determined by ALIGN-2) divided by (the total number of nucleotides of the PRO-DNA nucleic acid sequence) = 6 divided by 14 = 42.9%

[0252]

TABLE 5

PRO-DNA	NNNNNNNNNNNN	(Length = 12 nucleotides)
Comparison DNA	NNNNLLLVV	(Length = 9 nucleotides)

% nucleic acid sequence identity = (the number of identically matching nucleotides between the two nucleic acid sequences as determined by ALIGN-2) divided by (the total number of nucleotides of the PRO-DNA nucleic acid sequence) = 4 divided by 12 = 33.3%

[0253] II. Compositions and Methods of the Invention

[0254] A. Full-Length PRO Polypeptides

[0255] The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO polypeptides. In particular, cDNAs encoding various PRO polypeptides have been identified and isolated, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. It is noted that proteins produced in separate expression rounds may be given dif-

ferent PRO numbers but the UNQ number is unique for any given DNA and the encoded protein, and will not be changed. However, for sake of simplicity, in the present specification the protein encoded by the full length native nucleic acid molecules disclosed herein as well as all further native homologues and variants included in the foregoing definition of PRO, will be referred to as "PRO/number", regardless of their origin or mode of preparation.

[0256] As disclosed in the Examples below, various cDNA clones have been deposited with the ATCC. The actual nucleotide sequences of those clones can readily be determined by the skilled artisan by sequencing of the deposited clone using routine methods in the art. The predicted amino acid sequence can be determined from the nucleotide sequence using routine skill. For the PRO polypeptides and encoding nucleic acids described herein, Applicants have identified what is believed to be the reading frame best identifiable with the sequence information available at the time.

[0257] B. PRO Polypeptide Variants

[0258] In addition to the full-length native sequence PRO polypeptides described herein, it is contemplated that PRO variants can be prepared. PRO variants can be prepared by introducing appropriate nucleotide changes into the PRO DNA, and/or by synthesis of the desired PRO polypeptide. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that amino acid changes may alter post-translational processes of the PRO, such as changing the number or position of glycosylation sites or altering the membrane anchoring characteristics.

[0259] Variations in the native full-length sequence PRO or in various domains of the PRO described herein, can be made, for example, using any of the techniques and guidelines for conservative and non-conservative mutations set forth, for instance, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,364,934. Variations may be a substitution, deletion or insertion of one or more codons encoding the PRO that results in a change in the amino acid sequence of the PRO as compared with the native sequence PRO. Optionally the variation is by substitution of at least one amino acid with any other amino acid in one or more of the domains of the PRO. Guidance in determining which amino acid residue may be inserted, substituted or deleted without adversely affecting the desired activity may be found by comparing the sequence of the PRO with that of homologous known protein molecules and minimizing the number of amino acid sequence changes made in regions of high homology. Amino acid substitutions can be the result of replacing one amino acid with another amino acid having similar structural and/or chemical properties, such as the replacement of a leucine with a serine, i.e., conservative amino acid replacements. Insertions or deletions may optionally be in the range of about 1 to 5 amino acids. The variation allowed may be determined by systematically making insertions, deletions or substitutions of

amino acids in the sequence and testing the resulting variants for activity exhibited by the full-length or mature native sequence.

[0260] PRO polypeptide fragments are provided herein. Such fragments may be truncated at the N-terminus or C-terminus, or may lack internal residues, for example, when compared with a full length native protein. Certain fragments lack amino acid residues that are not essential for a desired biological activity of the PRO polypeptide.

[0261] PRO fragments may be prepared by any of a number of conventional techniques. Desired peptide fragments may be chemically synthesized. An alternative approach involves generating PRO fragments by enzymatic digestion, e.g., by treating the protein with an enzyme known to cleave proteins at sites defined by particular amino acid residues, or by digesting the DNA with suitable restriction enzymes and isolating the desired fragment. Yet another suitable technique involves isolating and amplifying a DNA fragment encoding a desired polypeptide fragment, by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Oligonucleotides that define the desired termini of the DNA fragment are employed at the 5' and 3' primers in the PCR. Preferably, PRO polypeptide fragments share at least one biological and/or immunological activity with the native PRO polypeptide disclosed herein.

[0262] In particular embodiments, conservative substitutions of interest are shown in Table 6 under the heading of preferred substitutions. If such substitutions result in a change in biological activity, then more substantial changes, denominated exemplary substitutions in Table 6, or as further described below in reference to amino acid classes, are introduced and the products screened.

TABLE 6

Original Residue	Exemplary Substitutions	Preferred Substitutions
Ala (A)	val; leu; ile	val
Arg (R)	lys; gln; asn	lys
Asn (N)	gln; his; lys; arg	gln
Asp (D)	glu	glu
Cys (C)	ser	ser
Gln (Q)	asn	asn
Glu (E)	asp	asp
Gly (G)	pro; ala	ala
His (H)	asn; gln; lys; arg	arg
Ile (I)	leu; val; met; ala; phe; norleucine	leu
Leu (L)	norleucine; ile; val; met; ala; phe	ile
Lys (K)	arg; gln; asn	arg
Met (M)	leu; phe; ile	leu
Phe (F)	leu; val; ile; ala; tyr	leu
Pro (P)	ala	ala
Ser (S)	thr	thr
Thr (T)	ser	ser
Trp (W)	tyr; phe	tyr
Tyr (Y)	trp; phe; thr; ser	phe
Val (V)	ile; leu; met; phe; ala; norleucine	leu

[0263] Substantial modifications in function or immunological identity of the PRO polypeptide are accomplished by selecting substitutions that differ significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or

helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain.

[0264] Naturally occurring residues are divided into groups based on common side-chain properties:

- [0265] (1) hydrophobic: norleucine, met, ala, val, leu, ile;
- [0266] (2) neutral hydrophilic: cys, ser, thr;
- [0267] (3) acidic: asp, glu;
- [0268] (4) basic: asn, gin, his, lys, arg;
- [0269] (5) residues that influence chain orientation: gly, pro; and
- [0270] (6) aromatic: trp, tyr, phe.

[0271] Non-conservative substitutions will entail exchanging a member of one of these classes for another class. Such substituted residues also may be introduced into the conservative substitution sites or, more preferably, into the remaining (non-conserved) sites.

[0272] The variations can be made using methods known in the art such as oligonucleotide-mediated (site-directed) mutagenesis, alanine scanning, and PCR mutagenesis. Site-directed mutagenesis [Carter et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 13:4331 (1986); Zoller et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 10:6487 (1987)], cassette mutagenesis [Wells et al., Gene, 34:315 (1985)], restriction selection mutagenesis [Wells et al., Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London SerA, 317:415 (1986)] or other known techniques can be performed on the cloned DNA to produce the PRO variant DNA.

[0273] Scanning amino acid analysis can also be employed to identify one or more amino acids along a contiguous sequence. Among the preferred scanning amino acids are relatively small, neutral amino acids. Such amino acids include alanine, glycine, serine, and cysteine. Alanine is typically a preferred scanning amino acid among this group because it eliminates the side-chain beyond the beta-carbon and is less likely to alter the main-chain conformation of the variant [Cunningham and Wells, Science, 244: 1081-1085 (1989)]. Alanine is also typically preferred because it is the most common amino acid. Further, it is frequently found in both buried and exposed positions [Creighton, The Proteins, (W. H. Freeman & Co., N.Y.); Chothia, J. Mol. Biol., 150:1 (1976)]. If alanine substitution does not yield adequate amounts of variant, an isoteric amino acid can be used.

[0274] C. Modifications of PRO

[0275] Covalent modifications of PRO are included within the scope of this invention. One type of covalent modification includes reacting targeted amino acid residues of a PRO polypeptide with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or the N- or C-terminal residues of the PRO. Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful, for instance, for crosslinking PRO to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface for use in the method for purifying anti-PRO antibodies, and vice-versa. Commonly used crosslinking agents include, e.g., 1,1-bis (diazooacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, for example, esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-

dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane and agents such as methyl-3-[(p-azidophenyl)dithio]propioimide.

[0276] Other modifications include deamidation of glutamyl and asparagyl residues to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues, respectively, hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, methylation of the or α -amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains [T.E. Creighton, *Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties*, W. H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pp. 79-86 (1983)], acetylation of the N-terminal amine, and amidation of any C-terminal carboxyl group.

[0277] Another type of covalent modification of the PRO polypeptide included within the scope of this invention comprises altering the native glycosylation pattern of the polypeptide. "Altering the native glycosylation pattern" is intended for purposes herein to mean deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties found in native sequence PRO (either by removing the underlying glycosylation site or by deleting the glycosylation by chemical and/or enzymatic means), and/or adding one or more glycosylation sites that are not present in the native sequence PRO. In addition, the phrase includes qualitative changes in the glycosylation of the native proteins; involving a change in the nature and proportions of the various carbohydrate moieties present.

[0278] Addition of glycosylation sites to the PRO polypeptide may be accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence. The alteration may be made, for example, by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more serine or threonine residues to the native sequence PRO (for O-linked glycosylation sites). The PRO amino acid sequence may optionally be altered through changes at the DNA level, particularly by mutating the DNA encoding the PRO polypeptide at preselected bases such that codons are generated that will translate into the desired amino acids.

[0279] Another means of increasing the number of carbohydrate moieties on the PRO polypeptide is by chemical or enzymatic coupling of glycosides to the polypeptide. Such methods are described in the art, e.g., in WO 87/05330 published Sep. 11, 1987, and in Aplin and Wriston, *CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem.*, pp. 259-306 (1981).

[0280] Removal of carbohydrate moieties present on the PRO polypeptide may be accomplished chemically or enzymatically or by mutational substitution of codons encoding for amino acid residues that serve as targets for glycosylation. Chemical deglycosylation techniques are known in the art and described, for instance, by Hakimuddin, et al., *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.*, 259:52 (1987) and by Edge et al., *Anal. Biochem.*, 118:131 (1981). Enzymatic cleavage of carbohydrate moieties on polypeptides can be achieved by the use of a variety of endo- and exo-glycosidases as described by Thotakura et al., *Meth. Enzymol.*, 138:350 (1987).

[0281] Another type of covalent modification of PRO comprises linking the PRO polypeptide to one of a variety of nonproteinaceous polymers, e.g., polyethylene glycol (PEG), polypropylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes, in the manner set forth in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,640,835; 4,496,689; 4,301,144; 4,670,417; 4,791,192 or 4,179,337.

[0282] The PRO of the present invention may also be modified in a way to form a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to another, heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence.

[0283] In one embodiment, such a chimeric molecule comprises a fusion of the PRO with a tag polypeptide which provides an epitope to which an anti-tag antibody can selectively bind. The epitope tag is generally placed at the amino- or carboxyl-terminus of the PRO. The presence of such epitope-tagged forms of the PRO can be detected using an antibody against the tag polypeptide. Also, provision of the epitope tag enables the PRO to be readily purified by affinity purification using an anti-tag antibody or another type of affinity matrix that binds to the epitope tag. Various tag polypeptides and their respective antibodies are well known in the art. Examples include poly-histidine (poly-his) or poly-histidine-glycine (poly-his-gly) tags; the flu HA tag polypeptide and its antibody 12CA5 [Field et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, 8:2159-2165 (1988)]; the c-myc tag and the 8F9, 3C7, 6E10, G4, B7 and 9E10 antibodies thereto [Evan et al., *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, 5:3610-3616 (1985)]; and the Herpes Simplex virus glycoprotein D (gD) tag and its antibody [Paborsky et al., *Protein Engineering*, 3(6):547-553 (1990)]. Other tag polypeptides include the Flag-peptide [Hopp et al., *BioTechnology*, 6:1204-1210 (1988)]; the KT3 epitope peptide [Martin et al., *Science*, 255:192-194 (1992)]; an α -tubulin epitope peptide [Skinner et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 266:15163-15166 (1991)]; and the T7 gene 10 protein peptide tag [Lutz-Freyermuth et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 87:6393-6397 (1990)].

[0284] In an alternative embodiment, the chimeric molecule may comprise a fusion of the PRO with an immunoglobulin or a particular region of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the chimeric molecule (also referred to as an "immunoadhesin"), such a fusion could be to the Fc region of an IgG molecule. The Ig fusions preferably include the substitution of a soluble (transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated) form of a PRO polypeptide in place of at least one variable region within an Ig molecule. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the immunoglobulin fusion includes the hinge, CH2 and CH3, or the hinge, CH1, CH2 and CH3 regions of an IgG1 molecule. For the production of immunoglobulin fusions see also U.S. Pat. No. 5,428,130 issued Jun. 27, 1995.

[0285] D. Preparation of PRO

[0286] The description below relates primarily to production of PRO by culturing cells transformed or transfected with a vector containing PRO nucleic acid. It is, of course, contemplated that alternative methods, which are well known in the art, may be employed to prepare PRO. For instance, the PRO sequence, or portions thereof, may be produced by direct peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques [see, e.g., Stewart et al., *Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis*, W. H. Freeman Co., San Francisco, Calif. (1969); Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 85:2149-2154 (1963)]. In vitro protein synthesis may be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis may be accomplished, for instance, using an Applied Biosystems Peptide Synthesizer (Foster City, Calif.) using manufacturer's instructions. Various portions of the PRO may be chemically synthesized separately and combined using chemical or enzymatic methods to produce the full-length PRO.

[0287] 1. Isolation of DNA Encoding PRO

[0288] DNA encoding PRO may be obtained from a cDNA library prepared from tissue believed to possess the PRO mRNA and to express it at a detectable level. Accordingly, human PRO DNA can be conveniently obtained from a cDNA library prepared from human tissue, such as described in the Examples. The PRO-encoding gene may also be obtained from a genomic library or by known synthetic procedures (e.g., automated nucleic acid synthesis).

[0289] Libraries can be screened with probes (such as antibodies to the PRO or oligonucleotides of at least about 20-80 bases) designed to identify the gene of interest or the protein encoded by it. Screening the cDNA or genomic library with the selected probe may be conducted using standard procedures, such as described in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). An alternative means to isolate the gene encoding PRO is to use PCR methodology [Sambrook et al., supra; Dieffenbach et al., *PCR Primer: A Laboratory Manual* (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1995)].

[0290] The Examples below describe techniques for screening a cDNA library. The oligonucleotide sequences selected as probes should be of sufficient length and sufficiently unambiguous that false positives are minimized. The oligonucleotide is preferably labeled such that it can be detected upon hybridization to DNA in the library being screened. Methods of labeling are well known in the art, and include the use of radiolabels like ^{32}P -labeled ATP, biotinylation or enzyme labeling. Hybridization conditions, including moderate stringency and high stringency, are provided in Sambrook et al., supra.

[0291] Sequences identified in such library screening methods can be compared and aligned to other known sequences deposited and available in public databases such as GenBank or other private sequence databases. Sequence identity (at either the amino acid or nucleotide level) within defined regions of the molecule or across the full-length sequence can be determined using methods known in the art and as described herein.

[0292] Nucleic acid having protein coding sequence may be obtained by screening selected cDNA or genomic libraries using the deduced amino acid sequence disclosed herein for the first time, and, if necessary, using conventional primer extension procedures as described in Sambrook et al., supra, to detect precursors and processing intermediates of mRNA that may not have been reverse-transcribed into cDNA.

[0293] 2. Selection and Transformation of Host Cells

[0294] Host cells are transfected or transformed with expression or cloning vectors described herein for PRO production and cultured in conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for inducing promoters, selecting transformants, or amplifying the genes encoding the desired sequences. The culture conditions, such as media, temperature, pH and the like, can be selected by the skilled artisan without undue experimentation. In general, principles, protocols, and practical techniques for maximizing the productivity of cell cultures can be found in *Mammalian Cell*

Biotechnology: a Practical Approach, M. Butler, ed. (IRL Press, 1991) and Sambrook et al., supra.

[0295] Methods of eukaryotic cell transfection and prokaryotic cell transformation are known to the ordinarily skilled artisan, for example, CaCl_2 , CaPO_4 , liposome-mediated and electroporation. Depending on the host cell used, transformation is performed using standard techniques appropriate to such cells. The calcium treatment employing calcium chloride, as described in Sambrook et al., supra, or electroporation is generally used for prokaryotes. Infection with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* is used for transformation of certain plant cells, as described by Shaw et al., *Gene*, 23:315 (1983) and WO 89/05859 published Jun. 29, 1989. For mammalian cells without such cell walls, the calcium phosphate precipitation method of Graham and van der Eb, *Virology*, 52:456-457 (1978) can be employed. General aspects of mammalian cell host system transfections have been described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,399,216. Transformations into yeast are typically carried out according to the method of Van Solingen et al., *J. Bact.*, 130:946 (1977) and Hsiao et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 76:3829 (1979). However, other methods for introducing DNA into cells, such as by nuclear microinjection, electroporation, bacterial protoplast fusion with intact cells, or polycations, e.g., polybrene, polyornithine, may also be used. For various techniques for transforming mammalian cells, see Keown et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 185:527-537 (1990) and Mansour et al., *Nature*, 336:348-352 (1988).

[0296] Suitable host cells for cloning or expressing the DNA in the vectors herein include prokaryote, yeast, or higher eukaryote cells. Suitable prokaryotes include but are not limited to eubacteria, such as Gram-negative or Gram-positive organisms, for example, Enterobacteriaceae such as *E. coli*. Various *E. coli* strains are publicly available, such as *E. coli* K12 strain MM294 (ATCC 31,446); *E. coli* X1776 (ATCC 31,537); *E. coli* strain W3110 (ATCC 27,325) and K5772 (ATCC 53,635). Other suitable prokaryotic host cells include Enterobacteriaceae such as Escherichia, e.g., *E. coli*, Enterobacter, Erwinia, Klebsiella, Proteus, Salmonella, e.g., *Salmonella typhimurium*, Serratia, e.g., *Serratia marcescans*, and Shigella, as well as Bacilli such as *B. subtilis* and *B. licheniformis* (e.g., *B. licheniformis* 41P disclosed in DD 266,710 published Apr. 12, 1989), Pseudomonas such as *P. aeruginosa*, and Streptomyces. These examples are illustrative rather than limiting. Strain W3110 is one particularly preferred host or parent host because it is a common host strain for recombinant DNA product fermentations. Preferably, the host cell secretes minimal amounts of proteolytic enzymes. For example, strain W3110 may be modified to effect a genetic mutation in the genes encoding proteins endogenous to the host, with examples of such hosts including *E. coli* W3110 strain 1A2, which has the complete genotype tonA; *E. coli* W310 strain 9E4, which has the complete genotype tonA ptr3; *E. coli* W3110 strain 27C7 (ATCC 55,244), which has the complete genotype tonA ptr3 phoA E15(argF-lac)769 degP ompT kan^r; *E. coli* W3110 strain 37D6, which has the complete genotype tonA ptr3 phoA E75 (argF-lac)769 degP ompT rbs7 ilvG kan^r; *E. coli* W3110 strain 40B4, which is strain 37D6 with a non-kanamycin resistant degP deletion mutation; and an *E. coli* strain having mutant periplasmic protease disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,783 issued Aug. 7, 1990. Alternatively, in vitro methods of cloning, e.g., PCR or other nucleic acid polymerase reactions, are suitable.

[0297] In addition to prokaryotes, eukaryotic microbes such as filamentous fungi or yeast are suitable cloning or expression hosts for PRO-encoding vectors. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is a commonly used lower eukaryotic host micro-organism. Others include *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (Beach and Nurse, Nature, 290: 140 [1981]; EP 139,383 published May 2, 1985); Kluyveromyces hosts (U.S. Pat. No. 4,943,529; Fleer et al., Bio/Technology, 9:968-975 (1991)) such as, e.g., *K. lactis* (MW98-8C, CBS683, CBS4574; Louvencourt et al., J. Bacteriol., 154(2):737-742 [1983]), *K. fragilis* (ATCC 12,424), *K. bulgaricus* (ATCC 16,045), *K. wickerhamii* (ATCC 24,178), *K. waltii* (ATCC 56,500), *K. drosophilae* (ATCC 36,906; Van den Berg et al., Bio/Technology, 8:135 (1990)), *K. thermotolerans*, and *K. marxianus*; yarrowia (EP 402,226); *Pichia pastoris* (EP 183,070; Sreekrishna et al., J. Basic Microbiol., 28:265-278 [1988]); Candida; *Trichoderma reesei* (EP 244,234); *Neurospora crassa* (Case et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 76:5,259-5263 [1979]); Schwanniomycetes such as *Schwanniomyces occidentalis* (EP 394,538 published Oct. 31, 1990); and filamentous fungi such as, e.g., Neurospora, Penicillium, Tolypocladium (WO 91/00357 published Jan. 1, 1991), and Aspergillus hosts such as *A. nidulans* (Ballance et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 112:284-289 [1983]; Tilburn et al., Gene, 26:205-221 [1983]; Yelton et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 81: 1470-1474 [1984]) and *A. niger* (Kelly and Hynes, EMBO J., 4:475-479 [1985]). Methylotrophic yeasts are suitable herein and include, but are not limited to, yeast capable of growth on methanol selected from the genera consisting of Hansenula, Candida, Kluyveromyces, Pichia, Saccharomyces, Torulopsis, and Rhodotorula. A list of specific species that are exemplary of this class of yeasts may be found in C. Anthony, The Biochemistry of Methylotrophs, 269 (1982).

[0298] Suitable host cells for the expression of glycosylated PRO are derived from multicellular organisms. Examples of invertebrate cells include insect cells such as Drosophila S2 and Spodoptera Sf9, as well as plant cells. Examples of useful mammalian host cell lines include Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) and COS cells. More specific examples include monkey kidney CV1 line transformed by SV40 (COS-7, ATCC CRL 1651); human embryonic kidney line (293 or 293 cells subcloned for growth in suspension culture, Graham et al., J. Gen Virol., 36:59 (1977)); Chinese hamster ovary cells/DHFR (CHO, Urlaub and Chasin, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:4216 (1980)); mouse sertoli cells (TM4, Mather, Biol. Reprod., 23:243-251 (1980)); human lung cells (Wi 38, ATCC CCL 75); human liver cells (Hep G2, HB 8065); and mouse mammary tumor (MMT 060562, ATCC CCL51). The selection of the appropriate host cell is deemed to be within the skill in the art.

[0299] 3. Selection and Use of a Replicable Vector

[0300] The nucleic acid (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) encoding PRO may be inserted into a replicable vector for cloning (amplification of the DNA) or for expression. Various vectors are publicly available. The vector may, for example, be in the form of a plasmid, cosmid, viral particle, or phage. The appropriate nucleic acid sequence may be inserted into the vector by a variety of procedures. In general, DNA is inserted into an appropriate restriction endonuclease site(s) using techniques known in the art. Vector components generally include, but are not limited to, one or more of a signal sequence, an origin of replication,

one or more marker genes, an enhancer element, a promoter, and a transcription termination sequence. Construction of suitable vectors containing one or more of these components employs standard ligation techniques which are known to the skilled artisan.

[0301] The PRO may be produced recombinantly not only directly, but also as a fusion polypeptide with a heterologous polypeptide, which may be a signal sequence or other polypeptide having a specific cleavage site at the N-terminus of the mature protein or polypeptide. In general, the signal sequence may be a component of the vector, or it may be a part of the PRO-encoding DNA that is inserted into the vector. The signal sequence may be a prokaryotic signal sequence selected, for example, from the group of the alkaline phosphatase, penicillinase, lpp, or heat-stable enterotoxin II leaders. For yeast secretion the signal sequence may be, e.g., the yeast invertase leader, alpha factor leader (including Saccharomyces and Kluyveromyces α -factor leaders, the latter described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,010, 182), or acid phosphatase leader, the *C. albicans* glucoamylase leader (EP 362,179 published Apr. 4, 1990), or the signal described in WO 90/13646 published Nov. 15, 1990. In mammalian cell expression, mammalian signal sequences may be used to direct secretion of the protein, such as signal sequences from secreted polypeptides of the same or related species, as well as viral secretory leaders.

[0302] Both expression and cloning vectors contain a nucleic acid sequence that enables the vector to replicate in one or more selected host cells. Such sequences are well known for a variety of bacteria, yeast, and viruses. The origin of replication from the plasmid pEBR322 is suitable for most Gram-negative bacteria, the 2μ plasmid origin is suitable for yeast, and various viral origins (SV40, polyoma, adenovirus, VSV or BPV) are useful for cloning vectors in mammalian cells.

[0303] Expression and cloning vectors will typically contain a selection gene, also termed a selectable marker. Typical selection genes encode proteins that (a) confer resistance to antibiotics or other toxins, e.g., ampicillin, neomycin, methotrexate, or tetracycline, (b) complement auxotrophic deficiencies, or (c) supply critical nutrients not available from complex media, e.g., the gene encoding D-alanine racemase for Bacilli.

[0304] An example of suitable selectable markers for mammalian cells are those that enable the identification of cells competent to take up the PRO-encoding nucleic acid, such as DHFR or thymidine kinase. An appropriate host cell when wild-type DHFR is employed is the CHO cell line deficient in DHFR activity, prepared and propagated as described by Urlaub et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:4216 (1980). A suitable selection gene for use in yeast is the trp 1 gene present in the yeast plasmid YRp7 [Stinchcomb et al., Nature, 282:39 (1979); Kingsman et al., Gene, 7:141 (1979); Tschemper et al., Gene, 10:157 (1980)]. The trp 1 gene provides a selection marker for a mutant strain of yeast lacking the ability to grow in tryptophan, for example, ATCC No. 44076 or PEP4-1 [Jones, Genetics, 85:12 (1977)].

[0305] Expression and cloning vectors usually contain a promoter operably linked to the PRO-encoding nucleic acid sequence to direct mRNA synthesis. Promoters recognized by a variety of potential host cells are well known. Promot-

ers suitable for use with prokaryotic hosts include the β -lactamase and lactose promoter systems [Chang et al., *Nature*, 275:615 (1978); Goeddel et al., *Nature*, 281:544 (1979)], alkaline phosphatase, a tryptophan (trp) promoter system [Goeddel, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 8:4057 (1980); EP 36,776], and hybrid promoters such as the tac promoter [deBoer et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 80:21-25 (1983)]. Promoters for use in bacterial systems also will contain a Shine-Dalgarno (S.D.) sequence operably linked to the DNA encoding PRO.

[0306] Examples of suitable promoting sequences for use with yeast hosts include the promoters for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase [Hitzeman et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 255:2073 (1980)] or other glycolytic enzymes [Hess et al., *J. Adv. Enzyme Reg.*, 7:149 (1968); Holland, *Biochemistry*, 17:4900 (1978)], such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, pyruvate decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, pyruvate kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase.

[0307] Other yeast promoters, which are inducible promoters having the additional advantage of transcription controlled by growth conditions, are the promoter regions for alcohol dehydrogenase 2, isocytochrome C, acid phosphatase, degradative enzymes associated with nitrogen metabolism, metallothionein, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, and enzymes responsible for maltose and galactose utilization. Suitable vectors and promoters for use in yeast expression are further described in EP 73,657.

[0308] PRO transcription from vectors in mammalian host cells is controlled, for example, by promoters obtained from the genomes of viruses such as polyoma virus, fowlpox virus (UK 2,211,504 published Jul. 5, 1989), adenovirus (such as Adenovirus 2), bovine papilloma virus, avian sarcoma virus, cytomegalovirus, a retrovirus, hepatitis-B virus and Simian Virus 40 (SV40), from heterologous mammalian promoters, e.g., the actin promoter or an immunoglobulin promoter, and from heat-shock promoters, provided such promoters are compatible with the host cell systems.

[0309] Transcription of a DNA encoding the PRO by higher eukaryotes may be increased by inserting an enhancer sequence into the vector. Enhancers are cis-acting elements of DNA, usually about from 10 to 300 bp, that act on a promoter to increase its transcription. Many enhancer sequences are now known from mammalian genes (globin, elastase, albumin, α -fetoprotein, and insulin). Typically, however, one will use an enhancer from a eukaryotic cell virus. Examples include the SV40 enhancer on the late side of the replication origin (bp 100-270), the cytomegalovirus early promoter enhancer, the polyoma enhancer on the late side of the replication origin, and adenovirus enhancers. The enhancer may be spliced into the vector at a position 5' or 3' to the PRO coding sequence, but is preferably located at a site 5' from the promoter.

[0310] Expression vectors used in eukaryotic host cells (yeast, fungi, insect, plant, animal, human, or nucleated cells from other multicellular organisms) will also contain sequences necessary for the termination of transcription and for stabilizing the mRNA. Such sequences are commonly available from the 5' and, occasionally 3', untranslated regions of eukaryotic or viral DNAs or cDNAs. These

regions contain nucleotide segments transcribed as polyadenylated fragments in the untranslated portion of the mRNA encoding PRO.

[0311] Still other methods, vectors, and host cells suitable for adaptation to the synthesis of PRO in recombinant vertebrate cell culture are described in Gething et al., *Nature*, 293:620-625 (1981); Mantei et al., *Nature*, 281:40-46 (1979); EP 117,060; and EP 117,058.

[0312] 4. Detecting Gene Amplification/Expression

[0313] Gene amplification and/or expression may be measured in a sample directly, for example, by conventional Southern blotting, Northern blotting to quantitate the transcription of mRNA [Thomas, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 77:5201(1980)], dot blotting (DNA analysis), or in situ hybridization, using an appropriately labeled probe, based on the sequences provided herein. Alternatively, antibodies may be employed that can recognize specific duplexes, including DNA duplexes, RNA duplexes, and DNA-RNA hybrid duplexes or DNA-protein duplexes. The antibodies in turn may be labeled and the assay may be carried out where the duplex is bound to a surface, so that upon the formation of duplex on the surface, the presence of antibody bound to the duplex can be detected.

[0314] Gene expression, alternatively, may be measured by immunological methods, such as immunohistochemical staining of cells or tissue sections and assay of cell culture or body fluids, to quantitate directly the expression of gene product. Antibodies useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids may be either monoclonal or polyclonal, and may be prepared in any mammal. Conveniently, the antibodies may be prepared against a native sequence PRO polypeptide or against a synthetic peptide based on the DNA sequences provided herein or against exogenous sequence fused to PRO DNA and encoding a specific antibody epitope.

[0315] 5. Purification of Polypeptide

[0316] Forms of PRO may be recovered from culture medium or from host cell lysates. If membrane-bound, it can be released from the membrane using a suitable detergent solution (e.g. Triton-X 100) or by enzymatic cleavage. Cells employed in expression of PRO can be disrupted by various physical or chemical means, such as freeze-thaw cycling, sonication, mechanical disruption, or cell lysing agents.

[0317] It may be desired to purify PRO from recombinant cell proteins or polypeptides. The following procedures are exemplary of suitable purification procedures: by fractionation on an ion-exchange column; ethanol precipitation; reverse phase HPLC; chromatography on silica or on a cation-exchange resin such as DEAE; chromatofocusing; SDS-PAGE; ammonium sulfate precipitation; gel filtration using, for example, Sephadex G-75; protein A Sepharose columns to remove contaminants such as IgG; and metal chelating columns to bind epitope-tagged forms of the PRO. Various methods of protein purification may be employed and such methods are known in the art and described for example in Deutscher, *Methods in Enzymology*, 182 (1990); Scopes, *Protein Purification: Principles and Practice*, Springer-Verlag, New York (1982). The purification step(s) selected will depend, for example, on the nature of the production process used and the particular PRO produced.

[0318] E. Uses for PRO

[0319] Nucleotide sequences (or their complement) encoding PRO have various applications in the art of molecular biology, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. PRO nucleic acid will also be useful for the preparation of PRO polypeptides by the recombinant techniques described herein.

[0320] The full-length native sequence PRO gene, or portions thereof, may be used as hybridization probes for a cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate still other cDNAs (for instance, those encoding naturally-occurring variants of PRO or PRO from other species) which have a desired sequence identity to the native PRO sequence disclosed herein. Optionally, the length of the probes will be about 20 to about 50 bases. The hybridization probes may be derived from at least partially novel regions of the full length native nucleotide sequence wherein those regions may be determined without undue experimentation or from genomic sequences including promoters, enhancer elements and introns of native sequence PRO. By way of example, a screening method will comprise isolating the coding region of the PRO gene using the known DNA sequence to synthesize a selected probe of about 40 bases. Hybridization probes may be labeled by a variety of labels, including radionucleotides such as ^{32}P or ^{35}S , or enzymatic labels such as alkaline phosphatase coupled to the probe via avidin/biotin coupling systems. Labeled probes having a sequence complementary to that of the PRO gene of the present invention can be used to screen libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA to determine which members of such libraries the probe hybridizes to. Hybridization techniques are described in further detail in the Examples below.

[0321] Any EST sequences disclosed in the present application may similarly be employed as probes, using the methods disclosed herein.

[0322] Other useful fragments of the PRO nucleic acids include antisense or sense oligonucleotides comprising a single-stranded nucleic acid sequence (either RNA or DNA) capable of binding to target PRO mRNA (sense) or PRO DNA (antisense) sequences. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides, according to the present invention, comprise a fragment of the coding region of PRO DNA. Such a fragment generally comprises, at least about 14 nucleotides, preferably from about 14 to 30 nucleotides. The ability to derive an antisense or a sense oligonucleotide, based upon a cDNA sequence encoding a given protein is described in, for example, Stein and Cohen (Cancer Res. 48:2659, 1988) and van der Krol et al. (BioTechniques 6:958, 1988).

[0323] Binding of antisense or sense oligonucleotides to target nucleic acid sequences results in the formation of duplexes that block transcription or translation of the target sequence by one of several means, including enhanced degradation of the duplexes, premature termination of transcription or translation, or by other means. The antisense oligonucleotides thus may be used to block expression of PRO proteins. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides further comprise oligonucleotides having modified sugar-phosphodiester backbones (or other sugar linkages, such as those described in WO 91/06629) and wherein such sugar linkages are resistant to endogenous nucleases. Such oligonucleotides

with resistant sugar linkages are stable in vivo (i.e., capable of resisting enzymatic degradation) but retain sequence specificity to be able to bind to target nucleotide sequences.

[0324] Other examples of sense or antisense oligonucleotides include those oligonucleotides which are covalently linked to organic moieties, such as those described in WO 90/10048, and other moieties that increases affinity of the oligonucleotide for a target nucleic acid sequence, such as poly-(L-lysine). Further still, intercalating agents, such as ellipticine, and alkylating agents or metal complexes may be attached to sense or antisense oligonucleotides to modify binding specificities of the antisense or sense oligonucleotide for the target nucleotide sequence.

[0325] Antisense or sense oligonucleotides may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence by any gene transfer method, including, for example, CaPO_4 -mediated DNA transfection, electroporation, or by using gene transfer vectors such as Epstein-Barr virus. In a preferred procedure, an antisense or sense oligonucleotide is inserted into a suitable retroviral vector. A cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence is contacted with the recombinant retroviral vector, either in vivo or ex vivo. Suitable retroviral vectors include, but are not limited to, those derived from the murine retrovirus M-MuLV, N2 (a retrovirus derived from M-MuLV), or the double copy vectors designated DCT5A, DCT5B and DCT5C (see WO 90/13641).

[0326] Sense or antisense oligonucleotides also may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleotide sequence by formation of a conjugate with a ligand binding molecule, as described in WO 91/04753. Suitable ligand binding molecules include, but are not limited to, cell surface receptors, growth factors, other cytokines, or other ligands that bind to cell surface receptors. Preferably, conjugation of the ligand binding molecule does not substantially interfere with the ability of the ligand binding molecule to bind to its corresponding molecule or receptor, or block entry of the sense or antisense oligonucleotide or its conjugated version into the cell.

[0327] Alternatively, a sense or an antisense oligonucleotide may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence by formation of an oligonucleotide-lipid complex, as described in WO 90/10448. The sense or antisense oligonucleotide-lipid complex is preferably dissociated within the cell by an endogenous lipase.

[0328] Antisense or sense RNA or DNA molecules are generally at least about 5 bases in length, about 10 bases in length, about 15 bases in length, about 20 bases in length, about 25 bases in length, about 30 bases in length, about 35 bases in length, about 40 bases in length, about 45 bases in length, about 50 bases in length, about 55 bases in length, about 60 bases in length, about 65 bases in length, about 70 bases in length, about 75 bases in length, about 80 bases in length, about 85 bases in length, about 90 bases in length, about 95 bases in length, about 500 bases in length, or more.

[0329] The probes may also be employed in PCR techniques to generate a pool of sequences for identification of closely related PRO coding sequences.

[0330] Nucleotide sequences encoding a PRO can also be used to construct hybridization probes for mapping the gene which encodes that PRO and for the genetic analysis of

individuals with genetic disorders. The nucleotide sequences provided herein may be mapped to a chromosome and specific regions of a chromosome using known techniques, such as in situ hybridization, linkage analysis against known chromosomal markers, and hybridization screening with libraries.

[0331] When the coding sequences for PRO encode a protein which binds to another protein (example, where the PRO is a receptor), the PRO can be used in assays to identify the other proteins or molecules involved in the binding interaction. By such methods, inhibitors of the receptor/ligand binding interaction can be identified. Proteins involved in such binding interactions can also be used to screen for peptide or small molecule inhibitors or agonists of the binding interaction. Also, the receptor PRO can be used to isolate correlative ligand(s). Screening assays can be designed to find lead compounds that mimic the biological activity of a native PRO or a receptor for PRO. Such screening assays will include assays amenable to high-throughput screening of chemical libraries, making them particularly suitable for identifying small molecule drug candidates. Small molecules contemplated include synthetic organic or inorganic compounds. The assays can be performed in a variety of formats, including protein-protein binding assays, biochemical screening assays, immunoassays and cell based assays, which are well characterized in the art.

[0332] Nucleic acids which encode PRO or its modified forms can also be used to generate either transgenic animals or "knock out" animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. A transgenic animal (e.g., a mouse or rat) is an animal having cells that contain a transgene, which transgene was introduced into the animal or an ancestor of the animal at a prenatal, e.g., an embryonic stage. A transgene is a DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops. In one embodiment, cDNA encoding PRO can be used to clone genomic DNA encoding PRO in accordance with established techniques and the genomic sequences used to generate transgenic animals that contain cells which express DNA encoding PRO. Methods for generating transgenic animals, particularly animals such as mice or rats, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,736,866 and 4,870,009. Typically, particular cells would be targeted for PRO transgene incorporation with tissue-specific enhancers. Transgenic animals that include a copy of a transgene encoding PRO introduced into the germ line of the animal at an embryonic stage can be used to examine the effect of increased expression of DNA encoding PRO. Such animals can be used as tester animals for reagents thought to confer protection from, for example, pathological conditions associated with its overexpression. In accordance with this facet of the invention, an animal is treated with the reagent and a reduced incidence of the pathological condition, compared to untreated animals bearing the transgene, would indicate a potential therapeutic intervention for the pathological condition.

[0333] Alternatively, non-human homologues of PRO can be used to construct a PRO "knock out" animal which has a defective or altered gene encoding PRO as a result of homologous recombination between the endogenous gene encoding PRO and altered genomic DNA encoding PRO

introduced into an embryonic stem cell of the animal. For example, cDNA encoding PRO can be used to clone genomic DNA encoding PRO in accordance with established techniques. A portion of the genomic DNA encoding PRO can be deleted or replaced with another gene, such as a gene encoding a selectable marker which can be used to monitor integration. Typically, several kilobases of unaltered flanking DNA (both at the 5' and 3' ends) are included in the vector [see e.g., Thomas and Capecchi, *Cell*, 51:503 (1987) for a description of homologous recombination vectors]. The vector is introduced into an embryonic stem cell line (e.g., by electroporation) and cells in which the introduced DNA has homologously recombined with the endogenous DNA are selected [see e.g., Li et al., *Cell*, 69:915 (1992)]. The selected cells are then injected into a blastocyst of an animal (e.g., a mouse or rat) to form aggregation chimeras [see e.g., Bradley, in *Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach*, E. J. Robertson, ed. (IRL, Oxford, 1987), pp. 113-152]. A chimeric embryo can then be implanted into a suitable pseudopregnant female foster animal and the embryo brought to term to create a "knock out" animal. Progeny harboring the homologously recombined DNA in their germ cells can be identified by standard techniques and used to breed animals in which all cells of the animal contain the homologously recombined DNA. Knock-out animals can be characterized for instance, for their ability to defend against certain pathological conditions and for their development of pathological conditions due to absence of the PRO polypeptide.

[0334] Nucleic acid encoding the PRO polypeptides may also be used in gene therapy. In gene therapy applications, genes are introduced into cells in order to achieve in vivo synthesis of a therapeutically effective genetic product, for example for replacement of a defective gene. "Gene therapy" includes both conventional gene therapy where a lasting effect is achieved by a single treatment, and the administration of gene therapeutic agents, which involves the one time or repeated administration of a therapeutically effective DNA or mRNA. Antisense RNAs and DNAs can be used as therapeutic agents for blocking the expression of certain genes in vivo. It has already been shown that short antisense oligonucleotides can be imported into cells where they act as inhibitors, despite their low intracellular concentrations caused by their restricted uptake by the cell membrane. (Zamecnik et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:4143-4146[1986]). The oligonucleotides can be modified to enhance their uptake, e.g. by substituting their negatively charged phosphodiester groups by uncharged groups.

[0335] There are a variety of techniques available for introducing nucleic acids into viable cells. The techniques vary depending upon whether the nucleic acid is transferred into cultured cells in vitro, or in vivo in the cells of the intended host. Techniques suitable for the transfer of nucleic acid into mammalian cells in vitro include the use of liposomes, electroporation, microinjection, cell fusion, DEAE-dextran, the calcium phosphate precipitation method, etc. The currently preferred in vivo gene transfer techniques include transfection with viral (typically retroviral) vectors and viral coat protein-liposome mediated transfection (Dzau et al., *Trends in Biotechnology* 11, 205-210[1993]). In some situations it is desirable to provide the nucleic acid source with an agent that targets the target cells, such as an antibody specific for a cell surface membrane protein or the target cell, a ligand for a receptor on the target cell, etc. Where

liposomes are employed, proteins which bind to a cell surface membrane protein associated with endocytosis may be used for targeting and/or to facilitate uptake, e.g. capsid proteins or fragments thereof tropic for a particular cell type, antibodies for proteins which undergo internalization in cycling, proteins that target intracellular localization and enhance intracellular half-life. The technique of receptor-mediated endocytosis is described, for example, by Wu et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 262, 4429-4432 (1987); and Wagner et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87, 3410-3414 (1990). For review of gene marking and gene therapy protocols see Anderson et al., *Science* 256, 808-813 (1992).

[0336] The PRO polypeptides described herein may also be employed as molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis purposes and the isolated nucleic acid sequences may be used for recombinantly expressing those markers.

[0337] The nucleic acid molecules encoding the PRO polypeptides or fragments thereof described herein are useful for chromosome identification. In this regard, there exists an ongoing need to identify new chromosome markers, since relatively few chromosome marking reagents, based upon actual sequence data are presently available. Each PRO nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can be used as a chromosome marker.

[0338] The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules of the present invention may also be used diagnostically for tissue typing, wherein the PRO polypeptides of the present invention may be differentially expressed in one tissue as compared to another, preferably in a diseased tissue as compared to a normal tissue of the same tissue type. PRO nucleic acid molecules will find use for generating probes for PCR, Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis.

[0339] The PRO polypeptides described herein may also be employed as therapeutic agents. The PRO polypeptides of the present invention can be formulated according to known methods to prepare pharmaceutically useful compositions, whereby the PRO product hereof is combined in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier vehicle. Therapeutic formulations are prepared for storage by mixing the active ingredient having the desired degree of purity with optional physiologically acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers (Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences 16th edition, Osol, A. Ed. (1980)), in the form of lyophilized formulations or aqueous solutions. Acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers are nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as phosphate, citrate and other organic acids; antioxidants including ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as TWEEN™, PLURONICS™ or PEG.

[0340] The formulations to be used for in vivo administration must be sterile. This is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes, prior to or following lyophilization and reconstitution.

[0341] Therapeutic compositions herein generally are placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

[0342] The route of administration is in accord with known methods, e.g. injection or infusion by intravenous, intraperitoneal, intracerebral, intramuscular, intraocular, intraarterial or intralesional routes, topical administration, or by sustained release systems.

[0343] Dosages and desired drug concentrations of pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may vary depending on the particular use envisioned. The determination of the appropriate dosage or route of administration is well within the skill of an ordinary physician. Animal experiments provide reliable guidance for the determination of effective doses for human therapy. Interspecies scaling of effective doses can be performed following the principles laid down by Mordenti, J. and Chappell, W. "The use of interspecies scaling in toxicokinetics" In *Toxicokinetics and New Drug Development*, Yacobi et al., Eds., Pergamon Press, New York 1989, pp. 42-96.

[0344] When in vivo administration of a PRO polypeptide or agonist or antagonist thereof is employed, normal dosage amounts may vary from about 10 ng/kg to up to 100 mg/kg of mammal body weight or more per day, preferably about 1 µg/kg/day to 10 mg/kg/day, depending upon the route of administration. Guidance as to particular dosages and methods of delivery is provided in the literature; see, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,657,760; 5,206,344; or 5,225,212. It is anticipated that different formulations will be effective for different treatment compounds and different disorders, that administration targeting one organ or tissue, for example, may necessitate delivery in a manner different from that to another organ or tissue.

[0345] Where sustained-release administration of a PRO polypeptide is desired in a formulation with release characteristics suitable for the treatment of any disease or disorder requiring administration of the PRO polypeptide, microencapsulation of the PRO polypeptide is contemplated. Microencapsulation of recombinant proteins for sustained release has been successfully performed with human growth hormone (rhGH), interferon-(rhIFN-), interleukin-2, and MN rgp120. Johnson et al., *Nat. Med.*, 2:795-799 (1996); Yasuda, *Biomed. Ther.*, 27:1221-1223 (1993); Hora et al., *Bio/Technology*, 8:755-758 (1990); Cleland, "Design and Production of Single Immunization Vaccines Using Polylactide Polyglycolide Microsphere Systems," in *Vaccine Design: The Subunit and Adjuvant Approach*, Powell and Newman, eds, (Plenum Press: New York, 1995), pp. 439-462; WO 97/03692, WO 96/40072, WO 96/07399; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,654,010.

[0346] The sustained-release formulations of these proteins were developed using poly-lactic-coglycolic acid (PLGA) polymer due to its biocompatibility and wide range of biodegradable properties. The degradation products of PLGA, lactic and glycolic acids, can be cleared quickly within the human body. Moreover, the degradability of this polymer can be adjusted from months to years depending on its molecular weight and composition. Lewis, "Controlled release of bioactive agents from lactide/glycolide polymer," in: M. Chasin and R. Langer (Eds.), *Biodegradable Polymers as Drug Delivery Systems* (Marcel Dekker: New York, 1990), pp.1-41.

[0347] This invention encompasses methods of screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). Screening assays for antagonist drug candidates are designed to identify compounds that bind or complex with the PRO polypeptides encoded by the genes identified herein, or otherwise interfere with the interaction of the encoded polypeptides with other cellular proteins. Such screening assays will include assays amenable to high-throughput screening of chemical libraries, making them particularly suitable for identifying small molecule drug candidates.

[0348] The assays can be performed in a variety of formats, including protein-protein binding assays, biochemical screening assays, immunoassays, and cell-based assays, which are well characterized in the art.

[0349] All assays for antagonists are common in that they call for contacting the drug candidate with a PRO polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid identified herein under conditions and for a time sufficient to allow these two components to interact.

[0350] In binding assays, the interaction is binding and the complex formed can be isolated or detected in the reaction mixture. In a particular embodiment, the PRO polypeptide encoded by the gene identified herein or the drug candidate is immobilized on a solid phase, e.g., on a microtiter plate, by covalent or non-covalent attachments. Non-covalent attachment generally is accomplished by coating the solid surface with a solution of the PRO polypeptide and drying. Alternatively, an immobilized antibody, e.g., a monoclonal antibody, specific for the PRO polypeptide to be immobilized can be used to anchor it to a solid surface. The assay is performed by adding the non-immobilized component, which may be labeled by a detectable label, to the immobilized component, e.g., the coated surface containing the anchored component. When the reaction is complete, the non-reacted components are removed, e.g., by washing, and complexes anchored on the solid surface are detected. When the originally non-immobilized component carries a detectable label, the detection of label immobilized on the surface indicates that complexing occurred. Where the originally non-immobilized component does not carry a label, complexing can be detected, for example, by using a labeled antibody specifically binding the immobilized complex.

[0351] If the candidate compound interacts with but does not bind to a particular PRO polypeptide encoded by a gene identified herein, its interaction with that polypeptide can be assayed by methods well known for detecting protein-protein interactions. Such assays include traditional approaches, such as, e.g., cross-linking, co-immunoprecipitation, and co-purification through gradients or chromatographic columns. In addition, protein-protein interactions can be monitored by using a yeast-based genetic system described by Fields and co-workers (Fields and Song, *Nature* (London), 340:245-246 (1989); Chien et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 88:9578-9582 (1991)) as disclosed by Chevray and Nathans, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 89: 5789-5793 (1991). Many transcriptional activators, such as yeast GAL4, consist of two physically discrete modular domains, one acting as the DNA-binding domain, the other one functioning as the transcription-activation domain. The yeast expression system described in the foregoing publica-

tions (generally referred to as the "two-hybrid system") takes advantage of this property, and employs two hybrid proteins, one in which the target protein is fused to the DNA-binding domain of GAL4, and another, in which candidate activating proteins are fused to the activation domain. The expression of a GAL1-lacZ reporter gene under control of a GAL4-activated promoter depends on reconstitution of GAL4 activity via protein-protein interaction. Colonies containing interacting polypeptides are detected with a chromogenic substrate for β -galactosidase. A complete kit (MATCHMAKERTM) for identifying protein-protein interactions between two specific proteins using the two-hybrid technique is commercially available from Clontech. This system can also be extended to map protein domains involved in specific protein interactions as well as to pinpoint amino acid residues that are crucial for these interactions.

[0352] Compounds that interfere with the interaction of a gene encoding a PRO polypeptide identified herein and other intra- or extracellular components can be tested as follows: usually a reaction mixture is prepared containing the product of the gene and the intra- or extracellular component under conditions and for a time allowing for the interaction and binding of the two products. To test the ability of a candidate compound to inhibit binding, the reaction is run in the absence and in the presence of the test compound. In addition, a placebo may be added to a third reaction mixture, to serve as positive control. The binding (complex formation) between the test compound and the intra- or extracellular component present in the mixture is monitored as described hereinabove. The formation of a complex in the control reaction(s) but not in the reaction mixture containing the test compound indicates that the test compound interferes with the interaction of the test compound and its reaction partner.

[0353] To assay for antagonists, the PRO polypeptide may be added to a cell along with the compound to be screened for a particular activity and the ability of the compound to inhibit the activity of interest in the presence of the PRO polypeptide indicates that the compound is an antagonist to the PRO polypeptide. Alternatively, antagonists may be detected by combining the PRO polypeptide and a potential antagonist with membrane-bound PRO polypeptide receptors or recombinant receptors under appropriate conditions for a competitive inhibition assay. The PRO polypeptide can be labeled, such as by radioactivity, such that the number of PRO polypeptide molecules bound to the receptor can be used to determine the effectiveness of the potential antagonist. The gene encoding the receptor can be identified by numerous methods known to those of skill in the art, for example, ligand panning and FACS sorting. Coligan et al., *Current Protocols in Immun.*, 1(2): Chapter 5 (1991). Preferably, expression cloning is employed wherein polyadenylated RNA is prepared from a cell responsive to the PRO polypeptide and a cDNA library created from this RNA is divided into pools and used to transfect COS cells or other cells that are not responsive to the PRO polypeptide. Transfected cells that are grown on glass slides are exposed to labeled PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide can be labeled by a variety of means including iodination or inclusion of a recognition site for a site-specific protein kinase. Following fixation and incubation, the slides are subjected to autoradiographic analysis. Positive pools are identified and sub-pools are prepared and re-transfected using an interac-

tive sub-pooling and re-screening process, eventually yielding a single clone that encodes the putative receptor.

[0354] As an alternative approach for receptor identification, labeled PRO polypeptide can be photoaffinity-linked with cell membrane or extract preparations that express the receptor molecule. Cross-linked material is resolved by PAGE and exposed to X-ray film. The labeled complex containing the receptor can be excised, resolved into peptide fragments, and subjected to protein micro-sequencing. The amino acid sequence obtained from micro-sequencing would be used to design a set of degenerate oligonucleotide probes to screen a cDNA library to identify the gene encoding the putative receptor.

[0355] In another assay for antagonists, mammalian cells or a membrane preparation expressing the receptor would be incubated with labeled PRO polypeptide in the presence of the candidate compound. The ability of the compound to enhance or block this interaction could then be measured.

[0356] More specific examples of potential antagonists include an oligonucleotide that binds to the fusions of immunoglobulin with PRO polypeptide, and, in particular, antibodies including, without limitation, poly- and monoclonal antibodies and antibody fragments, single-chain antibodies, anti-idiotypic antibodies, and chimeric or humanized versions of such antibodies or fragments, as well as human antibodies and antibody fragments. Alternatively, a potential antagonist may be a closely related protein, for example, a mutated form of the PRO polypeptide that recognizes the receptor but imparts no effect, thereby competitively inhibiting the action of the PRO polypeptide.

[0357] Another potential PRO polypeptide antagonist is an antisense RNA or DNA construct prepared using antisense technology, where, e.g., an antisense RNA or DNA molecule acts to block directly the translation of mRNA by hybridizing to targeted mRNA and preventing protein translation. Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through triple-helix formation or antisense DNA or RNA, both of which methods are based on binding of a polynucleotide to DNA or RNA. For example, the 5' coding portion of the polynucleotide sequence, which encodes the mature PRO polypeptides herein, is used to design an antisense RNA oligonucleotide of from about 10 to 40 base pairs in length. A DNA oligonucleotide is designed to be complementary to a region of the gene involved in transcription (triple helix—see Lee et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 6:3073 (1979); Cooney et al., *Science*, 241: 456 (1988); Dervan et al., *Science*, 251:1360 (1991)), thereby preventing transcription and the production of the PRO polypeptide. The antisense RNA oligonucleotide hybridizes to the mRNA in vivo and blocks translation of the mRNA molecule into the PRO polypeptide (antisense—Okano, *Neurochem.*, 56:560 (1991); Oligodeoxynucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression (CRC Press: Boca Raton, Fla., 1988). The oligonucleotides described above can also be delivered to cells such that the antisense RNA or DNA may be expressed in vivo to inhibit production of the PRO polypeptide. When antisense DNA is used, oligodeoxyribonucleotides derived from the translation-initiation site, e.g., between about -10 and +10 positions of the target gene nucleotide sequence, are preferred.

[0358] Potential antagonists include small molecules that bind to the active site, the receptor binding site, or growth

factor or other relevant binding site of the PRO polypeptide, thereby blocking the normal biological activity of the PRO polypeptide. Examples of small molecules include, but are not limited to, small peptides or peptide-like molecules, preferably soluble peptides, and synthetic non-peptidyl organic or inorganic compounds.

[0359] Ribozymes are enzymatic RNA molecules capable of catalyzing the specific cleavage of RNA. Ribozymes act by sequence-specific hybridization to the complementary target RNA, followed by endonucleolytic cleavage. Specific ribozyme cleavage sites within a potential RNA target can be identified by known techniques. For further details see, e.g., Rossi, *Current Biology*, 4:469-471 (1994), and PCT publication No. WO 97133551 (published Sep. 18, 1997).

[0360] Nucleic acid molecules in triple-helix formation used to inhibit transcription should be single-stranded and composed of deoxynucleotides. The base composition of these oligonucleotides is designed such that it promotes triple-helix formation via Hoogsteen base-pairing rules, which generally require sizeable stretches of purines or pyrimidines on one strand of a duplex. For further details see, e.g., PCT publication No. WO 97/33551, *supra*.

[0361] These small molecules can be identified by any one or more of the screening assays discussed hereinabove and/or by any other screening techniques well known for those skilled in the art.

[0362] Diagnostic and therapeutic uses of the herein disclosed molecules may also be based upon the positive functional assay hits disclosed and described below.

[0363] F. Anti-PRO Antibodies

[0364] The present invention further provides anti-PRO antibodies. Exemplary antibodies include polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, bispecific, and heteroconjugate antibodies.

[0365] 1. Polyclonal Antibodies

[0366] The anti-PRO antibodies may comprise polyclonal antibodies. Methods of preparing polyclonal antibodies are known to the skilled artisan. Polyclonal antibodies can be raised in a mammal, for example, by one or more injections of an immunizing agent and, if desired, an adjuvant. Typically, the immunizing agent and/or adjuvant will be injected in the mammal by multiple subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injections. The immunizing agent may include the PRO polypeptide or a fusion protein thereof. It may be useful to conjugate the immunizing agent to a protein known to be immunogenic in the mammal being immunized. Examples of such immunogenic proteins include but are not limited to keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, and soybean trypsin inhibitor. Examples of adjuvants which may be employed include Freund's complete adjuvant and MPL-TDM adjuvant (monophosphoryl Lipid A, synthetic trehalose dicorynomycolate). The immunization protocol may be selected by one skilled in the art without undue experimentation.

[0367] 2. Monoclonal Antibodies

[0368] The anti-PRO antibodies may, alternatively, be monoclonal antibodies. Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared using hybridoma methods, such as those described by Kohler and Milstein, *Nature*, 256:495 (1975). In a hybri-

doma method, a mouse, hamster, or other appropriate host animal, is typically immunized with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the immunizing agent. Alternatively, the lymphocytes may be immunized in vitro.

[0369] The immunizing agent will typically include the PRO polypeptide or a fusion protein thereof. Generally, either peripheral blood lymphocytes ("PBLs") are used if cells of human origin are desired, or spleen cells or lymph node cells are used if non-human mammalian sources are desired. The lymphocytes are then fused with an immortalized cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to form a hybridoma cell [Goding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice*, Academic Press, (1986) pp. 59-103]. Immortalized cell lines are usually transformed mammalian cells, particularly myeloma cells of rodent, bovine and human origin. Usually, rat or mouse myeloma cell lines are employed. The hybridoma cells may be cultured in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, immortalized cells. For example, if the parental cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine ("HAT medium"), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

[0370] Preferred immortalized cell lines are those that fuse efficiently, support stable high level expression of antibody by the selected antibody-producing cells, and are sensitive to a medium such as HAT medium. More preferred immortalized cell lines are murine myeloma lines, which can be obtained, for instance, from the Salk Institute Cell Distribution Center, San Diego, Calif. and the American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Va. Human myeloma and mouse-human heteromyeloma cell lines also have been described for the production of human monoclonal antibodies [Kozbor, *J. Immunol.*, 133:3001 (1984); Brodeur et al., *Monoclonal Antibody Production Techniques and Applications*, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, (1987) pp. 51-63].

[0371] The culture medium in which the hybridoma cells are cultured can then be assayed for the presence of monoclonal antibodies directed against PRO. Preferably, the binding specificity of monoclonal antibodies produced by the hybridoma cells is determined by immunoprecipitation or by an in vitro binding assay, such as radioimmunoassay (RIA) or enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay (ELISA). Such techniques and assays are known in the art. The binding affinity of the monoclonal antibody can, for example, be determined by the Scatchard analysis of Munson and Pollard, *Anal. Biochem.*, 107:220 (1980).

[0372] After the desired hybridoma cells are identified, the clones may be subcloned by limiting dilution procedures and grown by standard methods [Goding, *supra*]. Suitable culture media for this purpose include, for example, Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium and RPMI-L 640 medium. Alternatively, the hybridoma cells may be grown in vivo as ascites in a mammal.

[0373] The monoclonal antibodies secreted by the subclones may be isolated or purified from the culture medium or ascites fluid by conventional immunoglobulin purification procedures such as, for example, protein A-Sepharose,

hydroxylapatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, or affinity chromatography.

[0374] The monoclonal antibodies may also be made by recombinant DNA methods, such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567. DNA encoding the monoclonal antibodies of the invention can be readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures (e.g., by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of murine antibodies). The hybridoma cells of the invention serve as a preferred source of such DNA. Once isolated, the DNA may be placed into expression vectors, which are then transfected into host cells such as simian COS cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, or myeloma cells that do not otherwise produce immunoglobulin protein, to obtain the synthesis of monoclonal antibodies in the recombinant host cells. The DNA also may be modified, for example, by substituting the coding sequence for human heavy and light chain constant domains in place of the homologous murine sequences [U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567; Morrison et al., *supra*] or by covalently joining to the immunoglobulin coding sequence all or part of the coding sequence for a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide. Such a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide can be substituted for the constant domains of an antibody of the invention, or can be substituted for the variable domains of one antigen-combining site of an antibody of the invention to create a chimeric bivalent antibody.

[0375] The antibodies may be monovalent antibodies. Methods for preparing monovalent antibodies are well known in the art. For example, one method involves recombinant expression of immunoglobulin light chain and modified heavy chain. The heavy chain is truncated generally at any point in the Fc region so as to prevent heavy chain crosslinking. Alternatively, the relevant cysteine residues are substituted with another amino acid residue or are deleted so as to prevent crosslinking.

[0376] In vitro methods are also suitable for preparing monovalent antibodies. Digestion of antibodies to produce fragments thereof, particularly, Fab fragments, can be accomplished using routine techniques known in the art.

[0377] 3. Human and Humanized Antibodies

[0378] The anti-PRO antibodies of the invention may further comprise humanized antibodies; or human antibodies. Humanized forms of non-human (e.g., murine) antibodies are chimeric immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂ or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) which contain minimal sequence derived from non-human immunoglobulin. Humanized antibodies include human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a complementary determining region (CDR) of the recipient are replaced by residues from a CDR of a non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat or rabbit having the desired specificity, affinity and capacity. In some instances, Fv framework residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Humanized antibodies may also comprise residues which are found neither in the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immu-

noglobulin and all or substantially all of the FR regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin [Jones et al., *Nature*, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., *Nature*, 332:323-329 (1988); and Presta, *Curr. Op. Struct. Biol.*, 2:593-596 (1992)].

[0379] Methods for humanizing non-human antibodies are well known in the art. Generally, a humanized antibody has one or more amino acid residues introduced into it from a source which is non-human. These non-human amino acid residues are often referred to as "import" residues, which are typically taken from an "import" variable domain. Humanization can be essentially performed following the method of Winter and co-workers [Jones et al., *Nature*, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., *Nature*, 332:323-327 (1988); Verhoeven et al., *Science*, 239:1534-1536 (1988)], by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody. Accordingly, such "humanized" antibodies are chimeric antibodies (U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567), wherein substantially less than an intact human variable domain has been substituted by the corresponding sequence from a non-human species. In practice, humanized antibodies are typically human antibodies in which some CDR residues and possibly some FR residues are substituted by residues from analogous sites in rodent antibodies.

[0380] Human antibodies can also be produced using various techniques known in the art, including phage display libraries [Hoogenboom and Winter, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 227:381 (1991); Marks et al., *J. Mol. Biol.*, 222:581 (1991)]. The techniques of Cole et al. and Boerner et al. are also available for the preparation of human monoclonal antibodies (Cole et al., *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, p. 77 (1985) and Boerner et al., *J. Immunol.*, 147(1):86-95 (1991)]. Similarly, human antibodies can be made by introducing of human immunoglobulin loci into transgenic animals, e.g., mice in which the endogenous immunoglobulin genes have been partially or completely inactivated. Upon challenge, human antibody production is observed, which closely resembles that seen in humans in all respects, including gene rearrangement, assembly, and antibody repertoire. This approach is described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, and in the following scientific publications: Marks et al., *Bio/Technology* 10, 779-783 (1992); Lonberg et al., *Nature* 368 856-859 (1994); Morrison, *Nature* 368, 812-13 (1994); Fishwild et al., *Nature Biotechnology* 14, 845-51 (1996); Neuberger, *Nature Biotechnology* 14, 826 (1996); Lonberg and Huszar, *Intern. Rev. Immunol.* 13 65-93 (1995).

[0381] The antibodies may also be affinity matured using known selection and/or mutagenesis methods as described above. Preferred affinity matured antibodies have an affinity which is five times, more preferably 10 times, even more preferably 20 or 30 times greater than the starting antibody (generally murine, humanized or human) from which the matured antibody is prepared.

[0382] 4. Bispecific Antibodies

[0383] Bispecific antibodies are monoclonal, preferably human or humanized, antibodies that have binding speci-

fities for at least two different antigens. In the present case, one of the binding specificities is for the PRO, the other one is for any other antigen, and preferably for a cell-surface protein or receptor or receptor subunit.

[0384] 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*, 305:537-539 (1983)]. Because of the random assortment of immunoglobulin heavy and light chains, these hybridomas (quadromas) produce a potential mixture of ten different antibody molecules, of which only one has the correct bispecific structure. The purification of the correct molecule is usually accomplished by affinity chromatography steps. Similar procedures are disclosed in WO 93/08829, published May 13, 1993, and in Traunecker et al., *EMBO J.*, 10:3655-3659 (1991).

[0385] Antibody variable domains with the desired binding specificities (antibody-antigen combining sites) can be fused to immunoglobulin constant domain sequences. The fusion preferably is with an immunoglobulin heavy-chain constant domain, comprising at least part of the hinge, CH2, and CH3 regions. It is preferred to have the first heavy-chain constant region (CH1) containing the site necessary for light-chain binding present in at least one of the fusions. DNAs encoding the immunoglobulin heavy-chain fusions and, if desired, the immunoglobulin light chain, are inserted into separate expression vectors, and are co-transfected into a suitable host organism. For further details of generating bispecific antibodies see, for example, Suresh et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 121:210 (1986).

[0386] According to another approach described in WO 96/27011, the interface between a pair of antibody molecules can be engineered to maximize the percentage of heterodimers which are recovered from recombinant cell culture. The preferred interface comprises at least a part of the CH3 region of an antibody constant domain. In this method, one or more small amino acid side chains from the interface of the first antibody molecule are replaced with larger side chains (e.g. tyrosine or tryptophan). Compensatory "cavities" of identical or similar size to the large side chain (s) are created on the interface of the second antibody molecule by replacing large amino acid side chains with smaller ones (e.g. alanine or threonine). This provides a mechanism for increasing the yield of the heterodimer over other unwanted end-products such as homodimers.

[0387] Bispecific antibodies can be prepared as full length antibodies or antibody fragments (e.g. F(ab')₂ bispecific antibodies). Techniques for generating bispecific antibodies; from antibody fragments have been described in the literature. For example, bispecific antibodies can be prepared using chemical linkage. Brennan et al., *Science* 229:81 (1985) describe a procedure wherein intact antibodies are proteolytically cleaved to generate F(ab')₂ fragments. These fragments are reduced in the presence of the dithiol complexing agent sodium arsenite to stabilize vicinal dithiols and prevent intermolecular disulfide formation. The Fab' fragments generated are then converted to thionitrobenzoate (TNB) derivatives. One of the Fab'-TNB derivatives is then reconverted to the Fab'-thiol by reduction with mercaptoethylamine and is mixed with an equimolar amount of the

other Fab'-TNB derivative to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibodies produced can be used as agents for the selective immobilization of enzymes.

[0388] Fab' fragments may be directly recovered from *E. coli* and chemically coupled to form bispecific antibodies. Shalaby et al., J. Exp. Med. 175:217(1992) describe the production of a fully humanized bispecific antibody F(ab')₂ molecule. Each Fab' fragment was separately secreted from *E. coli* and subjected to directed chemical coupling in vitro to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibody thus formed was able to bind to cells overexpressing the ErbB2 receptor and normal human T cells, as well as trigger the lytic activity of human cytotoxic lymphocytes against human breast tumor targets.

[0389] Various technique for making and isolating bispecific antibody fragments directly from recombinant cell culture have also been described. For example, bispecific antibodies have been produced using leucine zippers. Kostelny et al. J. Immunol. 148 (5):1547-1553(1992). The leucine zipper peptides from the Fos and Jun proteins were linked to the Fab' portions of two different antibodies by gene fusion. The antibody homodimers were reduced at the hinge region to form monomers and then re-oxidized to form the antibody heterodimers. This method can also be utilized for the production of antibody homodimers. The "diabody" technology described by Hollinger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:6444-6448(1993) has provided an alternative mechanism for making bispecific antibody fragments. The fragments comprise a heavy-chain variable domain (V_H) connected to a light-chain variable domain (V_L) by a linker which is too short to allow pairing between the two domains on the same chain. Accordingly, the V_H and V_L domains of one fragment are forced to pair with the complementary V_L and V_H domains of another fragment, thereby forming two antigen-binding sites. Another strategy for making bispecific antibody fragments by the use of single-chain Fv (sFv) dimers has also been reported. See, Gruber et al., J. Immunol. 152:5368 (1994). Antibodies with more than two valencies are contemplated. For example, trispecific antibodies can be prepared. Tutt et al. J. Immunol. 147:60 (1991).

[0390] Exemplary bispecific antibodies may bind to two different epitopes on a given PRO polypeptide herein. Alternatively, an anti-PRO polypeptide arm may be combined with an arm which binds to a triggering molecule on a leukocyte such as a T-cell receptor molecule (e.g. CD2, CD3, CD28, or B7), or Fc receptors for IgG (Fc γ R), such as Fc γ RI (CD64), Fc γ RII (CD32) and Fc γ RIII (CD16) so as to focus cellular defense mechanisms to the cell expressing the particular PRO polypeptide. Bispecific antibodies may also be used to localize cytotoxic agents to cells which express a particular PRO polypeptide. These antibodies possess a PRO-binding arm and an arm which binds a cytotoxic agent or a radionuclide chelator, such as EOTUBE, DPTA, DOTA, or TE TA. Another bispecific antibody of interest binds the PRO polypeptide and further binds tissue factor (TF).

[0391] 5. Heteroconjugate Antibodies

[0392] Heteroconjugate antibodies are also within the scope of the present invention. Heteroconjugate antibodies are composed of two covalently joined antibodies. Such antibodies have, for example, been proposed to target immune system cells to unwanted cells [U.S. Pat. No.

4,676,980], and for treatment of HIV infection [WO 91/00360; WO 92/200373; EP 03089]. It is contemplated that the antibodies may be prepared in vitro using known methods in synthetic protein chemistry, including those involving crosslinking agents. For example, immunotoxins may be constructed using a disulfide exchange reaction or by forming a thioether bond. Examples of suitable reagents for this purpose include iminothiolate and methyl-4-mercaptobutyrimidate and those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 4,676,980.

[0393] 6. Effector Function Engineering

[0394] It may be desirable to modify the antibody of the invention with respect to effector function, so as to enhance, e.g., the effectiveness of the antibody in treating cancer. For example, cysteine residue(s) may be introduced into the Fc region, thereby allowing interchain disulfide bond formation in this region. The homodimeric antibody thus generated may have improved internalization capability and/or increased complement-mediated cell killing and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). See Caron et al., J. Exp Med., 176: 1191-1195 (1992) and Shopes, J. Immunol., 148: 2918-2922 (1992). Homodimeric antibodies with enhanced anti-tumor activity may also be prepared using heterobifunctional cross-linkers as described in Wolff et al. Cancer Research, 53: 2560-2565 (1993). Alternatively, an antibody can be engineered that has dual Fc regions and may thereby have enhanced complement lysis and ADCC capabilities. See Stevenson et al., Anti-Cancer Drug Design, 3: 219-230 (1989).

[0395] 7. Immunoconjugates

[0396] The invention also pertains to immunoconjugates comprising an antibody conjugated to a cytotoxic agent such as a chemotherapeutic agent, toxin (e.g., an enzymatically active toxin of bacterial, fungal, plant, or animal origin, or fragments thereof), or a radioactive isotope (i.e., a radioconjugate).

[0397] Chemotherapeutic agents useful in the generation of such immunoconjugates have been described above. Enzymatically active toxins and fragments thereof that can be used include diphtheria A chain, nonbinding active fragments of diphtheria toxin, exotoxin A chain (from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*), ricin A chain, abrin A chain, modeccin A chain, alpha-sarcin, *Aleurites fordii* proteins, dianthin proteins, *Phytolaca americana* proteins (PAPI, PAPII, and PAP-S), momordica charantia inhibitor, curcumin, croton, sapaonaria officinalis inhibitor, gelonin, mitogellin, restrictocin, phenomycin, enomycin, and the tricothecenes. A variety of radionuclides are available for the production of radioconjugated antibodies. Examples include ²¹²Bi, ¹³¹I, ¹³¹In, ⁹⁰Y, and ¹⁸⁶Re. Conjugates of the antibody and cytotoxic agent are made using a variety of bifunctional protein-coupling agents such as N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithiol) propionate (SPDP), iminothiolane (IT), bifunctional derivatives of imidoesters (such as dimethyl adipimide HCL), active esters (such as disuccinimidyl suberate), aldehydes (such as glutaraldehyde), bis-azido compounds (such as bis (p-azidobenzoyl) hexanediamine), bis-diazonium derivatives (such as bis-(p-diazoniumbenzoyl)-ethylenediamine), diisocyanates (such as tolyene 2,6-diisocyanate), and bis-active fluorine compounds (such as 1,5-difluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene). For example, a ricin immunotoxin can be prepared as described in Vitetta et al.,

Science, 238: 1098 (1987). Carbon-14-labeled 1-isothiocyanatobenzyl-3-methyldiethylene triaminepentaacetic acid (MX-DTPA) is an exemplary chelating agent for conjugation of radionucleotide to the antibody. See WO 94/11026.

[0398] In another embodiment, the antibody may be conjugated to a "receptor" (such streptavidin) for utilization in tumor pretargeting wherein the antibody-receptor conjugate is administered to the patient, followed by removal of unbound conjugate from the circulation using a clearing agent and then administration of a "ligand" (e.g., avidin) that is conjugated to a cytotoxic agent (e.g., a radionucleotide).

[0399] 8. Immunoliposomes

[0400] The antibodies disclosed herein may also be formulated as immunoliposomes. Liposomes containing the antibody are prepared by methods known in the art, such as described in Epstein et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 82: 3688 (1985); Hwang et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77: 4030 (1980); and U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,485,045 and 4,544,545. Liposomes with enhanced circulation time are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,013,556.

[0401] Particularly useful liposomes can be generated by the reverse-phase evaporation method with a lipid composition comprising phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol, and PEG-derivatized phosphatidylethanolamine (PEG-PE). Liposomes are extruded through filters of defined pore size to yield liposomes with the desired diameter. Fab' fragments of the antibody of the present invention can be conjugated to the liposomes as described in Martin et al., J. Biol. Chem., 257: 286-288 (1982) via a disulfide-interchange reaction. A chemotherapeutic agent (such as Doxorubicin) is optionally contained within the liposome. See Gabizon et al., J. National Cancer Inst., 81(19): 1484 (1989).

[0402] 9. Pharmaceutical Compositions of Antibodies

[0403] Antibodies specifically binding a PRO polypeptide identified herein, as well as other molecules identified by the screening assays disclosed hereinbefore, can be administered for the treatment of various disorders in the form of pharmaceutical compositions.

[0404] If the PRO polypeptide is intracellular and whole antibodies are used as inhibitors, internalizing antibodies are preferred. However, lipofections or liposomes can also be used to deliver the antibody, or an antibody fragment, into cells. Where antibody fragments are used, the smallest inhibitory fragment that specifically binds to the binding domain of the target protein is preferred. For example, based upon the variable-region sequences of an antibody, peptide molecules can be designed that retain the ability to bind the target protein sequence. Such peptides can be synthesized chemically and/or produced by recombinant DNA technology. See, e.g., Marasco et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90: 7889-7893 (1993). The formulation herein may also contain more than one active compound as necessary for the particular indication being treated, preferably those with complementary activities that do not adversely affect each other. Alternatively, or in addition, the composition may comprise an agent that enhances its function, such as, for example, a cytotoxic agent, cytokine, chemotherapeutic agent, or growth-inhibitory agent. Such molecules are suitably present in combination in amounts that are effective for the purpose intended.

[0405] The active ingredients may also be entrapped in microcapsules prepared, for example, by coacervation techniques or by interfacial polymerization, for example, hydroxymethylcellulose or gelatin-microcapsules and poly-(methylmethacrylate) microcapsules, respectively, in colloidal drug delivery systems (for example, liposomes, albumin microspheres, microemulsions, nano-particles, and nano-capsules) or in macroemulsions. Such techniques are disclosed in Remington's *Pharmaceutical Sciences*, supra.

[0406] The formulations to be used for in vivo administration must be sterile. This is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes.

[0407] Sustained-release preparations may be prepared. Suitable examples of sustained-release preparations include semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the antibody, which matrices are in the form of shaped articles, e.g., films, or microcapsules. Examples of sustained-release matrices include polyesters, hydrogels (for example, poly(2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate), or poly(vinylalcohol)), polylactides (U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,919), copolymers of L-glutamic acid and γ ethyl-L-glutamate, non-degradable ethylene-vinyl acetate, degradable lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymers such as the LUPRON DEPOT™ (injectable microspheres composed of lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer and leuprolide acetate), and poly-D-(-)-3-hydroxybutyric acid. While polymers such as ethylene-vinyl acetate and lactic acid-glycolic acid enable release of molecules for over 100 days, certain hydrogels release proteins for shorter time periods. When encapsulated antibodies remain in the body for a long time, they may denature or aggregate as a result of exposure to moisture at 37° C., resulting in a loss of biological activity and possible changes in immunogenicity. Rational strategies can be devised for stabilization depending on the mechanism involved. For example, if the aggregation mechanism is discovered to be intermolecular S—S bond formation through thio-disulfide interchange, stabilization may be achieved by modifying sulfhydryl residues, lyophilizing from acidic solutions, controlling moisture content, using appropriate additives, and developing specific polymer matrix compositions.

[0408] G. Uses for Anti-PRO Antibodies

[0409] The anti-PRO antibodies of the invention have various utilities. For example, anti-PRO antibodies may be used in diagnostic assays for PRO, e.g., detecting its expression (and in some cases, differential expression) in specific cells, tissues, or serum. Various diagnostic assay techniques known in the art may be used, such as competitive binding assays, direct or indirect sandwich assays and immunoprecipitation assays conducted in either heterogeneous or homogeneous phases [Zola, *Monoclonal Antibodies: A Manual of Techniques*, CRC Press, Inc. (1987) pp. 147-158]. The antibodies used in the diagnostic assays can be labeled with a detectable moiety. The detectable moiety should be capable of producing, either directly or indirectly, a detectable signal. For example, the detectable moiety may be a radioisotope, such as ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , or ^{125}I , a fluorescent or chemiluminescent compound, such as fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, or luciferin, or an enzyme, such as alkaline phosphatase, beta-galactosidase or horseradish peroxidase. Any method known in the art for conjugating the antibody to the detectable moiety may be employed, including those methods described by Hunter et al., *Nature*,

144:945 (1962); David et al., *Biochemistry*, 13:1014 (1974); Pain et al., *J. Immunol. Meth.*, 40:219 (1981); and Nygren, *J. Histochem. and Cytochem.*, 30:407 (1982).

[0410] Anti-PRO antibodies also are useful for the affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. In this process, the antibodies against PRO are immobilized on a suitable support, such as Sephadex resin or filter paper, using methods well known in the art. The immobilized antibody then is contacted with a sample containing the PRO to be purified, and thereafter the support is washed with a suitable solvent that will remove substantially all the material in the sample except the PRO, which is bound to the immobilized antibody. Finally, the support is washed with another suitable solvent that will release the PRO from the antibody.

[0411] The following examples are offered for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention in any way.

[0412] All patent and literature references cited in the present specification are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

EXAMPLES

[0413] Commercially available reagents referred to in the examples were used according to manufacturer's instructions unless otherwise indicated. The source of those cells identified in the following examples, and throughout the specification, by ATCC accession numbers is the American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Va.

Example 1

Extracellular Domain Homology Screening to Identify Novel Polypeptides and cDNA Encoding Therefor

[0414] The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST databases included public databases (e.g., Dayhoff, GenBank), and proprietary databases (e.g., LIFESEQ™, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, Calif.). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST-2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons with a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.).

[0415] Using this extracellular domain homology screen, consensus DNA sequences were assembled relative to the other identified EST sequences using phrap. In addition, the consensus DNA sequences obtained were often (but not always) extended using repeated cycles of BLAST or BLAST-2 and phrap to extend the consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above.

[0416] Based upon the consensus sequences obtained as described above, oligonucleotides were then synthesized

and used to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest and for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for a PRO polypeptide. Forward and reverse PCR primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater than about 1-1.5 kbp. In order to screen several libraries for a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification, as per Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, with the PCR primer pair. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the gene of interest using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the primer pairs.

[0417] The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, Calif. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or PRKD; pRKSB is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

Example 2

Isolation of cDNA Clones by Amylase Screening

[0418] 1. Preparation of oligo dT Primed cDNA Library

[0419] mRNA was isolated from a human tissue of interest using reagents and protocols from Invitrogen, San Diego, Calif. (Fast Track 2). This RNA was used to generate an oligo dT primed cDNA library in the vector pRK5D using reagents and protocols from Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, Md. (Super Script Plasmid System). In this procedure, the double stranded cDNA was sized to greater than 1000 bp and the SalI/NotI Tinkered cDNA was cloned into XhoI/NotI cleaved vector. pRK5D is a cloning vector that has an sp6 transcription initiation site followed by an SfiI restriction enzyme site preceding the XhoI/NotI cDNA cloning sites.

[0420] 2. Preparation of Random Primed cDNA Library

[0421] A secondary cDNA library was generated in order to preferentially represent the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones. Sp6 RNA was generated from the primary library (described above), and this RNA was used to generate a random primed cDNA library in the vector pSST-AMY.0 using reagents and protocols from Life Technologies (Super Script Plasmid System, referenced above). In this procedure the double stranded cDNA was sized to 500-1000 bp, Tinkered with blunt to NotI adaptors, cleaved with SfiI, and cloned into SfiI/NotI cleaved vector. pSST-AMY.0 is a cloning vector that has a yeast alcohol dehydrogenase promoter preceding the cDNA cloning sites and the mouse amylase sequence (the mature sequence without the secretion signal) followed by the yeast alcohol dehydrogenase terminator, after the cloning sites. Thus, cDNAs cloned into this vector that are fused in frame with amylase sequence will lead to the secretion of amylase from appropriately transfected yeast colonies.

[0422] 3. Transformation and Detection

[0423] DNA from the library described in paragraph 2 above was chilled on ice to which was added electrocompetent DH1 OB bacteria (Life Technologies, 20 ml). The bacteria and vector mixture was then electroporated as recommended by the manufacturer. Subsequently, SOC media (Life Technologies, 1 ml) was added and the mixture was incubated at 37° C. for 30 minutes. The transformants were then plated onto 20 standard 150 mm LB plates containing ampicillin and incubated for 16 hours (37° C.). Positive colonies were scraped off the plates and the DNA was isolated from the bacterial pellet using standard protocols, e.g. CsCl-gradient. The purified DNA was then carried on to the yeast protocols below.

[0424] The yeast methods were divided into three categories: (1) Transformation of yeast with the plasmid/cDNA combined vector; (2) Detection and isolation of yeast clones secreting amylase; and (3) PCR amplification of the insert directly from the yeast colony and purification of the DNA for sequencing and further analysis.

[0425] The yeast strain used was HD56-5A (ATCC-90785). This strain has the following genotype: MAT alpha, ura3-52, leu2-3, leu2-112, his3-11, his3-15, MAL⁺, SUC⁺, GAL⁺. Preferably, yeast mutants can be employed that have deficient post-translational pathways. Such mutants may have translocation deficient alleles in sec 71, sec 72, sec 62, with truncated sec 71 being most preferred. Alternatively, antagonists (including antisense nucleotides and/or ligands) which interfere with the normal operation of these genes, other proteins implicated in this post translation pathway (e.g., SEC61p, SEC72p, SEC62p, SEC63p, TDJ1p or SSA1p-4p) or the complex formation of these proteins may also be preferably employed in combination with the amylase-expressing yeast.

[0426] Transformation was performed based on the protocol outlined by Gietz et al., Nucl. Acid. Res., 20:1425 (1992). Transformed cells were then inoculated from agar into YEPD complex media broth (100 ml) and grown overnight at 30° C. The YEPD broth was prepared as described in Kaiser et al., Methods in Yeast Genetics, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., p. 207 (1994). The overnight culture was then diluted to about 2×10⁶ cells/ml (approx. OD₆₀₀=0.1) into fresh YEPD broth (500 ml) and regrown to 1×10⁷ cells/ml (approx. OD₆₀₀=0.4-0.5).

[0427] The cells were then harvested and prepared for transformation by transfer into GS3 rotor bottles in a Sorval GS3 rotor at 5,000 rpm for 5 minutes, the supernatant discarded, and then resuspended into sterile water, and centrifuged again in 50 ml falcon tubes at 3,500 rpm in a Beckman GS-6KR centrifuge. The supernatant was discarded and the cells were subsequently washed with LiAc/TE (10 ml, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA pH 7.5, 100 mM Li₂OOCCH₃), and resuspended into LiAc/TE (2.5 ml).

[0428] Transformation took place by mixing the prepared cells (100 μl) with freshly denatured single stranded salmon testes DNA (Lofstrand Labs, Gaithersburg, Md.) and transforming DNA (1 μg, vol.<10 μl) in microfuge tubes. The mixture was mixed briefly by vortexing, then 40% PEG/TE (600 μl, 40% polyethylene glycol-4000, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, 100 mM Li₂ OOCCH₃, pH 7.5) was added. This

mixture was gently mixed and incubated at 30° C. while agitating for 30 minutes. The cells were then heat shocked at 42° C. for 15 minutes, and the reaction vessel centrifuged in a microfuge at 12,000 rpm for 5-10 seconds, decanted and resuspended into TE (500 U 1, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA pH 7.5) followed by recentrifugation. The cells were then diluted into TE (1 ml) and aliquots (200 μl) were spread onto the selective media previously prepared in 150 mm growth plates (VWR).

[0429] Alternatively, instead of multiple small reactions, the transformation was performed using a single, large scale reaction, wherein reagent amounts were scaled up accordingly.

[0430] The selective media used was a synthetic complete dextrose agar lacking uracil (SCD-Ura) prepared as described in Kaiser et al., Methods in Yeast Genetics, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., p. 208-210 (1994). Transformants were grown at 30° C. for 2-3 days.

[0431] The detection of colonies secreting amylase was performed by including red starch in the selective growth media. Starch was coupled to the red dye (Reactive Red-120, Sigma) as per the procedure described by Biely et al., Anal. Biochem., 172:176-179 (1988). The coupled starch was incorporated into the SCD-Ura agar plates at a final concentration of 0.15% (w/v), and was buffered with potassium phosphate to a pH of 7.0 (50-100 mM final concentration).

[0432] The positive colonies were picked and streaked across fresh selective media (onto 150 mm plates) in order to obtain well isolated and identifiable single colonies. Well isolated single colonies positive for amylase secretion were detected by direct incorporation of red starch into buffered SCD-Ura agar. Positive colonies were determined by their ability to break down starch resulting in a clear halo around the positive colony visualized directly.

[0433] 4. Isolation of DNA by PCR Amplification

[0434] When a positive colony was isolated, a portion of it was picked by a toothpick and diluted into sterile water (30 μl) in a 96 well plate. At this time, the positive colonies were either frozen and stored for subsequent analysis or immediately amplified. An aliquot of cells (5 μl) was used as a template for the PCR reaction in a 25 μl volume containing: 0.5 μl KlenTaq (Clontech, Palo Alto, Calif.); 4.0 μl 110 mM dNTP's (Perkin Elmer-Cetus); 2.5 μl Kentaq buffer (Clontech); 0.25 μl forward oligo 1; 0.25 μl reverse oligo 2; 12.5 μl distilled water. The sequence of the forward oligonucleotide 1 was:

[0435] 5'-TGTAACGACGGCCAGTTAAATA-GACCTGCAATTATTAATCT-3' (SEQ ID NO:169)

[0436] The sequence of reverse oligonucleotide 2 was:

[0437] 5'-CAGGAAACAGCTATGACCACCTG-CACACCTGCAAATCCATT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 170)

[0438] PCR was then performed as follows:

a.	Denature	92° C.,	5 minutes
b.	Denature	92° C.,	30 seconds
	Anneal	59° C.,	30 seconds
	Extend	72° C.,	60 seconds

-continued				
c.	3 cycles of:	Denature	92° C.,	30 seconds
		Anneal	57° C.,	30 seconds
		Extend	72° C.,	60 seconds
d.	25 cycles of:	Denature	92° C.,	30 seconds
		Anneal	55° C.,	30 seconds
		Extend	72° C.,	60 seconds
e.		Hold	4° C.	

[0439] The underlined regions of the oligonucleotides annealed to the ADH promoter region and the amylase region, respectively, and amplified a 307 bp region from vector pSST-AMY.0 when no insert was present. Typically, the first 18 nucleotides of the 5' end of these oligonucleotides contained annealing sites for the sequencing primers. Thus, the total product of the PCR reaction from an empty vector was 343 bp. However, signal sequence-fused cDNA resulted in considerably longer nucleotide sequences.

[0440] Following the PCR, an aliquot of the reaction (5 µl) was examined by agarose gel electrophoresis in a 1% agarose gel using a Tris-Borate-EDTA TBE) buffering system as described by Sambrook et al., supra. Clones resulting in a single strong PCR product larger than 400 bp were further analyzed by DNA sequencing after purification with a 96 Qiaquick PCR clean-up column (Qiagen Inc., Chat-sworth, Calif.).

Example 3

Isolation of cDNA Clones Using Signal Algorithm Analysis

[0441] Various polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid sequences were identified by applying a proprietary signal sequence finding algorithm developed by Genentech, Inc. (South San Francisco, Calif.) upon ESTs as well as clustered and assembled EST fragments from public (e.g., GenBank) and/or private (LIFESeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Palo Alto, Calif.) databases. The signal sequence algorithm computes a secretion signal score based on the character of the DNA nucleotides surrounding the first and optionally the second methionine codon(s) (ATG) at the 5'-end of the sequence or sequence fragment under consideration. The nucleotides following the first ATG must code for at least 35 unambiguous amino acids without any stop codons. If the first ATG has the required amino acids, the second is not examined. If neither meets the requirement, the candidate sequence is not scored. In order to determine whether the EST sequence contains an authentic signal sequence, the DNA and corresponding amino acid sequences; surrounding the ATG codon are scored using a set of seven sensors (evaluation parameters) known to be associated with secretion signals. Use of this algorithm resulted in the identification of numerous polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid sequences.

Example 4

Isolation of cDNA Clones Encoding Human PRO Polypeptides

[0442] Using the techniques described in Examples 1 to 3 above, numerous full-length cDNA clones were identified as encoding PRO polypeptides as disclosed herein. These

cDNAs were then deposited under the terms of the Budapest Treaty with the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Blvd., Manassas, Va. 20110-2209, USA (ATCC) as shown in Tabl 7 below.

TABLE 7

Material	ATCC Dep. No.	Deposit Date
DNA26843-1389	203099	Aug. 4,1998
DNA30867-1335	209807	Apr. 28, 1998
DNA34431-1177	209399	Oct. 17, 1997
DNA38268-1188	209421	Oct. 28, 1997
DNA40621-1440	209922	Jun. 2, 1998
DNA40625-1189	209788	Apr. 21, 1998
DNA45409-2511	203579	Jan. 12,1999
DNA45495-1550	203156	Aug. 25, 1998
DNA49820-1427	209932	Jun. 2, 1998
DNA56406-1704	203478	Nov. 17, 1998
DNA56410-1414	209923	Jun. 2, 1998
DNA56436-1448	209902	May 27, 1998
DNA56855-1447	203004	Jun. 23, 1998
DNA56860-1510	209952	Jun. 9, 1998
DNA56862-1343	203174	Sep. 1, 1998
DNA56868-1478	203024	Jun. 23, 1998
DNA56869-1545	203161	Aug. 25, 1998
DNA57704-1452	209953	Jun. 9, 1998
DNA58723-1588	203133	Aug. 18, 1998
DNA57827-1493	203045	Jul. 1, 1998
DNA58737-1473	203136	Aug. 18, 1998
DNA58846-1409	209957	Jun. 9, 1998
DNA58850-1495	209956	Jun. 9, 1998
DNA58855-1422	203018	Jun. 23, 1998
DNA59211-1450	209960	Jun. 9, 1998
DNA59212-1627	203245	Sep. 9, 1998
DNA59213-1487	209959	Jun. 9, 1998
DNA59605-1418	203005	Jun. 23, 1998
DNA59609-1470	209963	Jun. 9, 1998
DNA59610-1556	209990	Jun. 16, 1998
DNA59837-2545	203658	Feb. 9, 1999
DNA59844-2542	203650	Feb. 9, 1999
DNA59854-1459	209974	Jun. 16, 1998
DNA60625-1507	209975	Jun. 16, 1998
DNA60629-1481	209979	Jun. 16, 1998
DNA61755-1554	203112	Aug. 11, 1998
DNA62812-1594	203248	Sep. 9, 1998
DNA62815-1576	203247	Sep. 9, 1998
DNA64881-1602	203240	Sep. 9, 1998
DNA64886-1601	203241	Sep. 9, 1998
DNA64902-1667	203317	Oct. 6, 1998
DNA64950-1590	203224	Sep. 15, 1998
DNA65403-1565	203230	Sep. 15, 1998
DNA66308-1537	203159	Aug. 25, 1998
DNA66519-1535	203236	Sep. 15, 1998
DNA66521-1583	203225	Sep. 15, 1998
DNA66658-1584	203229	Sep. 15, 1998
DNA66660-1585	203279	Sep. 22, 1998
DNA66663-1598	203268	Sep. 22, 1998
DNA66674-1599	203281	Sep. 22, 1998
DNA68862-2546	203652	Feb. 9, 1999
DNA68866-1644	203283	Sep. 22, 1998
DNA68871-1638	203280	Sep. 22, 1998
DNA68880-1676	203319	Oct. 6, 1998
DNA68883-1691	203535	Dec. 15, 1998
DNA68885-1678	203311	Oct. 6,1998
DNA71277-1636	203285	Sep. 22, 1998
DNA73727-1673	203459	Nov. 3,1998
DNA73734-1680	203363	Oct. 20, 1998
DNA73735-1681	203356	Oct. 20, 1998
DNA76393-1664	203323	Oct. 6, 1998
DNA77301-1708	203407	Oct. 27, 1998
DNA77568-1626	203134	Aug. 18, 1998
DNA77626-1705	203536	Dec. 15, 1998
DNA81754-2532	203542	Dec. 15, 1998
DNA81757-2512	203543	Dec. 15, 1998
DNA82302-2529	203534	Dec. 15, 1998

TABLE 7-continued

Material	ATCC Dep. No.	Deposit Date
DNA82340-2530	203547	Dec. 22, 1998
DNA83500-2506	203391	Oct. 29, 1998
DNA84920-2614	203966	Apr. 27, 1999
DNA85066-2534	203588	Jan. 12, 1999
DNA86571-2551	203660	Feb. 9, 1999
DNA87991-2540	203656	Feb. 9, 1999
DNA92238-2539	203602	Jan. 20, 1999
DNA96042-2682	PTA-382	Jul. 20, 1999
DNA96787-2534	203589	Jan. 12, 1999
DNA125185-2806	PTA-1031	Dec. 7, 1999
DNA147531-2821	PTA-1185	Jan. 11, 2000
DNA115291-2681	PTA-202	Jun. 8, 1999
DNA164625-28890	PTA-1535	Mar. 21, 2000
DNA131639-2874	PTA-1784	Apr. 25, 2000
DNA79230-2525	203549	Dec. 22, 1998

[0443] These deposits were made under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure and the Regulations thereunder (Budapest Treaty). This assures maintenance of a viable culture of the deposit for 30 years from the date of deposit. The deposits will be made available by ATCC under the terms of the Budapest Treaty, and subject to an agreement between Genentech, Inc. and ATCC, which assures permanent and unrestricted availability of the progeny of the culture of the deposit to the public upon issuance of the pertinent U.S. patent or upon laying open to the public of any U.S. or foreign patent application, whichever comes first, and assures availability of the progeny to one determined by the U.S. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to be entitled thereto according to 35 USC §122 and the Commissioner's rules pursuant thereto (including 37 CFR §1.14 with particular reference to 886 OG 638).

[0444] The assignee of the present application has agreed that if a culture of the materials on deposit should die or be lost or destroyed when cultivated under suitable conditions, the materials will be promptly replaced on notification with another of the same. Availability of the deposited material is not to be construed as a license to practice the invention in contravention of the rights granted under the authority of any government in accordance with its patent laws.

Example 5

Use of PRO as a Hybridization Probe

[0445] The following method describes use of a nucleotide sequence encoding PRO as a hybridization probe.

[0446] DNA comprising the coding sequence of full-length or mature PRO as disclosed herein is employed as a probe to screen for homologous DNAs (such as those encoding naturally-occurring variants of PRO) in human tissue cDNA libraries or human tissue genomic libraries.

[0447] Hybridization and washing of filters containing either library DNAs is performed under the following high stringency conditions. Hybridization of radiolabeled PRO-derived probe to the filters is performed in a solution of 50% formamide, 5× SSC, 0.1% SDS, 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.8, 2× Denhardt's solution, and 10% dextran sulfate at 42° C. for 20 hours.

Washing of the filters is performed in an aqueous solution of 0.1× SSC and 0.1% SDS at 42° C.

[0448] DNAs having a desired sequence identity with the DNA encoding full-length native sequence PRO can then be identified using standard techniques known in the art.

Example 6

Expression of PRO in *E. coli*

[0449] This example illustrates preparation of an unglycosylated form of PRO by recombinant expression in *E. coli*.

[0450] The DNA sequence encoding PRO is initially amplified using selected PCR primers. The primers should contain restriction enzyme sites which correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the selected expression vector. A variety of expression vectors may be employed. An example of a suitable vector is pBR322 (derived from *E. coli*; see Bolivar et al., *Gene*, 2:95 (1977)) which contains genes for ampicillin and tetracycline resistance. The vector is digested with restriction enzyme and dephosphorylated. The PCR amplified sequences are then ligated into the vector. The vector will preferably include sequences which encode for an antibiotic resistance gene, a trp, promoter, a polyhis leader (including the first six STII codons, polyhis sequence, and enterokinase cleavage site), the PRO coding region, lambda transcriptional terminator, and an argU gene.

[0451] The ligation mixture is then used to transform a selected *E. coli* strain using the methods described in Sambrook et al., *supra*. Transformants are identified by their ability to grow on LB plates and antibiotic resistant colonies are then selected. Plasmid DNA can be isolated and confirmed by restriction analysis and DNA sequencing.

[0452] Selected clones can be grown overnight in liquid culture medium such as LB broth supplemented with antibiotics. The overnight culture may subsequently be used to inoculate a larger scale culture. The cells are then grown to a desired optical density, during which the expression promoter is turned on.

[0453] After culturing the cells for several more hours, the cells can be harvested by centrifugation. The cell pellet obtained by the centrifugation can be solubilized using various agents known in the art, and the solubilized PRO protein can then be purified using a metal chelating column under conditions that allow tight binding of the protein.

[0454] PRO may be expressed in *E. coli* in a poly-His tagged form, using the following procedure. The DNA encoding PRO is initially amplified using selected PCR primers. The primers will contain restriction enzyme sites which correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the selected expression vector, and other useful sequences providing for efficient and reliable translation initiation, rapid purification on a metal chelation column, and proteolytic removal with enterokinase. The PCR-amplified, poly-His tagged sequences are then ligated into an expression vector, which is used to transform an *E. coli* host based on strain 52 (W3110 fuhA(tonA) lon galE rpoHts (htpRts) clpP(lacIq). Transformants are first grown in LB containing 50 mg/ml carbenicillin at 30° C. with shaking until an O.D.600 of 3-5 is reached. Cultures are then diluted 50-100 fold into CRAP media (prepared by mixing 3.57 g (NH₄)₂SO₄; 0.71 g sodium citrate-2H₂O, 1.07 g KCl, 5.36 g Difco yeast extract,

5.36 g Sheffield hycase SF in 500 mL water, as well as 110 mM MPOS, pH 7.3, 0.55% (w/v) glucose and 7 mM MgSO_4) and grown for approximately 20-30 hours at 30° C. with shaking. Samples are removed to verify expression by SDS-page analysis, and the bulk culture is centrifuged to pellet the cells. Cell pellets are frozen until purification and refolding.

[0455] *E. coli* paste from 0.5 to 1 L fermentations (6-10 g pellets) is resuspended in 10 volumes (w/v) in 7 M guanidine, 20 mM Tris, pH 8 buffer. Solid sodium sulfite and sodium tetrathionate is added to make final concentrations of 0.1 M and 0.02 M, respectively, and the solution is stirred overnight at 4° C. This step results in a denatured protein with all cysteine residues blocked by sulfitolization. The solution is centrifuged at 40,000 rpm in a Beckman Ultracentrifuge for 30 min. The supernatant is diluted with 3-5 volumes of metal chelate column buffer (6 M guanidine, 20 mM Tris, pH 7.4) and filtered through 0.22 micron filters to clarify. The clarified extract is loaded onto a 5 ml Qiagen Ni-NTA metal chelate column equilibrated in the metal chelate column buffer. The column is washed with additional buffer containing 50 mM imidazole (Calbiochem, Utrol grade), pH 7.4. The protein is eluted with buffer containing 250 mM imidazole. Fractions containing the desired protein are pooled and stored at 4° C. Protein concentration is estimated by its absorbance at 280 nm using the calculated extinction coefficient based on its amino acid sequence.

[0456] The proteins are refolded by diluting the sample slowly into freshly prepared refolding buffer consisting of: 20 mM Tris, pH 8.6, 0.3 M NaCl, 2.5 M urea, 5 mM cysteine, 20 mM glycine and 1 mM EDTA. Refolding volumes are chosen so that the final protein concentration is between 50 to 100 micrograms/ml. The refolding solution is stirred gently at 4° C. for 12-36 hours. The refolding reaction is quenched by the addition of TFA to a final concentration of 0.4% (pH of approximately 3). Before further purification of the protein, the solution is filtered through a 0.22 micron filter and acetonitrile is added to 2-10% final concentration. The refolded protein is chromatographed on a Poros R1/H reversed phase column using a mobile buffer of 0.1% TFA with elution with a gradient of acetonitrile from 10 to 80%. Aliquots of fractions with A280 absorbance are analyzed on SDS polyacrylamide gels and fractions containing homogeneous refolded protein are pooled. Generally, the properly refolded species of most proteins are eluted at the lowest concentrations of acetonitrile since those species are the most compact with their hydrophobic interiors shielded from interaction with the reversed phase resin. Aggregated species are usually eluted at higher acetonitrile concentrations. In addition to resolving misfolded forms of proteins from the desired form, the reversed phase step also removes endotoxin from the samples.

[0457] Fractions containing the desired folded PRO polypeptide are pooled and the acetonitrile removed using a gentle stream of nitrogen directed at the solution. Proteins are formulated into 20 mM Hepes, pH 6.8 with 0.14 M sodium chloride and 4% mannitol by dialysis or by gel filtration using G25 Superfine (Pharmacia) resins equilibrated in the formulation buffer and sterile filtered.

[0458] Many of the PRO polypeptides disclosed herein were successfully expressed as described above.

Example 7

Expression of PRO in Mammalian Cells

[0459] This example illustrates preparation of a potentially glycosylated form of PRO by recombinant expression in mammalian cells.

[0460] The vector, pRK5 (see EP 307,247, published Mar. 15, 1989), is employed as the expression vector. Optionally, the PRO DNA is ligated into pRK5 with selected restriction enzymes to allow insertion of the PRO DNA using ligation methods such as described in Sambrook et al., supra. The resulting vector is called pRK5-PRO.

[0461] In one embodiment, the selected host cells may be 293 cells. Human 293 cells (ATCC CCL 1573) are grown to confluence in tissue culture plates in medium such as DMEM supplemented with fetal calf serum and optionally, nutrient components and/or antibiotics. About 10 μg pRK5-PRO DNA is mixed with about 1 μg DNA encoding the VA RNA gene [Thimmappaya et al., Cell, 31:543 (1982)] and dissolved in 500 μl of 1 mM Tris-HCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.227 M CaCl_2 . To this mixture is added, dropwise, 500 μl of 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.35), 280 mM NaCl, 1.5 mM NaPO_4 , and a precipitate is allowed to form for 10 minutes at 25° C. The precipitate is suspended and added to the 293 cells and allowed to settle for about four hours at 37° C. The culture medium is aspirated off and 2 ml of 20% glycerol in PBS is added for 30 seconds. The 293 cells are then washed with serum free medium, fresh medium is added and the cells are incubated for about 5 days.

[0462] Approximately 24 hours after the transfections, the culture medium is removed and replaced with culture medium (alone) or culture medium containing 200 $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ ^{35}S -cysteine and 200 $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ ^{35}S -methionine. After a 12 hour incubation, the conditioned medium is collected, concentrated on a spin filter, and loaded onto a 15% SDS gel. The processed gel may be dried and exposed to film for a selected period of time to reveal the presence of PRO polypeptide. The cultures containing transfected cells may undergo further incubation (in serum free medium) and the medium is tested in selected bioassays.

[0463] In an alternative technique, PRO may be introduced into 293 cells transiently using the dextran sulfate method described by Somparyrac et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 12:7575 (1981). 293 cells are grown to maximal density in a spinner flask and 700 μg pRK5-PRO DNA is added. The cells are first concentrated from the spinner flask by centrifugation and washed with PBS. The DNA-dextran precipitate is incubated on the cell pellet for four hours. The cells are treated with 20% glycerol for 90 seconds, washed with tissue culture medium, and re-introduced into the spinner flask containing tissue culture medium, 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ bovine insulin and 0.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ bovine transferrin. After about four days, the conditioned media is centrifuged and filtered to remove cells and debris. The sample containing expressed PRO can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method, such as dialysis and/or column chromatography.

[0464] In another embodiment, PRO can be expressed in CHO cells. The pRK5-PRO can be transfected into CHO cells using known reagents such as CaPO_4 or DEAE-dextran. As described above, the cell cultures can be incubated, and the medium replaced with culture medium (alone) or

medium containing a radiolabel such as ^{35}S -methionine. After determining the presence of PRO polypeptide, the culture medium may be replaced with serum free medium. Preferably, the cultures are incubated for about 6 days, and then the conditioned medium is harvested. The medium containing the expressed PRO can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method.

[0465] Epitope-tagged PRO may also be expressed in host CHO cells. The PRO may be subcloned out of the pRK5 vector. The subclone insert can undergo PCR to fuse in frame with a selected epitope tag such as a poly-his tag into a Baculovirus expression vector. The poly-his tagged PRO insert can then be subcloned into a SV40 driven vector containing a selection marker such as DHFR for selection of stable clones. Finally, the CHO cells can be transfected (as described above) with the SV40 driven vector. Labeling may be performed, as described above, to verify expression. The culture medium containing the expressed poly-His tagged PRO can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method, such as by Ni^{2+} -chelate affinity chromatography.

[0466] PRO may also be expressed in CHO and/or COS cells by a transient expression procedure or in CHO cells by another stable expression procedure.

[0467] Stable expression in CHO cells is performed using the following procedure. The proteins are expressed as an IgG construct (immunoadhesin), in which the coding sequences for the soluble forms (e.g. extracellular domains) of the respective proteins are fused to an IgG1 constant region sequence containing the hinge, CH2 and CH2 domains and/or is a poly-His tagged form.

[0468] Following PCR amplification, the respective DNAs are subcloned in a CHO expression vector using standard techniques as described in Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols of Molecular Biology*, Unit 3.16, John Wiley and Sons (1997). CHO expression vectors are constructed to have compatible restriction sites 5' and 3' of the DNA of interest to allow the convenient shuttling of cDNA's. The vector used expression in CHO cells is as described in Lucas et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 24:9 (1774-1779 (1996)), and uses the SV40 early promoter/enhancer to drive expression of the cDNA of interest and dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR). DHFR expression permits selection for stable maintenance of the plasmid following transfection.

[0469] Twelve micrograms of the desired plasmid DNA is introduced into approximately 10 million CHO cells using commercially available transfection reagents Superfect® (Quiagen), Dosper® or Eugene® (Boehringer Mannheim). The cells are grown as described in Lucas et al., *supra*. Approximately 3×10^{-7} cells are frozen in an ampule for further growth and production as described below.

[0470] The ampules containing the plasmid DNA are thawed by placement into water bath and mixed by vortexing. The contents are pipetted into a centrifuge tube containing 10 mLs of media and centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes. The supernatant is aspirated and the cells are resuspended in 10 mL of selective media (0.2 μm filtered PS20 with 5% 0.2 μm diafiltered fetal bovine serum). The cells are then aliquoted into a 100 mL spinner containing 90 mL of selective media. After 1-2 days, the cells are transferred into a 250 mL spinner filled with 150 mL selective growth medium and incubated at 37° C. After another 2-3

days, 250 mL, 500 mL and 2000 mL spinners are seeded with 3×10^5 cells/mL. The cell media is exchanged with fresh media by centrifugation and resuspension in production medium. Although any suitable CHO media may be employed, a production medium described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,122,469, issued Jun. 16, 1992 may actually be used. A 3L production spinner is seeded at 1.2×10^6 cells/mL. On day 0, the cell number pH is determined. On day 1, the spinner is sampled and sparging with filtered air is commenced. On day 2, the spinner is sampled, the temperature shifted to 33° C., and 30 mL of 500 g/L glucose and 0.6 mL of 10% antifoam (e.g., 35% polydimethylsiloxane emulsion, Dow Corning 365 Medical Grade Emulsion) taken. Throughout the production, the pH is adjusted as necessary to keep it at around 7.2. After 10 days, or until the viability dropped below 70%, the cell culture is harvested by centrifugation and filtering through a 0.22 μm filter. The filtrate was either stored at 4° C. or immediately loaded onto columns for purification.

[0471] For the poly-His tagged constructs, the proteins are purified using a Ni-NTA column (Qiagen). Before purification, imidazole is added to the conditioned media to a concentration of 5 mM. The conditioned media is pumped onto a 6 ml Ni-NTA column equilibrated in 20 mM Hepes, pH 7.4, buffer containing 0.3 M NaCl and 5 mM imidazole at a flow rate of 4-5 ml/min. at 4° C. After loading, the column is washed with additional equilibration buffer and the protein eluted with equilibration buffer containing 0.25 M imidazole. The highly purified protein is subsequently desalted into a storage buffer containing 10 mM Hepes, 0.14 M NaCl and 4% mannitol, pH 6.8, with a 25 ml G25 Superfine (Pharmacia) column and stored at -80° C.

[0472] Immunoadhesin (Fc-containing) constructs are purified from the conditioned media as follows. The conditioned medium is pumped onto a 5 ml Protein A column (Pharmacia) which had been equilibrated in 20 mM Na phosphate buffer, pH 6.8. After loading, the column is washed extensively with equilibration buffer before elution with 100 mM citric acid, pH 3.5. The eluted protein is immediately neutralized by collecting 1 ml fractions into tubes containing 275 μL of 1 M Tris buffer, pH 9. The highly purified protein is subsequently desalted into storage buffer as described above for the poly-His tagged proteins. The homogeneity is assessed by SDS polyacrylamide gels and by N-terminal amino acid sequencing by Edman degradation.

[0473] Many of the PRO polypeptides disclosed herein were successfully expressed as described above.

Example 8

Expression of PRO in Yeast

[0474] The following method describes recombinant expression of PRO in yeast.

[0475] First, yeast expression vectors are constructed for intracellular production or secretion of PRO from the ADH2/GAPDH promoter. DNA encoding PRO and the promoter is inserted into suitable restriction enzyme sites in the selected plasmid to direct intracellular expression of PRO. For secretion, DNA encoding PRO can be cloned into the selected plasmid, together with DNA encoding the ADH2/GAPDH promoter, a native PRO signal peptide or other mammalian signal peptide, or, for example, a yeast

alpha-factor or invertase secretory signal/leader sequence, and linker sequences (if needed) for expression of PRO.

[0476] Yeast cells, such as yeast strain AB110, can then be transformed with the expression plasmids described above and cultured in selected fermentation media. The transformed yeast supernatants can be analyzed by precipitation with 10% trichloroacetic acid and separation by SDS-PAGE, followed by staining of the gels with Coomassie Blue stain.

[0477] Recombinant PRO can subsequently be isolated and purified by removing the yeast cells from the fermentation medium by centrifugation and then concentrating the medium using selected cartridge filters. The concentrate containing PRO may further be purified using selected column chromatography resins.

[0478] Many of the PRO polypeptides disclosed herein were successfully expressed as described above.

Example 9

Expression of PRO in Baculovirus-Infected Insect Cells

[0479] The following method describes recombinant expression of PRO in Baculovirus-infected insect cells.

[0480] The sequence coding for PRO is fused upstream of an epitope tag contained within a baculovirus expression vector. Such epitope tags include poly-his tags and immunoglobulin tags (like Fc regions of IgG). A variety of plasmids may be employed, including plasmids derived from commercially available plasmids such as pVL1393 (Novagen). Briefly, the sequence encoding PRO or the desired portion of the coding sequence of PRO such as the sequence encoding the extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein or the sequence encoding the mature protein if the protein is extracellular is amplified by PCR with primers complementary to the 5' and 3' regions. The 5' primer may incorporate flanking (selected) restriction enzyme sites. The product is then digested with those selected restriction enzymes and subcloned into the expression vector.

[0481] Recombinant baculovirus is generated by co-transfecting the above plasmid and BaculoGold™ virus DNA (Pharmingen) into *Spodoptera frugiperda* ("Sf9") cells (ATCC CRL 1711) using lipofectin (commercially available from GIBCO-BRL). After 4-5 days of incubation at 28° C., the released viruses are harvested and used for further amplifications. Viral infection and protein expression are performed as described by O'Reilley et al., *Baculovirus expression vectors: A Laboratory Manual*, Oxford: Oxford University Press (1994).

[0482] Expressed poly-his tagged PRO can then be purified, for example, by Ni²⁺-chelate affinity chromatography as follows. Extracts are prepared from recombinant virus-infected Sf9 cells as described by Rupert et al., *Nature*, 362:175-179 (1993). Briefly, Sf9 cells are washed, resuspended in sonication buffer (25 mL Hepes, pH 7.9; 12.5 mM MgCl₂; 0.1 mM EDTA; 10% glycerol; 0.1% NP-40; 0.4 M KCl), and sonicated twice for 20 seconds on ice. The sonicates are cleared by centrifugation, and the supernatant is diluted 50-fold in loading buffer (50 mM phosphate, 300 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 7.8) and filtered through a 0.45 μ m filter. A Ni²⁺-NTA agarose column (commercially available from Qiagen) is prepared with a bed volume of 5 mL,

washed with 25 mL of water and equilibrated with 25 mL of loading buffer. The filtered cell extract is loaded onto the column at 0.5 mL per minute. The column is washed to baseline A₂₈₀ with loading buffer, at which point fraction collection is started. Next, the column is washed with a secondary wash buffer (50 mM phosphate; 300 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 6.0), which elutes nonspecifically bound protein. After reaching A₂₈₀ baseline again, the column is developed with a 0 to 500 mM Imidazole gradient in the secondary wash buffer. One mL fractions are collected and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and silver staining or Western blot with Ni²⁺-NTA-conjugated to alkaline phosphatase (Qiagen). Fractions containing the eluted His₁₀-tagged PRO are pooled and dialyzed against loading buffer.

[0483] Alternatively, purification of the IgG tagged (or Fc tagged) PRO can be performed using known chromatography techniques, including for instance, Protein A or protein G column chromatography.

[0484] Many of the PRO polypeptides disclosed herein were successfully expressed as described above.

Example 10

Preparation of Antibodies that Bind PRO

[0485] This example illustrates preparation of monoclonal antibodies which can specifically bind PRO.

[0486] Techniques for producing the monoclonal antibodies are known in the art and are described, for instance, in Goding, supra. Immunogens that may be employed include purified PRO, fusion proteins containing PRO, and cells expressing recombinant PRO on the cell surface. Selection of the immunogen can be made by the skilled artisan without undue experimentation.

[0487] Mice, such as Balb/c, are immunized with the PRO immunogen emulsified in complete Freund's adjuvant and injected subcutaneously or intraperitoneally in an amount from 1-100 micrograms. Alternatively, the immunogen is emulsified in MPL-TDM adjuvant (Ribi Immunochemical Research, Hamilton, Mont.) and injected into the animal's hind foot pads. The immunized mice are then boosted 10 to 12 days later with additional immunogen emulsified in the selected adjuvant. Thereafter, for several weeks, the mice may also be boosted with additional immunization injections. Serum samples may be periodically obtained from the mice by retro-orbital bleeding for testing in ELISA assays to detect anti-PRO antibodies.

[0488] After a suitable antibody titer has been detected, the animals "positive" for antibodies can be injected with a final intravenous injection of PRO. Three to four days later, the mice are sacrificed and the spleen cells are harvested. The spleen cells are then fused (using 35% polyethylene glycol) to a selected murine myeloma cell line such as P3X63AgU.1, available from ATCC, No. CRL 1597. The fusions generate hybridoma cells which can then be plated in 96 well tissue culture plates containing HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine) medium to inhibit proliferation of non-fused cells, myeloma hybrids, and spleen cell hybrids.

[0489] The hybridoma cells will be screened in an ELISA for reactivity against PRO. Determination of "positive"

hybridoma cells secreting the desired monoclonal antibodies against PRO is within the skill in the art.

[0490] The positive hybridoma cells can be injected intraperitoneally into syngeneic Balb/c mice to produce ascites containing the anti-PRO monoclonal antibodies. Alternatively, the hybridoma cells can be grown in tissue culture flasks or roller bottles. Purification of the monoclonal antibodies produced in the ascites can be accomplished using ammonium sulfate precipitation, followed by gel exclusion chromatography. Alternatively, affinity chromatography based upon binding of antibody to protein A or protein G can be employed.

Example 11

Purification of PRO Polypeptides Using Specific Antibodies

[0491] Native or recombinant PRO polypeptides may be purified by a variety of standard techniques in the art of protein purification. For example, pro-PRO polypeptide, mature PRO polypeptide, or pre-PRO polypeptide is purified by immunoaffinity chromatography using antibodies specific for the PRO polypeptide of interest. In general, an immunoaffinity column is constructed by covalently coupling the anti-PRO polypeptide antibody to an activated chromatographic resin.

[0492] Polyclonal immunoglobulins are prepared from immune sera either by precipitation with ammonium sulfate or by purification on immobilized Protein A (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, Piscataway, N.J.). Likewise, monoclonal antibodies are prepared from mouse ascites fluid by ammonium sulfate precipitation or chromatography on immobilized Protein A. Partially purified immunoglobulin is covalently attached to a chromatographic resin such as CnBr-activated SEPHAROSE™ (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology). The antibody is coupled to the resin, the resin is blocked, and the derivative resin is washed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

[0493] Such an immunoaffinity column is utilized in the purification of PRO polypeptide by preparing a fraction from cells containing PRO polypeptide in a soluble form. This preparation is derived by solubilization of the whole cell or of a subcellular fraction obtained via differential centrifugation by the addition of detergent or by other methods well known in the art. Alternatively, soluble PRO polypeptide containing a signal sequence may be secreted in useful quantity into the medium in which the cells are grown.

[0494] A soluble PRO polypeptide-containing preparation is passed over the immunoaffinity column, and the column is washed under conditions that allow the preferential absorbance of PRO polypeptide (e.g., high ionic strength buffers in the presence of detergent). Then, the column is eluted under conditions that disrupt antibody/PRO polypeptide binding (e.g., a low pH buffer such as approximately pH 2-3, or a high concentration of a chaotrope such as urea or thiocyanate ion), and PRO polypeptide is collected.

Example 12

Drug Screening

[0495] This invention is particularly useful for screening compounds by using PRO polypeptides or binding fragment

thereof in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. The PRO polypeptide or fragment employed in such a test may either be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, borne on a cell surface, or located intracellularly. One method of drug screening utilizes eukaryotic or prokaryotic host cells which are stably transformed with recombinant nucleic acids expressing the PRO polypeptide or fragment. Drugs are screened against such transformed cells in competitive binding assays. Such cells, either in viable or fixed form, can be used for standard binding assays. One may measure, for example, the formation of complexes between PRO polypeptide or a fragment and the agent being tested. Alternatively, one can examine the diminution in complex formation between the PRO polypeptide and its target cell or target receptors caused by the agent being tested.

[0496] Thus, the present invention provides methods of screening for drugs or any other agents which can affect a PRO polypeptide-associated disease or disorder. These methods comprise contacting such an agent with a PRO polypeptide or fragment thereof and assaying (i) for the presence of a complex between the agent and the PRO polypeptide or fragment, or (ii) for the presence of a complex between the PRO polypeptide or fragment and the cell, by methods well known in the art. In such competitive binding assays, the PRO polypeptide or fragment is typically labeled. After suitable incubation, free PRO polypeptide or fragment is separated from that present in bound form, and the amount of free or uncomplexed label is a measure of the ability of the particular agent to bind to PRO polypeptide or to interfere with the PRO polypeptide/cell complex.

[0497] Another technique for drug screening provides high throughput screening for compounds having suitable binding affinity to a polypeptide and is described in detail in WO 84/03564, published on Sep. 13, 1984. Briefly stated, large numbers of different small peptide test compounds are synthesized on a solid substrate, such as plastic pins or some other surface. As applied to a PRO polypeptide, the peptide test compounds are reacted with PRO polypeptide and washed. Bound PRO polypeptide is detected by methods well known in the art. Purified PRO polypeptide can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned drug screening techniques. In addition, non-neutralizing antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilize it on the solid support.

[0498] This invention also contemplates the use of competitive drug screening assays in which neutralizing antibodies capable of binding PRO polypeptide specifically compete with a test compound for binding to PRO polypeptide or fragments thereof. In this manner, the antibodies can be used to detect the presence of any peptide which shares one or more antigenic determinants with PRO polypeptide.

Example 13

Rational Drug Design

[0499] The goal of rational drug design is to produce structural analogs of biologically active polypeptide of interest (i.e., a PRO polypeptide) or of small molecules with which they interact, e.g., agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors. Any of these examples can be used to fashion drugs which are more active or stable forms of the PRO polypeptide or which enhance or interfere with the function of the PRO polypeptide in vivo (c.f., Hodgson, Bio/Technology, 9: 19-21(1991)).

[0500] In one approach, the three-dimensional structure of the PRO polypeptide, or of a PRO polypeptide-inhibitor complex, is determined by X-ray crystallography, by computer modeling or, most typically, by a combination of the two approaches. Both the shape and charges of the PRO polypeptide must be ascertained to elucidate the structure and to determine active site(s) of the molecule. Less often, useful information regarding the structure of the PRO polypeptide may be gained by modeling based on the structure of homologous proteins. In both cases, relevant structural information is used to design analogous PRO polypeptide-like molecules or to identify efficient inhibitors. Useful examples of rational drug design may include molecules which have improved activity or stability as shown by Braxton and Wells, *Biochemistry*, 31:7796-7801(1992) or which act as inhibitors, agonists, or antagonists of native peptides as shown by Athauda et al., *J. Biochem.*, 113:742-746(1993).

[0501] It is also possible to isolate a target-specific antibody, selected by functional assay, as described above, and then to solve its crystal structure. This approach, in principle, yields a pharmacore upon which subsequent drug design can be based. It is possible to bypass protein crystallography altogether by generating anti-idiotypic antibodies (anti-ids) to a functional, pharmacologically active antibody. As a mirror image of a mirror image, the binding site of the anti-ids would be expected to be an analog of the original receptor. The anti-id could then be used to identify and isolate peptides from banks of chemically or biologically produced peptides. The isolated peptides would then act as the pharmacore.

[0502] By virtue of the present invention, sufficient amounts of the PRO polypeptide may be made available to perform such analytical studies as X-ray crystallography. In addition, knowledge of the PRO polypeptide amino acid sequence provided herein will provide guidance to those employing computer modeling techniques in place of or in addition to X-ray crystallography.

Example 14

Pericyte c-Fos Induction (Assay 93)

[0503] This assay shows that certain polypeptides of the invention act to induce the expression of c-fos in pericyte cells and, therefore, are useful not only as diagnostic markers for particular types of pericyte-associated tumors but also for giving rise to antagonists which would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of pericyte-associated tumors. Induction of c-fos expression in pericytes is also indicative of the induction of angiogenesis and, as such, PRO polypeptides capable of inducing the expression of c-fos would be expected to be useful for the treatment of conditions where induced angiogenesis would be beneficial including, for example, wound healing, and the like. Specifically, on day 1, pericytes are received from VEC Technologies and all but 5 ml of media is removed from flask. On day 2, the pericytes are trypsinized, washed, spun and then plated onto 96 well plates. On day 7, the media is removed and the pericytes are treated with 100 μ l of PRO polypeptide test samples and controls (positive control=DME+5% serum+/-PDGF at 500 ng/ml; negative control=protein 32). Replicates are averaged and SD/CV are determined. Fold increase over Protein 32 (buffer control) value indicated by

chemiluminescence units (RLU) luminometer reading verses frequency is plotted on a histogram. Two-fold above Protein 32 value is considered positive for the assay. ASSY Matrix: Growth media=low glucose DMEM=20% FBS+1 $\times$ pen strep+1 $\times$ fungizone. Assay Media=low glucose DIMEM+5% FBS.

[0504] The following polypeptides tested positive in this assay: PRO1347 and PRO1340.

Example 15

Ability of PRO Polypeptides to Stimulate the Release of Proteoglycans from Cartilage (Assay 97)

[0505] The ability of various PRO polypeptides to stimulate the release of proteoglycans from cartilage tissue was tested as follows.

[0506] The metacarpophalangeal joint of 4-6 month old pigs was aseptically dissected, and articular cartilage was removed by free hand slicing being careful to avoid the underlying bone. The cartilage was minced and cultured in bulk for 24 hours in a humidified atmosphere of 95% air, 5% CO₂ in serum free (SF) media (DME/F121:1) with 0.1% BSA and 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 μ g/ml streptomycin. After washing three times, approximately 100 mg of articular cartilage was aliquoted into micronics tubes and incubated for an additional 24 hours in the above SF media. PRO polypeptides were then added at 1% either alone or in combination with 18 ng/ml interleukin-1 α , a known stimulator of proteoglycan release from cartilage tissue. The supernatant was then harvested and assayed for the amount of proteoglycans using the 1,9-dimethyl-methylene blue (DMB) colorimetric assay (Farndale and Buttle, *Biochem. Biophys. Acta* 883:173-177 (1985)). A positive result in this assay indicates that the test polypeptide will find use, for example, in the treatment of sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects, osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis.

[0507] When various PRO polypeptides were tested in the above assay, the polypeptides demonstrated a marked ability to stimulate release of proteoglycans from cartilage tissue both basally and after stimulation with interleukin-1 α and at 24 and 72 hours after treatment, thereby indicating that these PRO polypeptides are useful for stimulating proteoglycan release from cartilage tissue. As such, these PRO polypeptides are useful for the treatment of sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects, osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The polypeptides testing positive in this assay are: PRO1565, PRO1693, PRO1801 and PRO10096.

Example 16

Detection of Polypeptides That Affect Glucose or FFA Uptake in Skeletal Muscle (Assay 106)

[0508] This assay is designed to determine whether PRO polypeptides show the ability to affect glucose or FFA uptake by skeletal muscle cells. PRO polypeptides testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by skeletal muscle would be beneficial including, for example, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia.

[0509] In a 96 well format, PRO polypeptides to be assayed are added to primary rat differentiated skeletal muscle, and allowed to incubate overnight. Then fresh media with the PRO polypeptide and +/-insulin are added to the wells. The sample media is then monitored to determine glucose and FFA uptake by the skeletal muscle cells. The insulin will stimulate glucose and FFA uptake by the skeletal muscle, and insulin in media without the PRO polypeptide is used as a positive control, and a limit for scoring. As the PRO polypeptide being tested may either stimulate or inhibit glucose and FFA uptake, results are scored as positive in the assay if greater than 1.5 times or less than 0.5 times the insulin control.

[0510] The following PRO polypeptides tested positive as either stimulators or inhibitors of glucose and/or FFA uptake in this assay: PRO4405.

Example 17

Identification of PRO Polypeptides that Stimulate TNF-α Release In Human Blood (Assay 728)

[0511] This assay shows that certain PRO polypeptides of the present invention act to stimulate the release of TNF-α in human blood. PRO polypeptides testing positive in this assay are useful for, among other things, research purposes where stimulation of the release of TNF-α would be desired and for the therapeutic treatment of conditions wherein enhanced TNF-α release would be beneficial. Specifically, 200 μl of human blood supplemented with 50 mM Hepes buffer (pH 7.2) is aliquotted per well in a 96 well test plate. To each well is then added 300 μl of either the test PRO polypeptide in 50 mM Hepes buffer (at various concentrations) or 50 mM Hepes buffer alone (negative control) and the plates are incubated at 37° C. for 6 hours. The samples are then centrifuged and 50 μl of plasma is collected from each well and tested for the presence of TNF-α by ELISA assay. A positive in the assay is a higher amount of TNF-α in the PRO polypeptide treated samples as compared to the negative control samples.

[0512] The following PRO polypeptides tested positive in this assay: PRO263, PRO295, PRO1282, PRO1063, PRO1356, PRO3543, and PRO5990.

Example 18

Tumor Versus Normal Differential Tissue Expression Distribution

[0513] Oligonucleotide probes were constructed from some of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequences shown in the accompanying figures for use in quantitative PCR amplification reactions. The oligonucleotide probes were chosen so as to give an approximately 200-600 base pair amplified fragment from the 3' end of its associated template in a standard PCR reaction. The oligonucleotide probes were employed in standard quantitative PCR amplification reactions with cDNA libraries isolated from different human tumor and normal human tissue samples and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis so as to obtain a quantitative determination of the level of expression of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid in the various tumor and normal tissues tested. β-actin was used as a control to assure that equivalent amounts of nucleic acid was used in each reaction. Identification of the differential

expression of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid in one or more tumor tissues as compared to one or more normal tissues of the same tissue type renders the molecule useful diagnostically for the determination of the presence or absence of tumor in a subject suspected of possessing a tumor as well as therapeutically as a target for the treatment of a tumor in a subject possessing such a tumor. These assays provided the following results.

Molecule	is more highly expressed in:	as compared to:
DNA26843-1389	normal lung	lung tumor
DNA30867-1335	rectum tumor	normal rectum
DNA40621-1440	normal kidney	kidney tumor
DNA40625-1189	normal lung	lung tumor
DNA45409-2511	melanoma tumor	normal akin
DNA56406-1704	kidney tumor	normal kidney
	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA56410-1414	normal stomach	stomach tumor
DNA56436-1448	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA56855-1447	normal esophagus	esophageal tumor
	rectum tumor	normal rectum
DNA56860-1510	normal kidney	kidney tumor
	rectum tumor	normal rectum
DNA56862-1343	kidney tumor	normal kidney
	normal lung	lung tumor
DNA56868-1478	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	normal lung	lung tumor
DNA56869-1545	normal esophagus	esophageal tumor
	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA57704-1452	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	rectum tumor	normal rectum
DNA58723-1588	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	kidney tumor	normal kidney
	normal akin	melanoma tumor
DNA57827-1493	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA58737-1473	esophageal tumor	normal esophagus
	normal stomach	stomach tumor
DNA58846-1409	lung tumor	normal lung
DNA58850-1495	esophageal tumor	normal esophagus
	kidney tumor	normal kidney
DNA58855-1422	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	rectum tumor	normal rectum
DNA59211-1450	normal kidney	kidney tumor
DNA59212-1627	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA59213-1487	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA59605-1418	melanoma tumor	normal akin
DNA59609-1470	esophageal tumor	normal esophagus
DNA59610-1556	esophageal tumor	normal esophagus
	lung tumor	normal lung
	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA59837-2545	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA59844-2542	normal skin	melanoma tumor
	esophageal tumor	normal esophagus
DNA59854-1459	normal esophagus	esophageal tumor
	stomach tumor	normal stomach
	normal lung	lung tumor
DNA60625-1507	normal lung	lung tumor
DNA60629-1481	normal esophagus	esophageal tumor
	normal rectum	rectum tumor
DNA61755-1554	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	kidney tumor	normal kidney
DNA62812-1594	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	normal lung	lung tumor
	normal rectum	rectum tumor
	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA62815-1576	esophageal tumor	normal esophagus
DNA64881-1602	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	normal lung	lung tumor
DNA64902-1667	esophageal tumor	normal esophagus
	kidney tumor	normal kidney
DNA65403-1565	normal esophagus	esophageal tumor

-continued		
Molecule	is more highly expressed in:	as compared to:
DNA66308-1537	normal lung	lung tumor
DNA66519-1535	kidney tumor	normal kidney
DNA66521-1583	normal esophagus	esophageal tumor
	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	normal lung	lung tumor
	normal rectum	rectum tumor
	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA66658-1584	normal lung	lung tumor
	melanoma tumor	normal skin
DNA66660-1585	lung tumor	normal lung
DNA66674-1599	kidney tumor	normal kidney
	normal lung	lung tumor
DNA68862-2546	melanoma tumor	normal skin
DNA68866-1644	normal stomach	stomach tumor
DNA68871-1638	lung tumor	normal lung
	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA68880-1676	normal lung	lung tumor
	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA68883-1691	esophageal tumor	normal esophagus
DNA68885-1678	lung tumor	normal lung
DNA71277-1636	normal stomach	stomach tumor
DNA73734-1680	normal lung	lung tumor
DNA73735-1681	esophageal tumor	normal esophagus
	normal kidney	kidney tumor
	lung tumor	normal lung
	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA76393-1664	esophageal tumor	normal esophagus
	stomach tumor	normal stomach
	lung tumor	normal lung
	rectum tumor	normal rectum
DNA77568-1626	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	lung tumor	normal lung
DNA77626-1705	normal rectum	rectum tumor
DNA81754-2532	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA81757-2512	esophageal tumor	normal esophagus
	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	melanoma tumor	normal skin
DNA82302-2529	normal stomach	stomach tumor
	normal lung	lung tumor
DNA82340-2530	normal esophagus	esophageal tumor
DNA85066-2534	lung tumor	normal lung
	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA87991-2540	esophageal tumor	normal esophagus
DNA92238-2539	normal skin	melanoma tumor
DNA96787-2534	normal kidney	kidney tumor

Example 19

Identification of Receptor/Ligand Interactions

[0514] In this assay, various PRO polypeptides are tested for ability to bind to a panel of potential receptor or ligand molecules for the purpose of identifying receptor/ligand interactions. The identification of a ligand for a known receptor, a receptor for a known ligand or a novel receptor/ligand pair is useful for a variety of indications including, for example, targeting bioactive molecules (linked to the ligand or receptor) to a cell known to express the receptor or ligand, use of the receptor or ligand as a reagent to detect the presence of the ligand or receptor in a composition suspected of containing the same, wherein the composition may comprise cells suspected of expressing the ligand or receptor, modulating the growth of or another biological or immunological activity of a cell known to express or respond to the receptor or ligand, modulating the immune response of cells or toward cells that express the receptor or ligand, allowing the preparation of agonists, antagonists and/or antibodies directed against the receptor or ligand

which will modulate the growth of or a biological or immunological activity of a cell expressing the receptor or ligand, and various other indications which will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

[0515] The assay is performed as follows. A PRO polypeptide of the present invention suspected of being a ligand for a receptor is expressed as a fusion protein containing the Fc domain of human IgG (an immunoadhesin). Receptor-ligand binding is detected by allowing interaction of the immunoadhesin polypeptide with cells (e.g. Cos cells) expressing candidate PRO polypeptide receptors and visualization of bound immunoadhesin with fluorescent reagents directed toward the Fc fusion domain and examination by microscope. Cells expressing candidate receptors are produced by transient transfection, in parallel, of defined subsets of a library of cDNA expression vectors encoding PRO polypeptides that may function as receptor molecules. Cells are then incubated for 1 hour in the presence of the PRO polypeptide immunoadhesin being tested for possible receptor binding. The cells are then washed and fixed with paraformaldehyde. The cells are then incubated with fluorescent conjugated antibody directed against the Fc portion of the PRO polypeptide immunoadhesin (e.g. FITC conjugated goat anti-human-Fc antibody). The cells are then washed again and examined by microscope. A positive interaction is judged by the presence of fluorescent labeling of cells transfected with cDNA encoding a particular PRO polypeptide receptor or pool of receptors and an absence of similar fluorescent labeling of similarly prepared cells that have been transfected with other cDNA or pools of cDNA. If a defined pool of cDNA expression vectors is judged to be positive for interaction with a PRO polypeptide immunoadhesin, the individual cDNA species that comprise the pool are tested individually (the pool is “broken down”) to determine the specific cDNA that encodes a receptor able to interact with the PRO polypeptide immunoadhesin.

[0516] In another embodiment of this assay, an epitope-tagged potential ligand PRO polypeptide (e.g. 8 histidine “His” tag) is allowed to interact with a panel of potential receptor PRO polypeptide molecules that have been expressed as fusions with the Fc domain of human IgG (immunoadhesins). Following a 1 hour co-incubation with the epitope tagged PRO polypeptide, the candidate receptors are each immunoprecipitated with protein A beads and the beads are washed. Potential ligand interaction is determined by western blot analysis of the immunoprecipitated complexes with antibody directed towards the epitope tag. An interaction is judged to occur if a band of the anticipated molecular weight of the epitope tagged protein is observed in the western blot analysis with a candidate receptor, but is not observed to occur with the other members of the panel of potential receptors.

[0517] Using these assays, the following receptor/ligand interactions have been herein identified:

- [0518] (1) PRC)10272 binds to PRO5801.
- [0519] (2) PRC)20110 binds to the human IL-17 receptor Yao et al., *Cytokine* 9(11):794-800 (1997); also herein designated as PRO1) and to PRO20040.
- [0520] (3) PRO10096 binds to PRO20233.
- [0521] (4) PRO19670 binds to PRO1890.

[0522] The foregoing written specification is considered to be sufficient to enable one skilled in the art to practice the invention. The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the construct deposited, since the deposited embodiment is intended as a single illustration of certain aspects of the invention and any constructs that are functionally equivalent are within the scope of this invention. The deposit of material herein does not constitute an admission that the

written description herein contained is inadequate to enable the practice of any aspect of the invention, including the best mode thereof, nor is it to be construed as limiting the scope of the claims to the specific illustrations that it represents. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those shown and described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and fall within the scope of the appended claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 170

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<211> LENGTH: 1173

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

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aaacagaaaa cctgttagaa atgtggtggt ttccagcaagg cctcagtttc	150
cttccttcag cccttgtaat ttggacatct gctgctttca tattttcata	200
cattactgca gtaacactcc accatataga ccggccttta cttatatca	250
gtgacactgg tacagtagct ccagaaaaat gcttattttg ggcaatgcta	300
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taccttttgt atgggctcat tatatatggt tgctcagacc atcctttcct	550
accaaagca gcccaaatc catggcaaac aagtcttctg gatcagactg	600
ttgttggtta tctggtgtgg agtaagtga cttagcatgc tgacttgctc	650
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taacctctca tgacactgca ccttgcccta ttaacaatga acgaacacgg	900
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gataatcagg aaacatgaaa gaagccattt gatagattat tctaaaggat	1100
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<211> LENGTH: 266

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

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				20					25					30
Val	Thr	Leu	His	His	Ile	Asp	Pro	Ala	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Asp
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Thr	Gly	Thr	Val	Ala	Pro	Glu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Phe	Gly	Ala	Met	Leu
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Asn	Ile	Ala	Ala	Val	Leu	Cys	Ile	Ala	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Val	Arg	Tyr
				65					70					75
Lys	Gln	Val	His	Ala	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Glu	Asn	Val	Ile	Ile	Lys
				80					85					90
Leu	Asn	Lys	Ala	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ser	Cys	Leu	Gly
				95					100					105
Leu	Ser	Ile	Val	Ala	Asn	Phe	Gln	Lys	Thr	Thr	Leu	Phe	Ala	Ala
				110					115					120
His	Val	Ser	Gly	Ala	Val	Leu	Thr	Phe	Gly	Met	Gly	Ser	Leu	Tyr
				125					130					135
Met	Phe	Val	Gln	Thr	Ile	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Met	Gln	Pro	Lys	Ile
				140					145					150
His	Gly	Lys	Gln	Val	Phe	Trp	Ile	Arg	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Ile	Trp
				155					160					165
Cys	Gly	Val	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ser	Met	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ser	Ser	Val	Leu
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His	Ser	Gly	Asn	Phe	Gly	Thr	Asp	Leu	Glu	Gln	Lys	Leu	His	Trp
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Asn	Pro	Glu	Asp	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Val	Leu	His	Met	Ile	Thr	Thr	Ala
				200					205					210
Ala	Glu	Trp	Ser	Met	Ser	Phe	Ser	Phe	Phe	Gly	Phe	Phe	Leu	Thr
				215					220					225
Tyr	Ile	Arg	Asp	Phe	Gln	Lys	Ile	Ser	Leu	Arg	Val	Glu	Ala	Asn
				230					235					240
Leu	His	Gly	Leu	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Asp	Thr	Ala	Pro	Cys	Pro	Ile	Asn
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Asn	Glu	Arg	Thr	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ser	Arg	Asp	Ile				
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<211> LENGTH: 2037
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

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ggcctcgggg	agtgggaagt	ggaggcagga	gccttcctta	cacttcgcca	150
tgagtttcct	catcgactcc	agcatcatga	ttacotccca	gatactattt	200
tttggaattg	ggtggctttt	cttcatgcgc	caattgttta	aagactatga	250
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cagcccaaaa catgggatct tatccataga acagctcatc agccgggttg	600
gtgtgattgg agtgactctc atggctcttc tttctggatt tgggtctgtc	650
aactgcccat acacttacat gtcttacttc ctcaggaatg tgactgacac	700
ggatattcta gccctggaac ggcgactgct gcaaaccatg gatatgatca	750
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taccacttca gcatcaggaa gtgaaaatct tactcttatt caacaggaag	900
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ctatatgcta ccaaggagag aatagaatac tccaaaacct tcaaggggaa	1000
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<211> LENGTH: 455

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

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Lys	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Ile	Arg	Gln	Tyr	Val	Val	Gln	Val	Ile	Phe	Ser	35	40	45	
Val	Thr	Phe	Ala	Phe	Ser	Cys	Thr	Met	Phe	Glu	Leu	Ile	Ile	Phe	50	55	60	
Glu	Ile	Leu	Gly	Val	Leu	Asn	Ser	Ser	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Phe	His	Trp	65	70	75	
Lys	Met	Asn	Leu	Cys	Val	Ile	Leu	Leu	Ile	Leu	Val	Phe	Met	Val	80	85	90	
Pro	Phe	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Val	Ser	Asn	Ile	Arg	Leu	Leu	95	100	105	
His	Lys	Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ser	Cys	Leu	Leu	Trp	Leu	Thr	Phe	110	115	120	
Met	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Trp	Lys	Leu	Gly	Asp	Pro	Phe	Pro	Ile	Leu	Ser	125	130	135	
Pro	Lys	His	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ile	Glu	Gln	Leu	Ile	Ser	Arg	Val	140	145	150	
Gly	Val	Ile	Gly	Val	Thr	Leu	Met	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ser	Gly	Phe	Gly	155	160	165	
Ala	Val	Asn	Cys	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Met	Ser	Tyr	Phe	Leu	Arg	Asn	170	175	180	
Val	Thr	Asp	Thr	Asp	Ile	Leu	Ala	Leu	Glu	Arg	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gln	185	190	195	
Thr	Met	Asp	Met	Ile	Ile	Ser	Lys	Lys	Lys	Arg	Met	Ala	Met	Ala	200	205	210	
Arg	Arg	Thr	Met	Phe	Gln	Lys	Gly	Glu	Val	His	Asn	Lys	Pro	Ser	215	220	225	
Gly	Phe	Trp	Gly	Met	Ile	Lys	Ser	Val	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gly	230	235	240	
Ser	Glu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Gln	Gln	Glu	Val	Asp	Ala	Leu	Glu	245	250	255	
Glu	Leu	Ser	Arg	Gln	Leu	Phe	Leu	Glu	Thr	Ala	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Ala	260	265	270	
Thr	Lys	Glu	Arg	Ile	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Thr	Phe	Lys	Gly	Lys	Tyr	275	280	285	
Phe	Asn	Phe	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Cys	Val	Trp	Lys	290	295	300	
Ile	Phe	Met	Ala	Thr	Ile	Asn	Ile	Val	Phe	Asp	Arg	Val	Gly	Lys	305	310	315	
Thr	Asp	Pro	Val	Thr	Arg	Gly	Ile	Glu	Ile	Thr	Val	Asn	Tyr	Leu	320	325	330	
Gly	Ile	Gln	Phe	Asp	Val	Lys	Phe	Trp	Ser	Gln	His	Ile	Ser	Phe	335	340	345	
Ile	Leu	Val	Gly	Ile	Ile	Ile	Val	Thr	Ser	Ile	Arg	Gly	Leu	Leu	350	355	360	
Ile	Thr	Leu	Thr	Lys	Phe	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ser				

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	365		370		375
Ser Asn Val Ile Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Gln Ile Met Gly Met Tyr					
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Phe Val Ser Ser Val Leu Leu Ile Arg Met Ser Met Pro Leu Glu					
	395		400		405
Tyr Arg Thr Ile Ile Thr Glu Val Leu Gly Glu Leu Gln Phe Asn					
	410		415		420
Phe Tyr His Arg Trp Phe Asp Val Ile Phe Leu Val Ser Ala Leu					
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Lys Gln Met Ala Pro					
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<210> SEQ ID NO 5
<211> LENGTH: 2372
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 5

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gcgaaccagc agctgaattt cacagaagct aaggaggcct gtaggtgct	350
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gctttgaaac ttgcagctat ggctgggttg gagatggatt cgtggtcac	450
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atcaaaaggg ccaaagaacc aaagaagaaa gtccaccctt ggttcctaac	1250
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aaccttaatt tattattaac atacctaaga agtacattgt tacctctata	2250
taccaaagca catttttaaaa gtgccattaa caaatgtatc actagccctc	2300
ctttttccaa caagaaggga ctgagagatg cagaaatatt tgtgacaaaa	2350
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<211> LENGTH: 322

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

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			20							25				30
Ser	Ile	Gln	Val	Ser	Cys	Arg	Ile	Met	Gly	Ile	Thr	Leu	Val	Ser
			35							40				45
Lys	Lys	Ala	Asn	Gln	Gln	Leu	Asn	Phe	Thr	Glu	Ala	Lys	Glu	Ala
			50							55				60
Cys	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ala	Gly	Lys	Asp	Gln	Val	Glu
			65							70				75
Thr	Ala	Leu	Lys	Ala	Ser	Phe	Glu	Thr	Cys	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Trp	Val
			80							85				90
Gly	Asp	Gly	Phe	Val	Val	Ile	Ser	Arg	Ile	Ser	Pro	Asn	Pro	Lys
			95							100				105

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Cys Gly Lys Asn Gly Val Gly Val Leu Ile Trp Lys Val Pro Val	110	115	120
Ser Arg Gln Phe Ala Ala Tyr Cys Tyr Asn Ser Ser Asp Thr Trp	125	130	135
Thr Asn Ser Cys Ile Pro Glu Ile Ile Thr Thr Lys Asp Pro Ile	140	145	150
Phe Asn Thr Gln Thr Ala Thr Gln Thr Thr Glu Phe Ile Val Ser	155	160	165
Asp Ser Thr Tyr Ser Val Ala Ser Pro Tyr Ser Thr Ile Pro Ala	170	175	180
Pro Thr Thr Thr Pro Pro Ala Pro Ala Ser Thr Ser Ile Pro Arg	185	190	195
Arg Lys Lys Leu Ile Cys Val Thr Glu Val Phe Met Glu Thr Ser	200	205	210
Thr Met Ser Thr Glu Thr Glu Pro Phe Val Glu Asn Lys Ala Ala	215	220	225
Phe Lys Asn Glu Ala Ala Gly Phe Gly Gly Val Pro Thr Ala Leu	230	235	240
Leu Val Leu Ala Leu Leu Phe Phe Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly	245	250	255
Phe Cys Tyr Val Lys Arg Tyr Val Lys Ala Phe Pro Phe Thr Asn	260	265	270
Lys Asn Gln Gln Lys Glu Met Ile Glu Thr Lys Val Val Lys Glu	275	280	285
Glu Lys Ala Asn Asp Ser Asn Pro Asn Glu Glu Ser Lys Lys Thr	290	295	300
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Arg Cys Leu Glu Ala Glu Val	320		

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<211> LENGTH: 2586
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

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agaagtgaac ctggcaaaact tacctcccag ctatcacaat gagaccaaca	450
cagacacgaa ggttggaat aataccatcc atgtgcaccg agaaattcac	500
aagataacca acaaccagac tggacaaatg gtcttttcag agacagttat	550

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cacatctgtg ggagacgaag aaggcagaag gagccacgag tgcacatcgc	600
acgaggactg tgggccccagc atgtactgcc agtttgccag cttccagtac	650
acctgccagc catgccgggg ccagaggatg ctctgcaccc gggacagtga	700
gtgctgtgga gaccagctgt gtgtctgggg tcaactgcacc aaaatggcca	750
ccaggggcag caatgggacc atctgtgaca accagaggga ctgccagccg	800
gggctgtgct gtgccttcca gagaggcctg ctgttccttg tgtgcacacc	850
cctgcccgtg gagggcgagc ttggccatga ccccgccagc cggcttcttg	900
acctcatcac ctgggagcta gagcctgatg gagccttgga ccgatgcctt	950
tgtgccagtg gcctcctctg ccagcccccac agccacagcc tgggtgatgt	1000
gtgcaagcgc accttcgtgg ggagccgtga ccaagatggg gagatcctgc	1050
tgccacaga ggtccccgat gagtatgaag ttggcagctt catggaggag	1100
gtgcgccagg agctggagga cctggagagg agcctgactg aagagatggc	1150
gctgggggag cctgcggctg ccgccgtgc actgctggga ggggaagaga	1200
tttagatctg gaccaggctg tgggtagatg tgcaatagaa atagctaatt	1250
tatttcccca ggtgtgtgct ttaggcgtgg gctgaccagg cttcttccta	1300
catcttcttc ccagtaagtt tcccctctgg cttgacagca tgagggtgtg	1350
tgcatttgtt cagctcccc aggctgttct ccaggcttca cagtctggtg	1400
cttgggagag tcaggcaggg ttaaactgca ggagcagttt gccacccctg	1450
tccagattat tggctgcttt gcctctacca gttggcagac agccgtttgt	1500
tctacatggc ttgataaatt gtttgagggg aggagatgga aacaatgtgg	1550
agtctccctc tgattggttt tggggaaatg tggagaagag tgcctgctt	1600
tgcaaacatc aacctggcaa aaatgcaaca aatgaatttt ccacgcagtt	1650
ctttccatgg gcataggtaa gctgtgcctt cagctgttgc agatgaaatg	1700
ttctgttcac cctgcattac atgtgtttat tcatccagca gtgttgctca	1750
gctcctacct ctgtgccagg gcagcatttt catatccaag atcaattccc	1800
tctctcagca cagcctgggg agggggtcat tgttctcctc gtccatcagg	1850
gatctcagag gctcagagac tgcaagctgc ttgcccaggt cacacagcta	1900
gtgaagacca gagcagtttc atctggttgt gactctaagc tcagtgcctt	1950
ctccactacc ccacaccagc cttggtgcca ccaaaagtgc tccccaaaag	2000
gaaggagaat gggatttttc ttgaggcatg cacatctgga attaagggtca	2050
aactaattct cacatccctc taaaagtaaa ctactgttag gaacagcagt	2100
gttctcacag tgtggggcag ccgtccttct aatgaagaca atgatattga	2150
cactgtccct ctttggcagt tgcattagta actttgaaag gtatatgact	2200
gagcgtagca tacagggttaa cctgcagaaa cagtacttag gtaattgtag	2250
ggcgaggatt ataaatgaaa ttgcaaaat cacttagcag caactgaaga	2300
caattatcaa ccacgtggag aaaatcaaac cgagcagggc tgtgtgaaac	2350
atgggtgtaa tatgcgactg cgaacactga actctacgcc actocacaaa	2400
tgatgttttc aggtgtcatg gactgttgcc accatgtatt catccagagt	2450

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tcttaaagtt taaagttgca catgattgta taagcatgct ttctttgagt	2500
tttaaattat gtataaacat aagttgcatt tagaaatcaa gcataaatca	2550
cttcaactgc aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa	2586

<210> SEQ ID NO 8
 <211> LENGTH: 350
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

Met	Gln	Arg	Leu	Gly	Ala	Thr	Leu	Leu	Cys	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ala	1	5	10	15
Ala	Val	Pro	Thr	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ser	Ala	20	25	30	
Pro	Val	Lys	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Pro	Gln	Glu	Glu	Ala	35	40	45	
Thr	Leu	Asn	Glu	Met	Phe	Arg	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Leu	Met	Glu	Asp	50	55	60	
Thr	Gln	His	Lys	Leu	Arg	Ser	Ala	Val	Glu	Glu	Met	Glu	Ala	Glu	65	70	75	
Glu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ser	Ser	Glu	Val	Asn	Leu	Ala	Asn	Leu	80	85	90	
Pro	Pro	Ser	Tyr	His	Asn	Glu	Thr	Asn	Thr	Asp	Thr	Lys	Val	Gly	95	100	105	
Asn	Asn	Thr	Ile	His	Val	His	Arg	Glu	Ile	His	Lys	Ile	Thr	Asn	110	115	120	
Asn	Gln	Thr	Gly	Gln	Met	Val	Phe	Ser	Glu	Thr	Val	Ile	Thr	Ser	125	130	135	
Val	Gly	Asp	Glu	Glu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Ser	His	Glu	Cys	Ile	Ile	Asp	140	145	150	
Glu	Asp	Cys	Gly	Pro	Ser	Met	Tyr	Cys	Gln	Phe	Ala	Ser	Phe	Gln	155	160	165	
Tyr	Thr	Cys	Gln	Pro	Cys	Arg	Gly	Gln	Arg	Met	Leu	Cys	Thr	Arg	170	175	180	
Asp	Ser	Glu	Cys	Cys	Gly	Asp	Gln	Leu	Cys	Val	Trp	Gly	His	Cys	185	190	195	
Thr	Lys	Met	Ala	Thr	Arg	Gly	Ser	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ile	Cys	Asp	Asn	200	205	210	
Gln	Arg	Asp	Cys	Gln	Pro	Gly	Leu	Cys	Cys	Ala	Phe	Gln	Arg	Gly	215	220	225	
Leu	Leu	Phe	Pro	Val	Cys	Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro	Val	Glu	Gly	Glu	Leu	230	235	240	
Cys	His	Asp	Pro	Ala	Ser	Arg	Leu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ile	Thr	Trp	Glu	245	250	255	
Leu	Glu	Pro	Asp	Gly	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Cys	Pro	Cys	Ala	Ser	Gly	260	265	270	
Leu	Leu	Cys	Gln	Pro	His	Ser	His	Ser	Leu	Val	Tyr	Val	Cys	Lys	275	280	285	
Pro	Thr	Phe	Val	Gly	Ser	Arg	Asp	Gln	Asp	Gly	Glu	Ile	Leu	Leu	290	295	300	
Pro	Arg	Glu	Val	Pro	Asp	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Val	Gly	Ser	Phe	Met	Glu	305	310	315	

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Glu Val Arg Gln Glu Leu Glu Asp Leu Glu Arg Ser Leu Thr Glu
320 325 330
Glu Met Ala Leu Gly Glu Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Leu Leu
335 340 345
Gly Gly Glu Glu Ile
350

<210> SEQ ID NO 9
<211> LENGTH: 1395
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 9
cggaacgcgtg ggcggacgcg tgggggctgt gagaaagtgc caataaatac 50
atcatgcaac cccacggccc accttgtgaa ctctctgtgc ccagggctga 100
tgtgcgtctt ccagggttac tcatccaaag gcctaatacca acgttctgtc 150
ttcaatctgc aaatctatgg ggtcctgggg ctcttctgga cccttaactg 200
ggtactggcc ctgggccaat gcgtcctcgc tggagccttt gcctccttct 250
actgggcctt ccacaagccc caggacatcc ctaccttccc cttaatctct 300
gccttcatcc gcacactccg ttaccacact gggtcattgg catttgagac 350
cctcatcctg acccttgtgc agatagcccc ggatcatctg gagtatattg 400
accacaagct cagaggagtg cagaaccctg tagcccgctg catcatgtgc 450
tgtttcaagt gctgcctctg gtgtctggaa aaatttatca agttcctaaa 500
ccgcaatgca tacatcatga tcgccatcta cggaagaat ttctgtgtct 550
cagccaaaaa tgcgttcatt ctactcatgc gaaacattgt cagggtgggc 600
gtcctggaca agtcacaga cctgtgctg ttctttggga agctgctggg 650
ggtcggaggc gtgggggtcc tgtccttctt ttttttctcc ggtcgcatcc 700
cggggctggg taaagacttt aagagcccc acctcaacta ttactggctg 750
cccattcatg cctccatcct gggggcctat gtcacgcca gcggcttctt 800
cagcgttttc ggcatgtgtg tggacacgct ctctctctgc ttcttggaag 850
acctggagcg gaacaacggc tccctggacc ggccactacta catgtccaag 900
agccttctaa agattctggg caagaagaac gaggcgcccc cggacaacaa 950
gaagaggaag aagtgcacgc tccggccctg atccaggact gcacccacc 1000
cccaccgtcc agccatccaa cctcacttcg ccttacaggt ctccattttg 1050
tggtaaaaaa aggttttagg ccaggcgccg tggctcacgc ctgtaatacca 1100
acactttgag aggtgagggc gggcggtatc cctgagtcag gatttcgaga 1150
ccagcctggc caacatgggt aaacctccgt ctctattaaa aatacaaaaa 1200
ttagccgaga gtggtggcat gcacctgtca tccagctac tcgggagggt 1250
gaggcaggag aatcgcttga acccgggagg cagaggttgc agtgagccga 1300
gatcgcgcca ctgcactcca acctgggtga cagactctgt ctccaaaaca 1350
aaacaaacaa acaaaaagat ttatttaaag atattttgtt aactc 1395

<210> SEQ ID NO 10

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<211> LENGTH: 321

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

Arg	Thr	Arg	Gly	Arg	Thr	Arg	Gly	Gly	Cys	Glu	Lys	Val	Pro	Ile
1				5					10					15

Asn	Thr	Ser	Cys	Asn	Pro	Thr	Ala	His	Leu	Val	Asn	Ser	Ser	Cys
				20					25					30

Pro	Gly	Leu	Met	Cys	Val	Phe	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Lys	Gly	Leu
				35					40					45

Ile	Gln	Arg	Ser	Val	Phe	Asn	Leu	Gln	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Val	Leu	Gly
				50					55					60

Leu	Phe	Trp	Thr	Leu	Asn	Trp	Val	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Gln	Cys	Val
				65					70					75

Leu	Ala	Gly	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Trp	Ala	Phe	His	Lys	Pro
				80					85					90

Gln	Asp	Ile	Pro	Thr	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ser	Ala	Phe	Ile	Arg	Thr
				95					100					105

Leu	Arg	Tyr	His	Thr	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ala	Phe	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ile	Leu
				110					115					120

Thr	Leu	Val	Gln	Ile	Ala	Arg	Val	Ile	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Asp	His
				125					130					135

Lys	Leu	Arg	Gly	Val	Gln	Asn	Pro	Val	Ala	Arg	Cys	Ile	Met	Cys
				140					145					150

Cys	Phe	Lys	Cys	Cys	Leu	Trp	Cys	Leu	Glu	Lys	Phe	Ile	Lys	Phe
				155					160					165

Leu	Asn	Arg	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Met	Ile	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Asn
				170					175					180

Phe	Cys	Val	Ser	Ala	Lys	Asn	Ala	Phe	Met	Leu	Leu	Met	Arg	Asn
				185					190					195

Ile	Val	Arg	Val	Val	Val	Leu	Asp	Lys	Val	Thr	Asp	Leu	Leu	Leu
				200					205					210

Phe	Phe	Gly	Lys	Leu	Leu	Val	Val	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Leu	Ser
				215					220					225

Phe	Phe	Phe	Phe	Ser	Gly	Arg	Ile	Pro	Gly	Leu	Gly	Lys	Asp	Phe
				230					235					240

Lys	Ser	Pro	His	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Trp	Leu	Pro	Ile	Met	Thr	Ser
				245					250					255

Ile	Leu	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Val	Ile	Ala	Ser	Gly	Phe	Phe	Ser	Val	Phe
				260					265					270

Gly	Met	Cys	Val	Asp	Thr	Leu	Phe	Leu	Cys	Phe	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu
				275					280					285

Glu	Arg	Asn	Asn	Gly	Ser	Leu	Asp	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Tyr	Met	Ser	Lys
				290					295					300

Ser	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ile	Leu	Gly	Lys	Lys	Asn	Glu	Ala	Pro	Pro	Asp
				305					310					315

Asn	Lys	Lys	Arg	Lys	Lys
					320

<210> SEQ ID NO 11

<211> LENGTH: 1901

<212> TYPE: DNA

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<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

gccccgcgcc cggcgcggg cccccgaagc cgggagccac cgccatgggg	50
gcctgcctgg gagcctgtc cctgtctcagc tgcgcgtcct gcctctgcgg	100
ctctgcccc tgcctcctgt gcagctgtctg ccccgccagc cgcaactcca	150
ccgtgagcgg cctcatcttc acgttcttcc tcttctctggg ggtgctggtg	200
tccatcatta tgctgagccc gggcgtagg agtcagctct acaagctgcc	250
ctgggtgtgt gaggaggggg cgggatccc caccgtcctg cagggccaca	300
tcgactgtgg ctccctgctt ggctaccgg ctgtctaccg catgtgcttc	350
gccacggcgg ccttcttctt cttcttttcc accctgtcca tgctctgcgt	400
gagcagcagc cgggaccccc gggctgcca ccagaatggg ttttggttct	450
ttaagtctct gatcctgggt ggctcaccg tgggtgcctt ctacatccct	500
gacggctctc tcaccaacat ctggtttctac ttgggcgtcg tgggtcctt	550
cctcttctac ctcatccagc tgggtgtgct catcgacttt gcgcactcct	600
ggaaccagcg gtggctgggc aaggccgagg agtgcgattc ccgtgcctgg	650
tacgcaggcc tcttcttctt cactctcctc ttctacttgc tgtcgatcgc	700
ggccgtggcg ctgatgttca tgtactacac tgagcccagc ggctgccacg	750
agggcaaggt cttcatcagc ctcaacctca ccttctgtgt ctgcgtgtcc	800
atcgctgtgt tcctgcccac ggtccaggac gccagccca actcgggtct	850
gctgcaggcc tcggtcatca ccctctacac catgtttgtc acctggtcag	900
ccctatccag tatccctgaa cagaaatgca accccattt gccaacccag	950
ctgggcaacg agacagttgt ggcaggcccc gagggctatg agaccagtg	1000
gtgggatgcc ccgagcattg tgggcctcat catcttctc ctgtgcaccc	1050
tcttcatcag tctgcgtcc tcagaccacc ggcaggtgaa cagcctgatg	1100
cagaccgagg agtgcccacc tatgctagac gccacacagc agcagcagca	1150
gcaggtggca gcctgtgagg gccgggcctt tgacaacgag caggacggcg	1200
tcacctacag ctactccttc ttccacttct gcctggtgct ggcctcactg	1250
cacgtcatga tgacgctcac caactggtac aagcccggtg agaccggaa	1300
gatgatcagc acgtggaccg ccgtgtgggt gaagatctgt gccagctggg	1350
cagggtctgt cctctacctg tggaccctgg tagccccact cctcctgcgc	1400
aaccgcgact tcagctgagg cagcctcaca gcctgccatc tggtgctctc	1450
tgccacctgg tgctctcgg ctcggtgaca gccaacctgc cccctcccca	1500
caccaatcag ccaggctgag cccccacccc tgcccagct ccaggacctg	1550
cccctgagcc gggccttcta gtctagtgc cttcagggtc cgaggagcat	1600
caggctcctg cagagcccca tccccccg ccacccacac ggtggagctg	1650
cctcttctt cccctcctcc ctgttgccca tactcagcat ctcgatgaa	1700
agggctccct tgtctcagg ctccacggga gcggggctgc tggagagagc	1750
ggggaactcc caccacagtg gggcatccg cactgaagcc ctggtgttcc	1800

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tggtcacgtc cccagggga ccctgcccc ttcttgact tcgtgcctta	1850
ctgagtcctct aagacttttt ctaataaaca agccagtgcg tgtaaaaaaa	1900
a	1901

<210> SEQ ID NO 12
 <211> LENGTH: 457
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

Met Gly Ala Cys Leu Gly Ala Cys Ser Leu Leu Ser Cys Ala Ser	
1 5 10 15	
Cys Leu Cys Gly Ser Ala Pro Cys Ile Leu Cys Ser Cys Cys Pro	
20 25 30	
Ala Ser Arg Asn Ser Thr Val Ser Arg Leu Ile Phe Thr Phe Phe	
35 40 45	
Leu Phe Leu Gly Val Leu Val Ser Ile Ile Met Leu Ser Pro Gly	
50 55 60	
Val Glu Ser Gln Leu Tyr Lys Leu Pro Trp Val Cys Glu Glu Gly	
65 70 75	
Ala Gly Ile Pro Thr Val Leu Gln Gly His Ile Asp Cys Gly Ser	
80 85 90	
Leu Leu Gly Tyr Arg Ala Val Tyr Arg Met Cys Phe Ala Thr Ala	
95 100 105	
Ala Phe Phe Phe Phe Phe Phe Thr Leu Leu Met Leu Cys Val Ser	
110 115 120	
Ser Ser Arg Asp Pro Arg Ala Ala Ile Gln Asn Gly Phe Trp Phe	
125 130 135	
Phe Lys Phe Leu Ile Leu Val Gly Leu Thr Val Gly Ala Phe Tyr	
140 145 150	
Ile Pro Asp Gly Ser Phe Thr Asn Ile Trp Phe Tyr Phe Gly Val	
155 160 165	
Val Gly Ser Phe Leu Phe Ile Leu Ile Gln Leu Val Leu Leu Ile	
170 175 180	
Asp Phe Ala His Ser Trp Asn Gln Arg Trp Leu Gly Lys Ala Glu	
185 190 195	
Glu Cys Asp Ser Arg Ala Trp Tyr Ala Gly Leu Phe Phe Phe Thr	
200 205 210	
Leu Leu Phe Tyr Leu Leu Ser Ile Ala Ala Val Ala Leu Met Phe	
215 220 225	
Met Tyr Tyr Thr Glu Pro Ser Gly Cys His Glu Gly Lys Val Phe	
230 235 240	
Ile Ser Leu Asn Leu Thr Phe Cys Val Cys Val Ser Ile Ala Ala	
245 250 255	
Val Leu Pro Lys Val Gln Asp Ala Gln Pro Asn Ser Gly Leu Leu	
260 265 270	
Gln Ala Ser Val Ile Thr Leu Tyr Thr Met Phe Val Thr Trp Ser	
275 280 285	
Ala Leu Ser Ser Ile Pro Glu Gln Lys Cys Asn Pro His Leu Pro	
290 295 300	
Thr Gln Leu Gly Asn Glu Thr Val Val Ala Gly Pro Glu Gly Tyr	
305 310 315	

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Glu Thr Gln Trp Trp Asp Ala Pro Ser Ile Val Gly Leu Ile Ile
320 325 330
Phe Leu Leu Cys Thr Leu Phe Ile Ser Leu Arg Ser Ser Asp His
335 340 345
Arg Gln Val Asn Ser Leu Met Gln Thr Glu Glu Cys Pro Pro Met
350 355 360
Leu Asp Ala Thr Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Val Ala Ala Cys Glu
365 370 375
Gly Arg Ala Phe Asp Asn Glu Gln Asp Gly Val Thr Tyr Ser Tyr
380 385 390
Ser Phe Phe His Phe Cys Leu Val Leu Ala Ser Leu His Val Met
395 400 405
Met Thr Leu Thr Asn Trp Tyr Lys Pro Gly Glu Thr Arg Lys Met
410 415 420
Ile Ser Thr Trp Thr Ala Val Trp Val Lys Ile Cys Ala Ser Trp
425 430 435
Ala Gly Leu Leu Leu Tyr Leu Trp Thr Leu Val Ala Pro Leu Leu
440 445 450
Leu Arg Asn Arg Asp Phe Ser
455

<210> SEQ ID NO 13
<211> LENGTH: 1572
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

cgggccagcc tggggcggcc ggccaggaac caccggttaa ggtgtcttct 50
ctttagggat ggtgaggttg gaaaaagact cctgtaacct tcctccagga 100
tgaaccacct gccagaagac atggagaacg ctctcaccgg gagccagagc 150
tcccatgctt ctctgcgcaa tatccattcc atcaacccca cacaactcat 200
ggccaggatt gagtccatg aaggaaggga aaagaaaggc atatctgatg 250
tcaggaggac tttctgtttg tttgtcacct ttgacctctt attcgtaaca 300
ttactgtgga taatagagtt aaatgtgaat ggaggcattg agaacacatt 350
agagaaggag gtgatgcagt atgactacta ttcttcatat ttgatatat 400
ttcttctggc agtttttcga tttaaagtgt taatacttgc atatgctgtg 450
tgcagactgc gccattggtg ggcaatagcg ttgacaacgg cagtgaccag 500
tgccttttta ctagcaaaag tgatcctttc gaagcttttc tctcaagggg 550
cttttggtta tgtgtgccc atcatttcat tcatccttgc ctggattgag 600
acgtggttcc tggatttcaa agtgttacct caagaagcag aagaagaaaa 650
cagactcctg atagttcagg atgcttcaga gagggcagca cttatacctg 700
gtggtctttc tgatggtcag ttttattccc ctctgaatc cgaagcagga 750
tctgaagaag ctgaagaaaa acaggacagt gagaaccac ttttagaact 800
atgagtacta cttttgttaa atgtgaaaaa ccctcacaga aagtcacga 850
ggcaaaaaga ggcaggcagt ggagtctccc tgtcgacagt aaagttgaaa 900
tggtgacgtc cactgctggc tttattgaac agctaataaa gattttatta 950

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ttgtaatacc tcacaaacgt tgtaccatat ccatgcacat ttagttgcct	1000
gcctgtggct ggtaaggtaa tgtcatgatt catcctctct tcagtgaagac	1050
tgagcctgat gtgtaacaa atagggaag aaagtcttgt gctgtattcc	1100
taatcaaaa acttaatata ttgaagtaac acttttttag taagcaagat	1150
acctttttat ttcaattcac agaatggaat ttttttgitt catgtctcag	1200
atttattttg tatttctttt ttaacactct acatttcctt tgttttttaa	1250
ctcatgcaca tgtgctcttt gtacagtttt aaaaagtga ataaaatctg	1300
acatgtcaat gtggctagtt ttatttttct tgttttgcat tatgtgtatg	1350
gcctgaagtg ttggacttgc aaaaggggaa gaaaggaatt gcgaatacat	1400
gtaaaatgtc accagacatt tgtattattt ttatcatgaa atcatgtttt	1450
tctctgattg ttctgaaatg ttctaataac tcttattttg aatgcacaaa	1500
atgacttaaa ccattcatat catgtttcct ttgcgttcag ccaatttcaa	1550
ttaaaatgaa ctaaattaaa aa	1572

<210> SEQ ID NO 14

<211> LENGTH: 234

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

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

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Pro Pro Glu Ser Glu Ala Gly Ser Glu Glu Ala Glu Glu Lys Gln
215 220 225
Asp Ser Glu Lys Pro Leu Leu Glu Leu
230

<210> SEQ ID NO 15
<211> LENGTH: 2768
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

actcgaacgc agttgcttcg ggaccaggga cccctcggg cccgaccgc	50
caggaaagac tgaggccgcg gcctgccccg cccggctccc tgcgcgcgcg	100
ccgcctcccg ggacagaaga tgtgtccag ggtccctctg ctgctgccgc	150
tgtctctgct actggccctg gggcctgggg tgcagggctg cccatccggc	200
tgccagtga gccagccaca gacagtcttc tgcactgcc gccaggggac	250
cacggtgcc cgagacgtgc caccgcacac ggtggggctg tacgtctttg	300
agaacggcat caccatgctc gacgcaggca gctttgccgg cctgccgggc	350
ctgcagctcc tggacctgtc acagaaccag atcgccagcc tgcccagcgg	400
ggtcttccag ccactcgcca acctcagcaa cctggacctg acggccaaca	450
ggctgcata aatcaccaat gagaccttcc gtggcctgcg gcgcctcgag	500
cgctcttacc tgggcaagaa ccgcctccgc cacatccagc ctggtgcctt	550
cgacacgctc gaccgcctcc tggagctcaa gctgcaggac aacgagctgc	600
gggcactgcc cccgctgcgc ctgccccgcc tegtgtgtgt ggacctcagc	650
cacaacagcc tcctggccct ggagcccgcc atcctggaca ctgccaacgt	700
ggaggcgctg cggctggctg gtctggggct gcagcagctg gacgaggggc	750
tcttcagcgc cttgcgcaac ctccacgacc tggatgtgtc cgacaaccag	800
ctggagcgag tgccacctgt gatccgaggc ctccggggcc tgacgcgcct	850
gcggctggcc ggcaacaccc gcattgcccc gctgcggccc gaggacctgg	900
ccggcctggc tgccctgcag gagctggatg tgagcaacct aagcctgcag	950
gccctgcctg gcgacctctc gggcctcttc cccgcctgc ggcgtgtggc	1000
agctgcccgc aacccttca actgcgtgtg cccctgagc tggtttggcc	1050
cctgggtgcg cgagagccac gtcacactgg ccagccctga ggagacgcgc	1100
tgccacttcc cgccaagaa cgctggccgg ctgctcctgg agcttgacta	1150
cgccgacttt ggctgcccag ccaccaccac cacagccaca gtgccacca	1200
cgaggcccggt ggtgcgggag cccacagcct tgtcttctag cttggctcct	1250
acctggctta gcccacagc gccggccact gagccccca gcccgccctc	1300
cactgcccga ccgactgtag ggctgttccc ccagccccag gactgcccac	1350
cgctccacct cctcaatggg ggcacatgcc acctggggac acggcaccac	1400
ctggcgctgt tgtgccccga aggcttcacg ggctgtact gtgagagcca	1450
gatggggcag gggacacggc ccagccctac accagtacg ccgaggccac	1500
cacggtccct gaccctgggc atcgagccgg tgagcccccac ctccctgcgc	1550

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gtggggctgc agcgctacct ccaggggagc tccgtgcagc tcaggagcct 1600
ccgtctcacc tatcgcaacc tatcgggccc tgataagcgg ctggtgacgc 1650
tgcgactgcc tgcctcgctc gctgagtaca cggtcaccca gctgcggccc 1700
aacgccactt actccgtctg tgtcatgcct ttggggcccg ggcgggtgcc 1750
ggagggcgag gaggcctgcg gggaggccca tacaccccca gccgtccact 1800
ccaaccacgc ccagtcacc caggcccgcg agggcaacct gccgtcctc 1850
attgcgcccg ccctggccgc ggtgtcctg gccgcgctgg ctgcggtggg 1900
ggcagcctac tgtgtgcggc gggggcgggc catggcagca gcggctcagg 1950
acaaagggca ggtggggcca ggggctgggc ccctggaact ggagggagtg 2000
aaggtccctt tggagccagg ccggaaggca acagaggcg gtggagaggc 2050
cctgccacgc gggctctgagt gtgaggtgcc actcatgggc ttcccagggc 2100
ctggcctcca gtcaccctc caccgaaaag cctacatcta agccagagag 2150
agacagggca gctggggccg ggctctcagc cagtgagatg gccagcccc 2200
tctctgtgcc acaccacgta agttctcagt cccaacctcg gggatgtgtg 2250
cagacagggc tgtgtgacca cagctgggcc ctgttccctc tggacctcgg 2300
tctctctatc tgtgagatgc tgtggcccag ctgacgagcc ctaacgtccc 2350
cagaaccgag tgcctatgag gacagtgtcc gccctgccct ccgcaactg 2400
cagtccttgg gcacggcggg ccctgccatg tgctggtaac gcatgcctgg 2450
gtcctgtctg gctctccacc tccaggcgga ccctgggggc cagtgaagg 2500
agctcccgga aagagcagag ggagagcggg taggcggctg tgtgactcta 2550
gtcttggccc caggaagcga aggaacaaaa gaaactggaa aggaagatgc 2600
tttaggaaca tgttttgctt ttttaaaata tataatatta taagagatcc 2650
tttcccatth attctgggaa gatgttttcc aaactcagag acaaggactt 2700
tgggttttgt aagacaaacg atgatatgaa ggccttttgt aagaaaaaat 2750
aaaagatgaa gtgtgaaa 2768

<210> SEQ ID NO 16
<211> LENGTH: 673
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

Met Cys Ser Arg Val Pro Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu 15
1 5 10
Ala Leu Gly Pro Gly Val Gln Gly Cys Pro Ser Gly Cys Gln Cys 30
20 25
Ser Gln Pro Gln Thr Val Phe Cys Thr Ala Arg Gln Gly Thr Thr 45
35 40
Val Pro Arg Asp Val Pro Pro Asp Thr Val Gly Leu Tyr Val Phe 60
50 55
Glu Asn Gly Ile Thr Met Leu Asp Ala Gly Ser Phe Ala Gly Leu 75
65 70
Pro Gly Leu Gln Leu Leu Asp Leu Ser Gln Asn Gln Ile Ala Ser 90
80 85

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Leu	Pro	Ser	Gly	Val	Phe	Gln	Pro	Leu	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asn	Leu		95	100	105
Asp	Leu	Thr	Ala	Asn	Arg	Leu	His	Glu	Ile	Thr	Asn	Glu	Thr	Phe		110	115	120
Arg	Gly	Leu	Arg	Arg	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Lys	Asn	Arg		125	130	135
Ile	Arg	His	Ile	Gln	Pro	Gly	Ala	Phe	Asp	Thr	Leu	Asp	Arg	Leu		140	145	150
Leu	Glu	Leu	Lys	Leu	Gln	Asp	Asn	Glu	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Pro	Pro		155	160	165
Leu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Arg	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ser	His	Asn	Ser		170	175	180
Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Glu	Pro	Gly	Ile	Leu	Asp	Thr	Ala	Asn	Val	Glu		185	190	195
Ala	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gly	Leu	Gln	Gln	Leu	Asp	Glu	Gly		200	205	210
Leu	Phe	Ser	Arg	Leu	Arg	Asn	Leu	His	Asp	Leu	Asp	Val	Ser	Asp		215	220	225
Asn	Gln	Leu	Glu	Arg	Val	Pro	Pro	Val	Ile	Arg	Gly	Leu	Arg	Gly		230	235	240
Leu	Thr	Arg	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ala	Gly	Asn	Thr	Arg	Ile	Ala	Gln	Leu		245	250	255
Arg	Pro	Glu	Asp	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gln	Glu	Leu	Asp		260	265	270
Val	Ser	Asn	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Pro	Gly	Asp	Leu	Ser	Gly		275	280	285
Leu	Phe	Pro	Arg	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Asn	Pro	Phe		290	295	300
Asn	Cys	Val	Cys	Pro	Leu	Ser	Trp	Phe	Gly	Pro	Trp	Val	Arg	Glu		305	310	315
Ser	His	Val	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ser	Pro	Glu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Cys	His	Phe		320	325	330
Pro	Pro	Lys	Asn	Ala	Gly	Arg	Leu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Ala		335	340	345
Asp	Phe	Gly	Cys	Pro	Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Val	Pro	Thr		350	355	360
Thr	Arg	Pro	Val	Val	Arg	Glu	Pro	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Leu		365	370	375
Ala	Pro	Thr	Trp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ala	Pro	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ala	Pro		380	385	390
Ser	Pro	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ala	Pro	Pro	Thr	Val	Gly	Pro	Val	Pro	Gln		395	400	405
Pro	Gln	Asp	Cys	Pro	Pro	Ser	Thr	Cys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Gly	Thr	Cys		410	415	420
His	Leu	Gly	Thr	Arg	His	His	Leu	Ala	Cys	Leu	Cys	Pro	Glu	Gly		425	430	435
Phe	Thr	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Glu	Ser	Gln	Met	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Arg		440	445	450
Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Pro	Val	Thr	Pro	Arg	Pro	Pro	Arg	Ser	Leu	Thr		455	460	465

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Leu	Gly	Ile	Glu	Pro	Val	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ser	Leu	Arg	Val	Gly	Leu	
				470					475					480	
Gln	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Gln	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Arg	
				485					490					495	
Leu	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Asn	Leu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Asp	Lys	Arg	Leu	Val	Thr	
				500					505					510	
Leu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ala	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Val	Thr	Gln	Leu	
				515					520					525	
Arg	Pro	Asn	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Val	Cys	Val	Met	Pro	Leu	Gly	Pro	
				530					535					540	
Gly	Arg	Val	Pro	Glu	Gly	Glu	Glu	Ala	Cys	Gly	Glu	Ala	His	Thr	
				545					550					555	
Pro	Pro	Ala	Val	His	Ser	Asn	His	Ala	Pro	Val	Thr	Gln	Ala	Arg	
				560					565					570	
Glu	Gly	Asn	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ala	Val	
				575					580					585	
Leu	Leu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ala	Val	Gly	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Cys	Val	Arg	
				590					595					600	
Arg	Gly	Arg	Ala	Met	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gln	Asp	Lys	Gly	Gln	Val	
				605					610					615	
Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Leu	Glu	Leu	Glu	Gly	Val	Lys	Val	Pro	
				620					625					630	
Leu	Glu	Pro	Gly	Pro	Lys	Ala	Thr	Glu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Glu	Ala	Leu	
				635					640					645	
Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Glu	Cys	Glu	Val	Pro	Leu	Met	Gly	Phe	Pro	Gly	
				650					655					660	
Pro	Gly	Leu	Gln	Ser	Pro	Leu	His	Ala	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Ile			
				665					670						

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
<211> LENGTH: 1672
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

gcagcggcga	ggcgcggtg	gtggctgagt	ccgtggtggc	agaggcgaag	50
gcgacagctc	atgcgggtcc	ggatagggct	gacgctgctg	ctgtgtgcgg	100
tgctgctgag	cttggcctcg	gcgtcctcgg	atgaagaagg	cagccaggat	150
gaatccttag	attccaagac	tactttgaca	tcagatgagt	cagtaaagga	200
ccatactact	gcaggcagag	tagttgctgg	tcaaatatit	cttgattcag	250
aagaatctga	attagaatcc	tctattcaag	aagaggaaga	cagcctcaag	300
agccaagagg	gggaaagtgt	cacagaagat	atcagctttc	tagagtctcc	350
aatccagaa	aacaaggact	atgaagagcc	aaagaaagta	cggaaaccag	400
ctttgaccgc	cattgaaggc	acagcacatg	gggagccctg	ccacttcctt	450
tttcttttcc	tagataagga	gtatgatgaa	tgtacatcag	atgggaggga	500
agatggcaga	ctgtggtgtg	ctacaaccta	tgactacaaa	gcagatgaaa	550
agtggggctt	ttgtgaaact	gaagaagagg	ctgctaagag	acggcagatg	600
caggaagcag	aaatgatgta	tcaaactgga	atgaaatcc	ttaatggaag	650

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caataagaaa agccaaaaaa gagaagcata tcggtatctc caaaaggcag	700
caagcatgaa ccataccaaa gccctggaga gagtgcata tgctctttta	750
tttggtgatt acttgccaca gaatatccag gcagcgagag agatgtttga	800
gaagctgact gaggaaggct ctccaaggg acagactgct cttggctttc	850
tgatgcctc tggacttggg gttaattcaa gtcaggcaa ggctcttgta	900
tattatacat ttggagctct tgggggcaat ctaatagccc acatggtttt	950
ggtaagtaga ctttagtgga aggctaataa tattaacatc agaagaattt	1000
gtggtttata gcggccacaa ctttttcagc tttcatgac cagatttgct	1050
tgtattaaga ccaaatattc agttgaactt ccttcaaatt cttgttaatg	1100
gatataacac atggaatcta catgtaaatg aaagttggg gagtccacaa	1150
tttttcttta aaatgattag ttggctgat tgccoctaaa aagagagatc	1200
tgataaatgg ctctttttta attttctctg agttggaatt gtcagaatca	1250
ttttttacat tagattatca taattttaaa aatttttctt tagtttttca	1300
aaattttgta aatgggtggc atagaaaaac aacatgaaat attatacaat	1350
attttgcaac aatgccctaa gaattgttaa aattcatgga gttatttggtg	1400
cagaatgact ccagagagct ctactttctg ttttttactt ttcatgattg	1450
gctgtcttcc catttattct ggtcatttat tgctagtac actgtgcctg	1500
cttccagtag tctcattttc cctattttgc taatttgta ctttttcttt	1550
gctaatttgg aagattaact catttttaaa aaaattatgt ctaagattaa	1600
aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	1650
aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa	1672

<210> SEQ ID NO 18

<211> LENGTH: 301

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

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

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Lys	Glu	Tyr	Asp	Glu	Cys	Thr	Ser	Asp	Gly	Arg	Glu	Asp	Gly	Arg	
				140					145					150	
Leu	Trp	Cys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Ala	Asp	Glu	Lys	Trp	
				155					160					165	
Gly	Phe	Cys	Glu	Thr	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Lys	Arg	Arg	Gln	Met	
				170					175					180	
Gln	Glu	Ala	Glu	Met	Met	Tyr	Gln	Thr	Gly	Met	Lys	Ile	Leu	Asn	
				185					190					195	
Gly	Ser	Asn	Lys	Lys	Ser	Gln	Lys	Arg	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Arg	Tyr	Leu	
				200					205					210	
Gln	Lys	Ala	Ala	Ser	Met	Asn	His	Thr	Lys	Ala	Leu	Glu	Arg	Val	
				215					220					225	
Ser	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Leu	Phe	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Gln	Asn	Ile	Gln	
				230					235					240	
Ala	Ala	Arg	Glu	Met	Phe	Glu	Lys	Leu	Thr	Glu	Glu	Gly	Ser	Pro	
				245					250					255	
Lys	Gly	Gln	Thr	Ala	Leu	Gly	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Gly	Leu	Gly	
				260					265					270	
Val	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ala	Lys	Ala	Leu	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Gly	
				275					280					285	
Ala	Leu	Gly	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ile	Ala	His	Met	Val	Leu	Val	Ser	Arg	
				290					295					300	

Leu

<210> SEQ ID NO 19
<211> LENGTH: 1508
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

aattcagatt ttaagcccat tctgcagtgg aatttcatga actagcaaga	50
ggacaccatc ttcttgtatt atacaagaaa ggagtgtacc tatcacacac	100
agggggaaaa atgctctttt ggggtgctagg cctcctaate ctctgtggtt	150
ttctgtggac tcgtaaagga aaactaaaga ttgaagacat cactgataag	200
tacattttta tcaactggatg tgactcgggc ttgggaaact tggcagccag	250
aacttttgat aaaaagggat ttcattgtaat cgctgcctgt ctgactgaat	300
caggatcaac agctttaaaag gcagaaacct cagagagact tcgtactgtg	350
cttctggatg tgaccgacct agagaatgtc aagaggactg cccagtgggt	400
gaagaaccaa gttggggaga aaggtctctg gggctctgac aataatgctg	450
gtgttcccgg cgtgctggct cccactgact ggctgacact agaggactac	500
agagaacctt ttgaagtga cctgtttgga ctcatcagtg tgacactaaa	550
tatgtctcct ttggtcaaga aagctcaagg gagagttatt aatgtctcca	600
gtgttgaggg tcgccttgca atcgttgagg gggctatac tccatccaaa	650
tatgcagtgg aaggtttcaa tgacagctta agacgggaca tgaaagcttt	700
tggtgtgcac gtctcatgca ttgaaccagg attgttcaaa aaaaacttgg	750
cagatccagt aaaggttaatt gaaaaaaaac tcgccatttg ggagcagctg	800

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tctccagaca tcaaacaaca atatggagaa ggttacattg aaaaaagtct	850
agacaaactg aaaggcaata aatcctatgt gaacatggac ctctctccgg	900
tggtagagtg catggaccac gctctaacaa gtctcttccc taagactcat	950
tatgccgctg gaaaagatgc caaaattttc tggatacctc tgtctcacat	1000
gccagcagct ttgcaagact ttttattgtt gaaacagaaa gcagagctgg	1050
ctaattcccaa ggcagtgtga ctcagctaac cacaaatgtc tcctccaggc	1100
tatgaaatg gccgatttca agaacacatc tccttttcaa cccattcct	1150
tatctgctcc aacctggact catttagatc gtgcttattt ggattgcaaa	1200
agggagtccc accatcgctg gtggtatccc agggtccttg ctcaagtttt	1250
ctttgaaaag gagggtgga atggtacatc acataggcaa gtcctgccct	1300
gtatttaggc tttgcctgct tgggtgatg taagggaat tgaagactt	1350
gccattcaa aatgatcttt accgtggcct gcccctgct tatggtcccc	1400
agcattttaca gtaacttggt aatgttaagt atcatctctt atctaaatat	1450
taaaagataa gtcaacccaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	1500
aaaaaaaa	1508

<210> SEQ ID NO 20

<211> LENGTH: 319

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

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

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Ala Phe Gly Val His Val Ser Cys Ile Glu Pro Gly Leu Phe Lys	200	205	210
Thr Asn Leu Ala Asp Pro Val Lys Val Ile Glu Lys Lys Leu Ala	215	220	225
Ile Trp Glu Gln Leu Ser Pro Asp Ile Lys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Glu	230	235	240
Gly Tyr Ile Glu Lys Ser Leu Asp Lys Leu Lys Gly Asn Lys Ser	245	250	255
Tyr Val Asn Met Asp Leu Ser Pro Val Val Glu Cys Met Asp His	260	265	270
Ala Leu Thr Ser Leu Phe Pro Lys Thr His Tyr Ala Ala Gly Lys	275	280	285
Asp Ala Lys Ile Phe Trp Ile Pro Leu Ser His Met Pro Ala Ala	290	295	300
Leu Gln Asp Phe Leu Leu Lys Gln Lys Ala Glu Leu Ala Asn	305	310	315
Pro Lys Ala Val			

<210> SEQ ID NO 21
<211> LENGTH: 1849
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

ctgaggcggc ggtagcatgg agggggagag tacgtcggcg gtgctctcgg	50
gctttgtgct cggcgcactc gctttccagc acctcaacac ggactcggac	100
acggaaggtt ttcttcttgg ggaagtaaaa ggtgaagcca agaacagcat	150
tactgattcc caaatggatg atgttgaagt tgtttataca attgacattc	200
agaaatatat tccatgctat cagcttttta gcttttataa ttcttcaggc	250
gaagtaaatg agcaagcact gaagaaaata ttatcaaatg tcaaaaagaa	300
tgtggtaggt tggtaacaaat tccgtcgtca ttcagatcag atcatgacgt	350
ttagagagag gctgcttcac aaaaacttgc aggagcattt ttcaaaccaa	400
gaccttgttt ttctgctatt aacaccaagt ataataacag aaagctgctc	450
tactcatcga ctggaacatt ccttatataa acctcaaaaa ggactttttc	500
acagggtacc tttagtgggt gccaatctgg gcatgtctga acaactgggt	550
tataaaactg tatcaggttc ctgtatgtcc actggtttta gccgagcagt	600
acaaacacac agctctaaat tttttgaaga agatggatcc ttaaaggagg	650
tacataagat aatgaaatg tatgcttcat tacaagagga attaaagagt	700
atatgcaaaa aagtgaaga cagtgaacaa gcagtagata aactagtaaa	750
ggatgtaaac agattaaaac gagaaattga gaaaaggaga ggagcacaga	800
ttcaggcagc aagagagaag aacatccaaa aagaccctca ggagaacatt	850
tttctttgtc aggcattacg gacctttttt ccaaattctg aatttcttca	900
ttcatgtgtt atgtctttta aaaatagaca tgtttctaaa agtagctgta	950
actacaacca ccatctcgat gtagtagaca atctgacctt aatggtagaa	1000
cacactgaca ttctgaagc tagtccagct agtacaccac aaatcattaa	1050

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gcataaagcc ttagacttag atgacagatg gcaattcaag agatctcggt	1100
tgtagatata acaagacaaa cgatctaag caaatactgg tagtagtaac	1150
caagataaag catccaaaat gagcagccca gaaacagatg aagaaattga	1200
aaagatgaag ggttttggtg aatattcacg gtctcctaca ttttgatcct	1250
tttaacctta caaggagatt tttttatttg gctgatgggt aaagccaaac	1300
atttctattg tttttactat gttgagctac ttgcagtaag ttcatttggt	1350
tttactatgt tcacctgttt gcagtaatac acagataact cttagtgcac	1400
ttacttcaca agtactttt tcaaacatca gatgctttta tttccaaacc	1450
tttttttcac ctttcactaa gttgttgagg ggaaggctta cacagacaca	1500
ttcttttagaa ttgaaaagt gagaccaggc acagtggctc acacctgtaa	1550
tccagcact tagggaagac aagtcaggag gattgattga agctaggagt	1600
tagagaccag cctgggcaac gtattgagac catgtctatt aaaaaataaa	1650
atggaaaagc aagaatagcc ttattttcaa aatatggaaa gaaatttata	1700
tgaaaattta tctgagtcac taaaattctc cttaagtgat acttttttag	1750
aagtacatta tggctagagt tgccagataa aatgctggat atcatgcaat	1800
aaatttgcaa aacatcatct aaaatttaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	1849

<210> SEQ ID NO 22

<211> LENGTH: 409

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

Met	Glu	Gly	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ala	Val	Leu	Ser	Gly	Phe	Val	Leu
1				5					10					15
Gly	Ala	Leu	Ala	Phe	Gln	His	Leu	Asn	Thr	Asp	Ser	Asp	Thr	Glu
				20					25					30
Gly	Phe	Leu	Leu	Gly	Glu	Val	Lys	Gly	Glu	Ala	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ile
				35					40					45
Thr	Asp	Ser	Gln	Met	Asp	Asp	Val	Glu	Val	Val	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Asp
				50					55					60
Ile	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Cys	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Phe	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Asn
				65					70					75
Ser	Ser	Gly	Glu	Val	Asn	Glu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Lys	Lys	Ile	Leu	Ser
				80					85					90
Asn	Val	Lys	Lys	Asn	Val	Val	Gly	Trp	Tyr	Lys	Phe	Arg	Arg	His
				95					100					105
Ser	Asp	Gln	Ile	Met	Thr	Phe	Arg	Glu	Arg	Leu	Leu	His	Lys	Asn
				110					115					120
Leu	Gln	Glu	His	Phe	Ser	Asn	Gln	Asp	Leu	Val	Phe	Leu	Leu	Leu
				125					130					135
Thr	Pro	Ser	Ile	Ile	Thr	Glu	Ser	Cys	Ser	Thr	His	Arg	Leu	Glu
				140					145					150
His	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Pro	Gln	Lys	Gly	Leu	Phe	His	Arg	Val	Pro
				155					160					165
Leu	Val	Val	Ala	Asn	Leu	Gly	Met	Ser	Glu	Gln	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Lys
				170					175					180

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Thr Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Met Ser Thr Gly Phe Ser Arg Ala Val
185 190 195

Gln Thr His Ser Ser Lys Phe Phe Glu Glu Asp Gly Ser Leu Lys
200 205 210

Glu Val His Lys Ile Asn Glu Met Tyr Ala Ser Leu Gln Glu Glu
215 220 225

Leu Lys Ser Ile Cys Lys Lys Val Glu Asp Ser Glu Gln Ala Val
230 235 240

Asp Lys Leu Val Lys Asp Val Asn Arg Leu Lys Arg Glu Ile Glu
245 250 255

Lys Arg Arg Gly Ala Gln Ile Gln Ala Ala Arg Glu Lys Asn Ile
260 265 270

Gln Lys Asp Pro Gln Glu Asn Ile Phe Leu Cys Gln Ala Leu Arg
275 280 285

Thr Phe Phe Pro Asn Ser Glu Phe Leu His Ser Cys Val Met Ser
290 295 300

Leu Lys Asn Arg His Val Ser Lys Ser Ser Cys Asn Tyr Asn His
305 310 315

His Leu Asp Val Val Asp Asn Leu Thr Leu Met Val Glu His Thr
320 325 330

Asp Ile Pro Glu Ala Ser Pro Ala Ser Thr Pro Gln Ile Ile Lys
335 340 345

His Lys Ala Leu Asp Leu Asp Asp Arg Trp Gln Phe Lys Arg Ser
350 355 360

Arg Leu Leu Asp Thr Gln Asp Lys Arg Ser Lys Ala Asn Thr Gly
365 370 375

Ser Ser Asn Gln Asp Lys Ala Ser Lys Met Ser Ser Pro Glu Thr
380 385 390

Asp Glu Glu Ile Glu Lys Met Lys Gly Phe Gly Glu Tyr Ser Arg
395 400 405

Ser Pro Thr Phe

<210> SEQ ID NO 23
<211> LENGTH: 2651
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

ggcacagccg cgcgggcgag ggcagagtca gccgagccga gtccagcccg 50

acgagcggac cagcgcaggg cagcccaagc agcgcgcagc gaacgcccgc 100

cgccgcccac accctctgcg gtcccgcgg cgctgccac ccttccctcc 150

ttccccgcgt cccgcctcg ccggccagtc agcttgccg gttcgctgcc 200

ccgcgaaacc ccgaggtcac cagcccgcg ctctgcttcc ctgggcccgcg 250

cgccgcctcc acgccctcct tctcccctgg cccggcgctt ggcaccgggg 300

accgttgctt gacgcgaggc ccagctctac ttttgcccc gcgctctctc 350

cgctgctcg cctcttccac caactccaac tccttctccc tccagctcca 400

ctcgctagtc cccgactcgg ccagccctcg gccgctgcc gtagcgccgc 450

ttcccgctcg gtcccaaagg tgggaacgcg tccgcccgg cccgcacccat 500

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ggcacggttc	ggcttgcccc	cgcttctctg	caccctggca	gtgctcagcg	550
ccgcgctgct	ggctgccgag	ctcaagtcga	aaagttgctc	ggaagtgcga	600
cgctctttacg	tgtccaaagg	cttcaacaag	aacgatgccc	ccctccacga	650
gatcaacggt	gatcatttga	agatctgtcc	ccagggttct	acctgctgct	700
ctcaagagat	ggaggagaag	tacagcctgc	aaagtaaaga	tgatttcaaa	750
agtgtggta	gcgaacagtg	caatcatttg	caagctgtct	ttgcttcacg	800
ttacaagaag	tttgatgaat	tcttcaaaga	actacttgaa	aatgcagaga	850
aatccctgaa	tgatatgttt	gtgaagacat	atggccattt	atacatgcaa	900
aattctgagc	tatttaaaga	tctcttcgta	gagttgaaac	gttactacgt	950
gggtgggaaa	gtgaacctgg	aagaaatgct	aatgacttc	tgggctcgcc	1000
tcctggagcg	gatgttccgc	ctggtgaact	cccagtacca	ctttacagat	1050
gagtatctgg	aatgtgtgag	caagtatacg	gagcagctga	agcccttcgg	1100
agatgtccct	cgcaaatga	agctccaggt	tactcgtgct	tttgtagcag	1150
cccgtacttt	cgctcaaggc	ttagcggttg	cgggagatgt	cgtgagcaag	1200
gtctccgtgg	taaaccctac	agcccagtg	acccatgccc	tgttgaagat	1250
gatctactgc	tcccactgcc	gggtctctgt	gactgtgaag	ccatgttaca	1300
actactgctc	aaacatcatg	agaggctgtt	tggccaacca	aggggatctc	1350
gattttgaat	ggaacaattt	catagatgct	atgctgatgg	tggcagagag	1400
gctagagggg	cctttcaaca	ttgaatcggt	catggatccc	atcgatgtga	1450
agattttctga	tgctattatg	aacatgcagg	ataatagtgt	tcaagtgtct	1500
cagaagggtt	tccagggatg	tggaccccc	aagcccctcc	cagctggacg	1550
aatttctcgt	tccatctctg	aaagtgcctt	cagtgtctgc	ttcagaccac	1600
atcaccccca	ggaacgcca	accacagcag	ctggcactag	tttgaccga	1650
ctggttactg	atgtcaagga	gaaactgaaa	caggccaaga	aattctggtc	1700
ctcccttcog	agcaacgttt	gcaacgatga	gaggatggct	gcaggaaacg	1750
gcaatgagga	tgactgttgg	aatgggaaa	gcaaaagcag	gtacctgttt	1800
gcagtgcag	gaaatggatt	agccaaccag	ggcaacaacc	cagaggtcca	1850
ggttgacacc	agcaaaccag	acatactgat	ccttcgtcaa	atcatggctc	1900
ttcagtgat	gaccagcaag	atgaagaatg	catacaatgg	gaacgacgtg	1950
gacttctttg	atatcagtga	tgaaagtagt	ggagaaggaa	gtggaagtgg	2000
ctgtgagtat	cagcagtgcc	cttcagagtt	tgactacaat	gccactgacc	2050
atgctgggaa	gagtgccaat	gagaaagccg	acagtgtctg	tgtccgtcct	2100
ggggcacagg	cctacctcct	cactgtcttc	tgcactttgt	tcctggttat	2150
gcagagagag	tggagataat	tctcaaaact	tgagaaaaag	tgttcacaa	2200
aaagttaaaa	ggcaccagtt	atcacttttc	taccatccta	gtgactttgc	2250
tttttaaatg	aatggacaac	aatgtacagt	ttttactatg	tggccactgg	2300
tttaagaagt	gctgactttg	ttttctcatt	cagttttggg	aggaaaagg	2350
actgtgcatt	gagttggttc	ctgctcccc	aaaccatggt	aaacgtggct	2400

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aacagtgtag gtacagaact atagttagtt gtgcatttgt gattttatca	2450
ctctattatt tgtttgtatg tttttttctc atttcgtttg tgggtttttt	2500
tttccaactg tgatctcgcc ttgtttctta caagcaaacc agggtcctt	2550
cttggcacgt aacatgtacg tattttctgaa atattaaata gctgtacaga	2600
agcagggtttt atttatcatg ttatcttatt aaaagaaaaa gcccaaaaag	2650
c	2651

<210> SEQ ID NO 24
<211> LENGTH: 556
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

Met Ala Arg Phe Gly Leu Pro Ala Leu Leu Cys Thr Leu Ala Val	
1 5 10 15	
Leu Ser Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Glu Leu Lys Ser Lys Ser Cys	
20 25 30	
Ser Glu Val Arg Arg Leu Tyr Val Ser Lys Gly Phe Asn Lys Asn	
35 40 45	
Asp Ala Pro Leu His Glu Ile Asn Gly Asp His Leu Lys Ile Cys	
50 55 60	
Pro Gln Gly Ser Thr Cys Cys Ser Gln Glu Met Glu Glu Lys Tyr	
65 70 75	
Ser Leu Gln Ser Lys Asp Asp Phe Lys Ser Val Val Ser Glu Gln	
80 85 90	
Cys Asn His Leu Gln Ala Val Phe Ala Ser Arg Tyr Lys Lys Phe	
95 100 105	
Asp Glu Phe Phe Lys Glu Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala Glu Lys Ser Leu	
110 115 120	
Asn Asp Met Phe Val Lys Thr Tyr Gly His Leu Tyr Met Gln Asn	
125 130 135	
Ser Glu Leu Phe Lys Asp Leu Phe Val Glu Leu Lys Arg Tyr Tyr	
140 145 150	
Val Val Gly Asn Val Asn Leu Glu Glu Met Leu Asn Asp Phe Trp	
155 160 165	
Ala Arg Leu Leu Glu Arg Met Phe Arg Leu Val Asn Ser Gln Tyr	
170 175 180	
His Phe Thr Asp Glu Tyr Leu Glu Cys Val Ser Lys Tyr Thr Glu	
185 190 195	
Gln Leu Lys Pro Phe Gly Asp Val Pro Arg Lys Leu Lys Leu Gln	
200 205 210	
Val Thr Arg Ala Phe Val Ala Ala Arg Thr Phe Ala Gln Gly Leu	
215 220 225	
Ala Val Ala Gly Asp Val Val Ser Lys Val Ser Val Val Asn Pro	
230 235 240	
Thr Ala Gln Cys Thr His Ala Leu Leu Lys Met Ile Tyr Cys Ser	
245 250 255	
His Cys Arg Gly Leu Val Thr Val Lys Pro Cys Tyr Asn Tyr Cys	
260 265 270	
Ser Asn Ile Met Arg Gly Cys Leu Ala Asn Gln Gly Asp Leu Asp	
275 280 285	

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Phe Glu Trp Asn Asn Phe Ile Asp Ala Met Leu Met Val Ala Glu
290 295 300

Arg Leu Glu Gly Pro Phe Asn Ile Glu Ser Val Met Asp Pro Ile
305 310 315

Asp Val Lys Ile Ser Asp Ala Ile Met Asn Met Gln Asp Asn Ser
320 325 330

Val Gln Val Ser Gln Lys Val Phe Gln Gly Cys Gly Pro Pro Lys
335 340 345

Pro Leu Pro Ala Gly Arg Ile Ser Arg Ser Ile Ser Glu Ser Ala
350 355 360

Phe Ser Ala Arg Phe Arg Pro His His Pro Glu Glu Arg Pro Thr
365 370 375

Thr Ala Ala Gly Thr Ser Leu Asp Arg Leu Val Thr Asp Val Lys
380 385 390

Glu Lys Leu Lys Gln Ala Lys Lys Phe Trp Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser
395 400 405

Asn Val Cys Asn Asp Glu Arg Met Ala Ala Gly Asn Gly Asn Glu
410 415 420

Asp Asp Cys Trp Asn Gly Lys Gly Lys Ser Arg Tyr Leu Phe Ala
425 430 435

Val Thr Gly Asn Gly Leu Ala Asn Gln Gly Asn Asn Pro Glu Val
440 445 450

Gln Val Asp Thr Ser Lys Pro Asp Ile Leu Ile Leu Arg Gln Ile
455 460 465

Met Ala Leu Arg Val Met Thr Ser Lys Met Lys Asn Ala Tyr Asn
470 475 480

Gly Asn Asp Val Asp Phe Phe Asp Ile Ser Asp Glu Ser Ser Gly
485 490 495

Glu Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Cys Glu Tyr Gln Gln Cys Pro Ser Glu
500 505 510

Phe Asp Tyr Asn Ala Thr Asp His Ala Gly Lys Ser Ala Asn Glu
515 520 525

Lys Ala Asp Ser Ala Gly Val Arg Pro Gly Ala Gln Ala Tyr Leu
530 535 540

Leu Thr Val Phe Cys Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Met Gln Arg Glu Trp
545 550 555

Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 25
<211> LENGTH: 870
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 25

ctcgcctca aatgggaacg ctggcctggg actaaagcat agaccaccag	50
gctgagtatc ctgacctgag tcatccccag ggatcaggag cctccagcag	100
ggaaccttcc attatatctt tcaagcaact tacagctgca cgcacagttg	150
cgatgaaagt tctaattctt tcctctctcc tgttgctgcc actaatgctg	200
atgtccatgg tctctagcag cctgaatcca ggggtcgcca gaggccacag	250
ggaccgaggg caggcttcta ggagatggct ccaggaaggc ggccaagaat	300

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gtgagtgcaa agattggttc ctgagagccc cgagaagaaa attcatgaca 350
tgtgtctgggc tgccaaagaa gcagtgtcccc tgtgatcatt tcaagggcaa 400
tgtgaagaaa acaagacacc aaaggcacca cagaaagcca aacaagcatt 450
ccagagcctg ccagcaattt ctcaacaat gtcagctaag aagctttgct 500
ctgcctttgt aggagctctg agcgcccact cttccaatta aacattctca 550
gccaaagaaga cagtgtgac acctaccaga cactcttctt ctcccacctc 600
actctccccac tgtaccacc cctaaatcat tccagtgtc tcaaaaagca 650
tgtttttcaa gatcattttg ttgttgctc tctctagtgt cttctctct 700
cgctagtctt agcctgtgcc ctccccttac ccaggcttag gcttaattac 750
ctgaaagatt ccaggaaact gtagcttcct agctagtgtc atttaacctt 800
aatgcaatc aggaaagtag caaacagaag tcaataaata tttttaaatg 850
tcaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 870

<210> SEQ ID NO 26

<211> LENGTH: 119

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 26

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 27

<211> LENGTH: 1371

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

ggacgccagc gcctgcagag gctgagcagg gaaaaagcca gtgccccagc 50
ggaagcacag ctgagagctg gtctgccatg gacatcctgg tcccactcct 100
gcagctgctg gtgctgcttc ttacctgccc cctgcacctc atggctctgc 150
tggtgctgctg gcagcccctg tgcaaaagct acttccccta cctgatggcc 200
gtgctgactc ccaagagcaa ccgcaagatg gagagcaaga aacgggagct 250
cttcagccag ataaaggggc ttacaggagc ctccgggaaa gtggccctac 300

-continued

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tggagctggg ctgcggaacc ggagccaact ttcagttcta cccaccgggc      350
tgcagggtca cctgcctaga cccaaatccc cactttgaga agttcctgac      400
aaagagcatg gctgagaaca ggcacctcca atatgagcgg tttgtgggtg      450
ctcctggaga ggacatgaga cagctggctg atggctccat ggatgtggtg      500
gtctgcactc tgggtgctgtg ctctgtgcag agcccaagga aggtcctgca      550
ggaggtccgg agagtactga gaccgggagg tgtgctcttt ttctgggagc      600
atgtggcaga accatatgga agctgggcct tcatgtggca gcaagttttc      650
gagcccacct ggaacacat tggggatggc tgctgcctca ccagagagac      700
ctggaaggat cttgagaacg cccagttctc cgaaatccaa atggaacgac      750
agccccctcc cttgaagtgg ctacctgttg ggccccacat catgggaaag      800
gctgtcaaac aatctttccc aagctccaag gcactcattt gctccttccc      850
cagcctccaa ttagaacaag ccaccacca gcctatctat cttccactga      900
gagggacctc gcagaatgag agaagacatt catgtaccac ctactagtcc      950
ctctctcccc aacctctgcc agggcaatct ctaacttcaa tccgcgcttc     1000
gacagtgaaa aagctctact tctacgctga cccagggagg aaacactagg     1050
accctgttgt atcctcaact gcaagtttct ggactagtct cccaacgttt     1100
gcctcccaat gttgtccctt tccttcgttc coatggtaaa gctcctctcg     1150
ctttcctcct gaggctacac ccatgcgtct ctaggaactg gtcacaaaag     1200
tcatggtgcc tgcacccctg ccaagccccc ctgaccctct ctcccacta     1250
ccaccttctt cctgagctgg gggcaccagg gagaatcaga gatgctgggg     1300
atgccagagc aagactcaaa gaggcagagg ttttgttctc aaatatTTTT     1350
taataaatag acgaaaccac g                                     1371
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<210> SEQ ID NO 28
<211> LENGTH: 277
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

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

Gly Ser Met Asp Val Val Val Cys Thr Leu Val Leu Cys Ser Val
140 145 150

Gln Ser Pro Arg Lys Val Leu Gln Glu Val Arg Arg Val Leu Arg
155 160 165

Pro Gly Gly Val Leu Phe Phe Trp Glu His Val Ala Glu Pro Tyr
170 175 180

Gly Ser Trp Ala Phe Met Trp Gln Gln Val Phe Glu Pro Thr Trp
185 190 195

Lys His Ile Gly Asp Gly Cys Cys Leu Thr Arg Glu Thr Trp Lys
200 205 210

Asp Leu Glu Asn Ala Gln Phe Ser Glu Ile Gln Met Glu Arg Gln
215 220 225

Pro Pro Pro Leu Lys Trp Leu Pro Val Gly Pro His Ile Met Gly
230 235 240

Lys Ala Val Lys Gln Ser Phe Pro Ser Ser Lys Ala Leu Ile Cys
245 250 255

Ser Phe Pro Ser Leu Gln Leu Glu Gln Ala Thr His Gln Pro Ile
260 265 270

Tyr Leu Pro Leu Arg Gly Thr
275

<210> SEQ ID NO 29
<211> LENGTH: 494
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

caatgtttgc ctatccacct cccccaagcc cctttaccta tgctgctgct 50

aacgctgctg ctgctgctgc tgctgcttaa aggcctcatgc ttggagtggg 100

gactggtcgg tgcccagaaa gtctcttctg ccaactgacgc ccccatcagg 150

gattgggcct tctttccccc ttctcttctg tgtctcctgc ctcatcggcc 200

tgcccatgacc tgcagccaag cccagcccg tggggaaggg gagaaagtgg 250

gggatggcta agaaagctgg gagatagggg acagaagagg gtagtgggtg 300

ggctaggggg gctgccttat ttaaagtggg tgtttatgat tcttatacta 350

atttatacaa agatattaag gccctgttca ttaagaaatt gttcccttcc 400

cctgtgttca atgtttgtaa agattgttct gtgtaaatat gtctttataa 450

taaacagtta aaagctgaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 494

<210> SEQ ID NO 30
<211> LENGTH: 73
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 30

Met Leu Leu Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Lys Gly
1 5 10 15

Ser Cys Leu Glu Trp Gly Leu Val Gly Ala Gln Lys Val Ser Ser
20 25 30

-continued

Ala	Thr	Asp	Ala	Pro	Ile	Arg	Asp	Trp	Ala	Phe	Phe	Pro	Pro	Ser
			35						40					45
Phe	Leu	Cys	Leu	Leu	Pro	His	Arg	Pro	Ala	Met	Thr	Cys	Ser	Gln
			50						55					60
Ala	Gln	Pro	Arg	Gly	Glu	Gly	Glu	Lys	Val	Gly	Asp	Gly		
			65						70					

<210> SEQ ID NO 31
<211> LENGTH: 1660
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

gtttgaattc cttcaactat acccacagtc caaaagcaga ctcaactgtgt	50
cccaggctac cagttcctcc aagcaagtca tttcccttat ttaaccgatg	100
tgcccccaa acacctgagt gctactccct atttgcattct gttttgataa	150
atgatgttga caccctccac cgaattctaa gtggaatcat gtcgggaaga	200
gatacaatoc ttggcctgtg tatcctcgca ttagccttgt ctttggccat	250
gatgtttacc ttcagattca tcaccaccct tctgggtcac attttcattt	300
cattgggttat tttgggattg ttgtttgtct gcggtgtttt atggtggctg	350
tattatgact ataccaacga cctcagcata gaattggaca cagaaaggga	400
aaatatgaag tgcgtgctgg ggtttgctat cgtatccaca ggcatacagg	450
cagtgcctgt cgtcttgatt ttgtttctca gaaagagaat aaaattgaca	500
gttgagcttt tccaaatcac aaataaagcc atcagcagtg ctcccttcct	550
gctgttccag ccactgtgga catttgccat cctcattttc ttctgggtcc	600
ttctgggtggc tgtgctgctg agcctgggaa ctgcaggagc tgcccagggt	650
atggaaggcg gccaaagtga atataagccc ctttcgggca ttcggtacat	700
gtggtcgtac catttaattg gcctcatctg gactagttaa ttcatccttg	750
cgtgccagca aatgactata gctggggcag tggttacttg ttatttcaac	800
agaagtaaaa atgacctcc tgatcatccc atcctttcgt ctctctccat	850
ttctctcttc taccatcaag gaaccgttgt gaaagggta tttttaatct	900
ctgtgggtgag gattccgaga atcattgtca tgtacatgca aaacgcactg	950
aaagaacagc agcatgggtg attgtccagg tacctgttcc gatgctgcta	1000
ctgtgtgtttc tgggtgtctg aaaaatacct gctccatctc aaccagaatg	1050
catatactac aactgctatt aatgggacag atttctgtac atcagcaaaa	1100
gatgcattca aaatcttgtc caagaactca agtcacttta catctattaa	1150
ctgcttttga gacttcataa tttttctagg aaaggtgtta gtggtgtgtt	1200
tcactgtttt tggaggactc atggctttta actacaatcg ggcatccag	1250
gtgtgggcag tccctctgtt attggtagct tttttgcct acttagtagc	1300
ccatagtttt ttatctgtgt ttgaaactgt gctggatgca cttttcctgt	1350
gttttctgtg tgatctggaa acaaatgatg gatcgtcaga aaagccctac	1400
tttatggatc aagaatttct gagtttcgta aaaaggagca acaaatataa	1450
caatgcaagg gcacagcagg acaagcactc attaaggaat gaggagggaa	1500

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cagaactcca ggccattgtg agatagatac ccatttaggt atctgtacct 1550
ggaaaaacatt tccttctaag agccatttac agaatagaag atgagaccac 1600
tagagaaaag ttagtgaatt tttttttaaa agacctaata aaccctattc 1650
ttcctcaaaa 1660

<210> SEQ ID NO 32
<211> LENGTH: 445
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

Met Ser Gly Arg Asp Thr Ile Leu Gly Leu Cys Ile Leu Ala Leu
1 5 10 15
Ala Leu Ser Leu Ala Met Met Phe Thr Phe Arg Phe Ile Thr Thr
20 25 30
Leu Leu Val His Ile Phe Ile Ser Leu Val Ile Leu Gly Leu Leu
35 40 45
Phe Val Cys Gly Val Leu Trp Trp Leu Tyr Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Asn
50 55 60
Asp Leu Ser Ile Glu Leu Asp Thr Glu Arg Glu Asn Met Lys Cys
65 70 75
Val Leu Gly Phe Ala Ile Val Ser Thr Gly Ile Thr Ala Val Leu
80 85 90
Leu Val Leu Ile Phe Val Leu Arg Lys Arg Ile Lys Leu Thr Val
95 100 105
Glu Leu Phe Gln Ile Thr Asn Lys Ala Ile Ser Ser Ala Pro Phe
110 115 120
Leu Leu Phe Gln Pro Leu Trp Thr Phe Ala Ile Leu Ile Phe Phe
125 130 135
Trp Val Leu Trp Val Ala Val Leu Leu Ser Leu Gly Thr Ala Gly
140 145 150
Ala Ala Gln Val Met Glu Gly Gly Gln Val Glu Tyr Lys Pro Leu
155 160 165
Ser Gly Ile Arg Tyr Met Trp Ser Tyr His Leu Ile Gly Leu Ile
170 175 180
Trp Thr Ser Glu Phe Ile Leu Ala Cys Gln Gln Met Thr Ile Ala
185 190 195
Gly Ala Val Val Thr Cys Tyr Phe Asn Arg Ser Lys Asn Asp Pro
200 205 210
Pro Asp His Pro Ile Leu Ser Ser Leu Ser Ile Leu Phe Phe Tyr
215 220 225
His Gln Gly Thr Val Val Lys Gly Ser Phe Leu Ile Ser Val Val
230 235 240
Arg Ile Pro Arg Ile Ile Val Met Tyr Met Gln Asn Ala Leu Lys
245 250 255
Glu Gln Gln His Gly Ala Leu Ser Arg Tyr Leu Phe Arg Cys Cys
260 265 270
Tyr Cys Cys Phe Trp Cys Leu Asp Lys Tyr Leu Leu His Leu Asn
275 280 285
Gln Asn Ala Tyr Thr Thr Thr Ala Ile Asn Gly Thr Asp Phe Cys
290 295 300

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Thr Ser Ala Lys Asp Ala Phe Lys Ile Leu Ser Lys Asn Ser Ser
305 310 315
His Phe Thr Ser Ile Asn Cys Phe Gly Asp Phe Ile Ile Phe Leu
320 325 330
Gly Lys Val Leu Val Val Cys Phe Thr Val Phe Gly Gly Leu Met
335 340 345
Ala Phe Asn Tyr Asn Arg Ala Phe Gln Val Trp Ala Val Pro Leu
350 355 360
Leu Leu Val Ala Phe Phe Ala Tyr Leu Val Ala His Ser Phe Leu
365 370 375
Ser Val Phe Glu Thr Val Leu Asp Ala Leu Phe Leu Cys Phe Ala
380 385 390
Val Asp Leu Glu Thr Asn Asp Gly Ser Ser Glu Lys Pro Tyr Phe
395 400 405
Met Asp Gln Glu Phe Leu Ser Phe Val Lys Arg Ser Asn Lys Leu
410 415 420
Asn Asn Ala Arg Ala Gln Gln Asp Lys His Ser Leu Arg Asn Glu
425 430 435
Glu Gly Thr Glu Leu Gln Ala Ile Val Arg
440 445

<210> SEQ ID NO 33
<211> LENGTH: 2773
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 33

gttcgattag ctctctgag aagaagagaa aaggttcttg gacctctccc 50
tgtttcttcc ttagaataat ttgtatggga tttgtgatgc aggaaagcct 100
aagggaaaaa gaatattcat tctgtgtggt gaaaattttt tgaaaaaaaa 150
attgccttct tcaaacaagg gtgtcattct gatatttatg aggactgttg 200
ttctcactat gaaggcatct gttattgaaa tgttccttgt tttgctggtg 250
actggagtac attcaaacia agaaacggca aagaagatta aaaggcccaa 300
gttcactgtg cctcagatca actgcatgtg caaagccgga aagatcatcg 350
atcctgagtt cattgtgaaa tgtccagcag gatgccaaaga ccccaaatac 400
catgtttatg gcactgacgt gtatgcattc tactccagtg tgtgtggcgc 450
tgccgtacac agtgggtgtgc ttgataattc aggagggaaa atacttgttc 500
ggaagggtgc tggacagtct ggtaaaaaag ggagttattc caacggtgtc 550
caatcgttat ccctaccacg atggagagaa tcctttatcg tcttagaaaag 600
taaacccaaa aagggtgtaa cctaccatc agctottaca tactcatcat 650
cgaaaagtcc agctgcccaa gcaggtgaga ccacaaaagc ctatcagagg 700
ccacctattc cagggacaac tgcacagccg gtcactctga tgcagcttct 750
ggctgtcact gtagctgtgg ccacccccac caccttgcca aggccatccc 800
cttctgtctg ttctaccacc agcatcccca gaccacaatc agtgggccac 850
aggagccagg agatggatct ctggtccact gccacctaca caagcagcca 900
aaacaggccc agagctgacg caggtatcca aaggcaagat ccttcaggag 950

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ctgccttcca gaaacctgtt ggagcggatg tcagcctggg acttgttcca	1000
aaagaagaat tgagcacaca gtctttggag ccagtatccc tgggagatcc	1050
aaactgcaaa attgacttgt cgtttttaat tgatgggagc accagcattg	1100
gcaaacggcg attccgaatc cagaagcagc tcctgggtga tgttgcccaa	1150
gctcttgaca ttggccctgc cggtcactg atgggtgttg tccagtatgg	1200
agacaacctt gctactcact ttaacctcaa gacacacacg aattctcgag	1250
atctgaagac agccatagag aaaattactc agagaggagg actttcta	1300
gtaggtcggg ccatctcctt tgtgaccaag aacttctttt ccaaagccaa	1350
tggaaacaga agcggggctc ccaatgtggt ggtggtgatg gtggatggct	1400
ggccacagga caaagtggag gaggcttcaa gacttgcgag agagtcagga	1450
atcaacattt tcttcatcac cattgaaggt gctgctgaaa atgagaagca	1500
gtatgtggtg gagcccaact ttgcaacaa ggccgtgtgc agaacaacg	1550
gcttctactc gctccacgtg cagagctggt ttggcctcca caagacctg	1600
cagcctctg tgaagcgggt ctgcgacact gaccgcctgg cctgcagcaa	1650
gacctgcttg aactcggctg acattggctt cgtcatcgac ggctccagca	1700
gtgtggggac gggcaacttc cgcaccgtcc tccagtttgt gaccaacctc	1750
accaagagat ttgagatttc cgacacggac acgcgcacgc gggccgtgca	1800
gtacacctac gaacagcggc tggagttttg gttcgacaag tacagcagca	1850
agcctgacat cctcaacgcc atcaagaggg tgggctactg gagtgtggc	1900
accagcagcg gggctgccat caacttcgcc ctggagcagc tcttcaagaa	1950
gtccaagccc aacaagagga agttaatgat cctcatcacc gacgggaggt	2000
cctacagcga cgtccggatc ccagccatgg ctgccatct gaagggagt	2050
atcacctatg cgataggcgt tgctgggct gcccaagagg agctagaagt	2100
cattgccact caccgccca gagaccactc cttctttgtg gacgagtgtg	2150
acaacctcca tcagtatgtc ccaggatca tccagaacat ttgtacagag	2200
ttcaactcac agcctcggaa ctgaattcag agcaggcaga gcaccagcaa	2250
gtgctgcttt actaactgac gtgttggaac accccaccgc ttaatggggc	2300
acgcacgggt catcaagtct tgggcagggc atggagaaac aaatgtcttg	2350
ttattattct ttgccatcat gctttttcat attccaaaac ttggagtac	2400
aaagatgatc acaaactgat agaattgacc aaaaggctac atcatgttga	2450
gggtgctgga gattttacat ttgacaatt gttttcaaaa taaatgttcg	2500
gaatacagtg cagcccttac gacaggctta cgtagagctt ttgtgagatt	2550
tttaagtgtg tatttctgat ttgaactctg taaccctcag caagtttcat	2600
ttttgtcatg acaatgtagg aattgctgaa ttaaatgttt agaaggatga	2650
aaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	2700
aaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	2750
aaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aag	2773

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<210> SEQ ID NO 34

<211> LENGTH: 678

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

Met	Arg	Thr	Val	Val	Leu	Thr	Met	Lys	Ala	Ser	Val	Ile	Glu	Met	1	5	10	15
Phe	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Gly	Val	His	Ser	Asn	Lys	Glu	Thr	20	25	30	
Ala	Lys	Lys	Ile	Lys	Arg	Pro	Lys	Phe	Thr	Val	Pro	Gln	Ile	Asn	35	40	45	
Cys	Asp	Val	Lys	Ala	Gly	Lys	Ile	Ile	Asp	Pro	Glu	Phe	Ile	Val	50	55	60	
Lys	Cys	Pro	Ala	Gly	Cys	Gln	Asp	Pro	Lys	Tyr	His	Val	Tyr	Gly	65	70	75	
Thr	Asp	Val	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Val	Cys	Gly	Ala	Ala	Val	80	85	90	
His	Ser	Gly	Val	Leu	Asp	Asn	Ser	Gly	Gly	Lys	Ile	Leu	Val	Arg	95	100	105	
Lys	Val	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Gly	110	115	120	
Val	Gln	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro	Arg	Trp	Arg	Glu	Ser	Phe	Ile	Val	125	130	135	
Leu	Glu	Ser	Lys	Pro	Lys	Lys	Gly	Val	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Ser	Ala	Leu	140	145	150	
Thr	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gly	Glu	Thr	155	160	165	
Thr	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Arg	Pro	Pro	Ile	Pro	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gln	170	175	180	
Pro	Val	Thr	Leu	Met	Gln	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	Thr	Val	Ala	Val	Ala	185	190	195	
Thr	Pro	Thr	Thr	Leu	Pro	Arg	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Thr	200	205	210	
Thr	Ser	Ile	Pro	Arg	Pro	Gln	Ser	Val	Gly	His	Arg	Ser	Gln	Glu	215	220	225	
Met	Asp	Leu	Trp	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asn	Arg	230	235	240	
Pro	Arg	Ala	Asp	Pro	Gly	Ile	Gln	Arg	Gln	Asp	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ala	245	250	255	
Ala	Phe	Gln	Lys	Pro	Val	Gly	Ala	Asp	Val	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Val	260	265	270	
Pro	Lys	Glu	Glu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Gln	Ser	Leu	Glu	Pro	Val	Ser	Leu	275	280	285	
Gly	Asp	Pro	Asn	Cys	Lys	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ser	Phe	Leu	Ile	Asp	Gly	290	295	300	
Ser	Thr	Ser	Ile	Gly	Lys	Arg	Arg	Phe	Arg	Ile	Gln	Lys	Gln	Leu	305	310	315	
Leu	Ala	Asp	Val	Ala	Gln	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ile	Gly	Pro	Ala	Gly	Pro	320	325	330	
Leu	Met	Gly	Val	Val	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Asn	Pro	Ala	Thr	His	Phe	335	340	345	

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

Pro Arg Asn

<210> SEQ ID NO 35

<211> LENGTH: 2095

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

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ccgagcacag	gagattgcct	gcgttttagga	ggtggctgcg	ttgtgggaaa	50
agctatcaag	gaagaaattg	ccaaaccatg	tctttttttc	tgttttcaga	100
gtagtccaca	acagatctga	gtgttttaat	taagcatgga	atacagaaaa	150
caacaaaaaa	cttaagcttt	aatttcacat	ggaattccac	agttttctta	200
gtcccttgga	cccgggtgac	ctgttggtct	ttcccgctgg	ctgctctatc	250
acgtgggtct	ctccgactac	tcaccccgag	tgtaaagaac	cttcgggtctg	300
cgtgcttctg	agctgctgtg	gatggcctcg	gctctctgga	ctgtccttcc	350
gagtaggatg	tcaactgagat	ccctcaaatg	gagcctcctg	ctgctgtcac	400
tcctgagttt	ctttgtgatg	tggtacctca	gccttcccca	ctacaatgtg	450
atagaacgog	tgaactggat	gtacttctat	gagtatgagc	cgattttacag	500
acaagacttt	cacttcacac	ttcgagagca	ttcaaactgc	tctcatcaaa	550
atccatttct	ggtcattctg	gtgacctccc	acccttcaga	tgtgaaagcc	600
aggcaggcca	ttagagttac	ttgggggtgaa	aaaaagtctt	ggtggggata	650
tgaggttctt	acatttttct	tattaggcca	agaggctgaa	aaggaagaca	700
aaatgtttgc	attgtcctta	gaggatgaac	accttcttta	tggtgacata	750
atccgacaag	attttttaga	cacatataat	aacctgacct	tgaaaaccat	800
tatggcatto	aggtgggtaa	ctgagttttg	ccccaatgcc	aagtacgtaa	850
tgaagacaga	cactgatgtt	ttcatcaata	ctggcaatth	agtgaagtat	900
cttttaaac	taaaccactc	agagaagttt	ttcacagggt	atcctctaatt	950
tgataattat	tcctatagag	gattttacca	aaaaaccat	atttcttacc	1000
aggagtatcc	tttcaagggt	ttccctccat	actgcagtgg	gttgggttat	1050
ataatgtcca	gagatttgg	gccaggatc	tatgaaatga	tggtgcacgt	1100
aaaaccatc	aagtttgaag	atgtttatgt	cgggatctgt	ttgaatttat	1150
taaaagtga	cattcatatt	ccagaagaca	caaatctttt	ctttctatat	1200
agaatccatt	tgatgtctg	tcaactgaga	cgtgtgattg	cagcccatgg	1250
cttttcttcc	aaggagatca	tcactttttg	gcaggatcatg	ctaaggaaca	1300
ccacatgcca	ttattaactt	cacattctac	aaaaagccta	gaaggacagg	1350
ataccttggt	gaaagtgtta	aataaagtag	gtactgtgga	aaattcatgg	1400
ggaggtcagt	gtgctggctt	acactgaact	gaaactcatg	aaaaaccag	1450
actggagact	ggagggttac	acttgtgatt	tattagtcag	gcccttcaaa	1500
gatgatattg	ggaggaatta	aatataaagg	aattggagggt	ttttgctaaa	1550
gaaattaata	ggaccaaaaca	atttgacat	gtcattctgt	agactagaat	1600
ttcttaaaag	ggtgttactg	agttataagc	tcactaggct	gtaaaaacaa	1650
aacaatgtag	agttttatth	attgaacaat	gtagtcaatt	gaaggttttg	1700
tgtatatctt	atgtggatta	ccaatttaaa	aatatatgta	gttctgtgtc	1750
aaaaaacttc	ttcactgaag	ttatactgaa	caaaatttta	cctgtttttg	1800
gtcattttata	aagtacttca	agatgttgca	gtattttcaca	gttattatta	1850
tttaaaatta	cttcaacttt	gtgtttttta	atgttttgac	gattttcaata	1900

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caagataaaa aggatagtg atcattcttt acatgcaaac attttccagt	1950
tacttaactg atcagtttat tattgatata tcaactccatt aatgtaaagt	2000
cataggtcat tattgcatat cagtaatctc ttggactttg ttaaatattt	2050
tactgtggta atatatagaaa gaattaaagc aagaaaatct gaaaa	2095

<210> SEQ ID NO 36
 <211> LENGTH: 331
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 36

Met Ala Ser Ala Leu Trp Thr Val Leu Pro Ser Arg Met Ser Leu	1	5	10	15
Arg Ser Leu Lys Trp Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Ser Phe	20	25	30	
Phe Val Met Trp Tyr Leu Ser Leu Pro His Tyr Asn Val Ile Glu	35	40	45	
Arg Val Asn Trp Met Tyr Phe Tyr Glu Tyr Glu Pro Ile Tyr Arg	50	55	60	
Gln Asp Phe His Phe Thr Leu Arg Glu His Ser Asn Cys Ser His	65	70	75	
Gln Asn Pro Phe Leu Val Ile Leu Val Thr Ser His Pro Ser Asp	80	85	90	
Val Lys Ala Arg Gln Ala Ile Arg Val Thr Trp Gly Glu Lys Lys	95	100	105	
Ser Trp Trp Gly Tyr Glu Val Leu Thr Phe Phe Leu Leu Gly Gln	110	115	120	
Glu Ala Glu Lys Glu Asp Lys Met Leu Ala Leu Ser Leu Glu Asp	125	130	135	
Glu His Leu Leu Tyr Gly Asp Ile Ile Arg Gln Asp Phe Leu Asp	140	145	150	
Thr Tyr Asn Asn Leu Thr Leu Lys Thr Ile Met Ala Phe Arg Trp	155	160	165	
Val Thr Glu Phe Cys Pro Asn Ala Lys Tyr Val Met Lys Thr Asp	170	175	180	
Thr Asp Val Phe Ile Asn Thr Gly Asn Leu Val Lys Tyr Leu Leu	185	190	195	
Asn Leu Asn His Ser Glu Lys Phe Phe Thr Gly Tyr Pro Leu Ile	200	205	210	
Asp Asn Tyr Ser Tyr Arg Gly Phe Tyr Gln Lys Thr His Ile Ser	215	220	225	
Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Pro Phe Lys Val Phe Pro Pro Tyr Cys Ser Gly	230	235	240	
Leu Gly Tyr Ile Met Ser Arg Asp Leu Val Pro Arg Ile Tyr Glu	245	250	255	
Met Met Gly His Val Lys Pro Ile Lys Phe Glu Asp Val Tyr Val	260	265	270	
Gly Ile Cys Leu Asn Leu Leu Lys Val Asn Ile His Ile Pro Glu	275	280	285	
Asp Thr Asn Leu Phe Phe Leu Tyr Arg Ile His Leu Asp Val Cys	290	295	300	

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Gln	Leu	Arg	Arg	Val	Ile	Ala	Ala	His	Gly	Phe	Ser	Ser	Lys	Glu
				305					310					315
Ile	Ile	Thr	Phe	Trp	Gln	Val	Met	Leu	Arg	Asn	Thr	Thr	Cys	His
				320					325					330

Tyr

<210> SEQ ID NO 37
<211> LENGTH: 2846
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

cgctcgggca ccagccgcgg caaggatgga gctgggttgc tggacgcagt	50
tggggctcac ttttcttcag ctctcttctca tctcgtcctt gccaaagagag	100
tacacagtca ttaatgaagc ctgccctgga gcagagtgga atatcatgtg	150
tcgggagatgc tgtgaatatg atcagattga gtgcgtctgc cccggaaaga	200
gggaagtctgc ggggtatacc atcccttgct gcaggaatga ggagaatgag	250
tgtgactcct gcctgatcca ccaggttgt accatctttg aaaactgcaa	300
gagctgccga aatggctcat gggggggtac cttggatgac ttctatgtga	350
aggggttcta ctgtgcagag tgccgagcag gctggtagcg aggagactgc	400
atgcgatgtg gccaggttct gcgagcccca aagggtcaga tttgtttgga	450
aagctatccc ctaaagtctc actgtgaatg gaccattcat gctaaacctg	500
ggtttgtcat ccaactaaga tttgtcatgt tgagtctgga gtttgactac	550
atgtgccagt atgactatgt tgaggttcgt gatggagaca accgcgatgg	600
ccagatcatc aagcgtgtct gtggcaacga gcggccagct cctatccaga	650
gcataaggatc ctactccac gtctcttctc actccgatgg ctccaagaat	700
tttgacggtt tccatgccat ttatgaggag atcacagcat gctcctcatc	750
cccttgtttc catgacggca cgtgcgtcct tgacaaggct ggatcttaca	800
agtgtgcctg cttggcaggc tatactgggc agcgtgtga aaatctcctt	850
gaagaaagaa actgctcaga ccctgggggc ccagtcaatg ggtaccagaa	900
aataacaggg ggccttgggc ttatcaacgg acgccatgct aaaattggca	950
ccgtggtgtc tttcttttgt aacaactcct atgttcttag tggcaatgag	1000
aaaagaactt gccagcagaa tggagagtgg tcagggaaac agcccatctg	1050
cataaaagcc tgccgagaac caaagatttc agacctgggtg agaaggagag	1100
ttcttccgat gcaggttcag tcaagggaga caccattaca ccagctatac	1150
tcagcggcct tcagcaagca gaaactgcag agtgccccta ccaagaagcc	1200
agcccttccc tttggagatc tgcccatggg ataccaacat ctgcataccc	1250
agctccagta tgagtgcata tcacccttct accgccgctt gggcagcagc	1300
aggaggacat gtctgaggac tgggaagtgg agtgggctgg caccatcctg	1350
catccctatc tgcgggaaaa ttgagaacat cactgtcca aagacccaag	1400
ggttgcgctg gccgtggcag gcagccatct acaggaggac cagcggggtg	1450
catgacggca gcctacacaa gggagcgtgg ttcctagtct gcagcggtgc	1500

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cctggtgaat gagcgactg tgggtggtggc tgcccactgt gttactgacc	1550
tggggaaggt caccatgatc aagacagcag acctgaaagt tgttttgggg	1600
aaattctacc gggatgatga ccgggatgag aagaccatcc agagcctaca	1650
gatttctgct atcattctgc atcccaacta tgaccccatc ctgcttgatg	1700
ctgacatcgc catcctgaag ctccatgaca aggcccgat cagcaccgca	1750
gtccagccca tctgcctcgc tgccagtcgg gatctcagca ctcccttcca	1800
ggagtcctac atcactgtgg ctggctggaa tgtcctggca gacgtgagga	1850
gccctggctt caagaacgac aactgctgct ctggggtggt cagtgtggtg	1900
gactcgtcgc tgtgtgagga gcagcatgag gaccatggca tcccagtga	1950
tgtcactgat aacatgttct gtgccagctg ggaaccact gcccttctg	2000
atatctgcac tgcagagaca ggaggcatcg cggctgtgtc cttcccgga	2050
cgagcatctc ctgagccacg ctggcatctg atgggactgg tcagctggag	2100
ctatgataaa acatgcagcc acaggctctc cactgccttc accaagggtc	2150
tgcccttttaa agactggatt gaaagaaata tgaatgaac catgctcatg	2200
cactccttga gaagtgtttc tgtatatccg tctgtacgtg tgtcattgcg	2250
tgaagcagtg tgggcctgaa gtgtgatttg gcctgtgaac ttggctgtgc	2300
cagggcttct gacttcaggg acaaaactca gtgaagggtg agtagacctc	2350
cattgctggt aggctgatgc cgcgtccact actaggacag ccaattggaa	2400
gatgccaggg cttgcaagaa gtaagtittct tcaaagaaga ccatatacaa	2450
aacctctcca ctccactgac ctgggtggtct tccccactt tcagttatac	2500
gaatgccatc agcttgacca gggaagatct gggcttcatg aggcccttt	2550
tgaggctctc aagtcttaga gagctgcctg tgggacagcc cagggcagca	2600
gagctgggat gtgtgcatg ctttgtgtga catggccaca gtacagtctg	2650
gtccttttcc ttcccatctt cttgtacaca ttttaataaa ataagggttg	2700
gcttctgaac tacaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	2750
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	2800
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa	2846

<210> SEQ ID NO 38
<211> LENGTH: 720
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

Met Glu Leu Gly Cys Trp Thr Gln Leu Gly Leu Thr Phe Leu Gln	
1 5 10 15	
Leu Leu Leu Ile Ser Ser Leu Pro Arg Glu Tyr Thr Val Ile Asn	
20 25 30	
Glu Ala Cys Pro Gly Ala Glu Trp Asn Ile Met Cys Arg Glu Cys	
35 40 45	
Cys Glu Tyr Asp Gln Ile Glu Cys Val Cys Pro Gly Lys Arg Glu	
50 55 60	
Val Val Gly Tyr Thr Ile Pro Cys Cys Arg Asn Glu Glu Asn Glu	
65 70 75	

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Cys Asp Ser Cys Leu Ile His Pro Gly Cys Thr Ile Phe Glu Asn	80	85	90
Cys Lys Ser Cys Arg Asn Gly Ser Trp Gly Gly Thr Leu Asp Asp	95	100	105
Phe Tyr Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Cys Ala Glu Cys Arg Ala Gly Trp	110	115	120
Tyr Gly Gly Asp Cys Met Arg Cys Gly Gln Val Leu Arg Ala Pro	125	130	135
Lys Gly Gln Ile Leu Leu Glu Ser Tyr Pro Leu Asn Ala His Cys	140	145	150
Glu Trp Thr Ile His Ala Lys Pro Gly Phe Val Ile Gln Leu Arg	155	160	165
Phe Val Met Leu Ser Leu Glu Phe Asp Tyr Met Cys Gln Tyr Asp	170	175	180
Tyr Val Glu Val Arg Asp Gly Asp Asn Arg Asp Gly Gln Ile Ile	185	190	195
Lys Arg Val Cys Gly Asn Glu Arg Pro Ala Pro Ile Gln Ser Ile	200	205	210
Gly Ser Ser Leu His Val Leu Phe His Ser Asp Gly Ser Lys Asn	215	220	225
Phe Asp Gly Phe His Ala Ile Tyr Glu Glu Ile Thr Ala Cys Ser	230	235	240
Ser Ser Pro Cys Phe His Asp Gly Thr Cys Val Leu Asp Lys Ala	245	250	255
Gly Ser Tyr Lys Cys Ala Cys Leu Ala Gly Tyr Thr Gly Gln Arg	260	265	270
Cys Glu Asn Leu Leu Glu Glu Arg Asn Cys Ser Asp Pro Gly Gly	275	280	285
Pro Val Asn Gly Tyr Gln Lys Ile Thr Gly Gly Pro Gly Leu Ile	290	295	300
Asn Gly Arg His Ala Lys Ile Gly Thr Val Val Ser Phe Phe Cys	305	310	315
Asn Asn Ser Tyr Val Leu Ser Gly Asn Glu Lys Arg Thr Cys Gln	320	325	330
Gln Asn Gly Glu Trp Ser Gly Lys Gln Pro Ile Cys Ile Lys Ala	335	340	345
Cys Arg Glu Pro Lys Ile Ser Asp Leu Val Arg Arg Arg Val Leu	350	355	360
Pro Met Gln Val Gln Ser Arg Glu Thr Pro Leu His Gln Leu Tyr	365	370	375
Ser Ala Ala Phe Ser Lys Gln Lys Leu Gln Ser Ala Pro Thr Lys	380	385	390
Lys Pro Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Asp Leu Pro Met Gly Tyr Gln His	395	400	405
Leu His Thr Gln Leu Gln Tyr Glu Cys Ile Ser Pro Phe Tyr Arg	410	415	420
Arg Leu Gly Ser Ser Arg Arg Thr Cys Leu Arg Thr Gly Lys Trp	425	430	435
Ser Gly Arg Ala Pro Ser Cys Ile Pro Ile Cys Gly Lys Ile Glu	440	445	450

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Asn	Ile	Thr	Ala	Pro	Lys	Thr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Arg	Trp	Pro	Trp	Gln
				455					460					465
Ala	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Thr	Ser	Gly	Val	His	Asp	Gly	Ser	Leu
				470					475					480
His	Lys	Gly	Ala	Trp	Phe	Leu	Val	Cys	Ser	Gly	Ala	Leu	Val	Asn
				485					490					495
Glu	Arg	Thr	Val	Val	Val	Ala	Ala	His	Cys	Val	Thr	Asp	Leu	Gly
				500					505					510
Lys	Val	Thr	Met	Ile	Lys	Thr	Ala	Asp	Leu	Lys	Val	Val	Leu	Gly
				515					520					525
Lys	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Asp	Asp	Asp	Arg	Asp	Glu	Lys	Thr	Ile	Gln	Ser
				530					535					540
Leu	Gln	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ile	Ile	Leu	His	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Ile
				545					550					555
Leu	Leu	Asp	Ala	Asp	Ile	Ala	Ile	Leu	Lys	Leu	Leu	Asp	Lys	Ala
				560					565					570
Arg	Ile	Ser	Thr	Arg	Val	Gln	Pro	Ile	Cys	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg
				575					580					585
Asp	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ser	Phe	Gln	Glu	Ser	His	Ile	Thr	Val	Ala	Gly
				590					595					600
Trp	Asn	Val	Leu	Ala	Asp	Val	Arg	Ser	Pro	Gly	Phe	Lys	Asn	Asp
				605					610					615
Thr	Leu	Arg	Ser	Gly	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Val	Asp	Ser	Leu	Leu	Cys
				620					625					630
Glu	Glu	Gln	His	Glu	Asp	His	Gly	Ile	Pro	Val	Ser	Val	Thr	Asp
				635					640					645
Asn	Met	Phe	Cys	Ala	Ser	Trp	Glu	Pro	Thr	Ala	Pro	Ser	Asp	Ile
				650					655					660
Cys	Thr	Ala	Glu	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ala	Ala	Val	Ser	Phe	Pro	Gly
				665					670					675
Arg	Ala	Ser	Pro	Glu	Pro	Arg	Trp	His	Leu	Met	Gly	Leu	Val	Ser
				680					685					690
Trp	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Lys	Thr	Cys	Ser	His	Arg	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Phe
				695					700					705
Thr	Lys	Val	Leu	Pro	Phe	Lys	Asp	Trp	Ile	Glu	Arg	Asn	Met	Lys
				710					715					720

<210> SEQ ID NO 39

<211> LENGTH: 2571

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 39

ggttcctaca tcctctcatc tgagaatcag agagcataat cttcttacgg	50
gcccgtgatt tattaacgtg gcttaatctg aaggttctca gtcaaattct	100
ttgtgatcta ctgattgtgg gggcatggca aggtttgctt aaaggagctt	150
ggctggtttg ggcccttgta gctgacagaa ggtggccagg gagaatgcag	200
cacactgctc ggagaatgaa ggcgcttctg ttgctgtgtct tgccttggtc	250
cagtcctgct aactacattg acaatgtggg caacctgcac ttctgtatt	300
cagaactctg taaaggtgcc tccactacg gcctgaccaa agataggaag	350

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aggcgctcac	aagatggctg	tccagacggc	tgtgcgagcc	tcacagccac	400
ggctccctcc	ccagagggtt	ctgcagctgc	caccatctcc	ttaatgacag	450
acgagcctgg	cctagacaac	cctgcctacg	tgtcctcggc	agaggacggg	500
cagccagcaa	tcagcccagt	ggactctggc	cggagcaacc	gaactagggc	550
acggcccttt	gagagatcca	ctattagaag	cagatcattt	aaaaaataa	600
atcgagcttt	gagtgttctt	cgaaggacaa	agagcgggag	tgcatgtgcc	650
aaccatgccg	accagggcag	ggaaaattct	gaaaacacca	ctgcccttga	700
agtctttcca	aggttgtacc	acctgattcc	agatgggtga	attaccagca	750
tcaagatcaa	tcgagtagat	cccagtga	gcctctctat	taggctgggtg	800
ggaggtagcg	aaacccact	ggtccatctc	attatccaac	acatttatcg	850
tgatgggggtg	atcgccagag	acggccggct	actgccagga	gacatcattc	900
taaagggtcaa	cgggatggac	atcagcaatg	tccttcacaa	ctacgctgtg	950
cgtctcctcg	ggcagccctg	ccaggtgctg	tggtgactg	tgatgcgtga	1000
acagaagttc	cgcagcagga	acaatggaca	ggccccgat	gcctacagac	1050
cccagatga	cagctttcat	gtgattctca	acaaaagtag	ccccgaggag	1100
cagcttgga	taaaactggt	gcgcaagggt	gatgagcctg	gggttttcat	1150
cttcaatgtg	ctggatggcg	gtgtggcata	tcgacatggt	cagcttgagg	1200
agaatgaccg	tgtgttagcc	atcaatggac	atgatcttcg	atatggcagc	1250
ccagaaagtg	cggctcatct	gattcaggcc	agtgaagac	gtgttcacct	1300
cgtcgtgtcc	cgccagggtc	ggcagcggag	ccctgacatc	tttcaggaag	1350
ccggctggaa	cagcaatggc	agctgggtccc	cagggccagg	ggagaggagc	1400
aacactccca	agcccccca	tcctacaatt	acttgtcatg	agaagggtgt	1450
aaatatccaa	aaagaccccg	gtgaatctct	cggcatgacc	gtcgcagggg	1500
gagcatcaca	tagagaatgg	gatttgccct	tctatgtcat	cagtgttgag	1550
cccgaggag	tcataagcag	agatggaaga	ataaaaacag	tgacatttt	1600
gttgaatgtg	gatggggctg	aactgacaga	ggcagccgg	agtgaggcag	1650
tggcattatt	gaaaagaaca	tcctcctcga	tagtactcaa	agcttttgaa	1700
gtcaagaggt	atgagcccca	ggaagactgc	agcagcccag	cagcccagg	1750
ctccaaccac	aacatggccc	caccagtg	ctgggtccca	tcctgggtca	1800
tggtggctgga	attaccacgg	tgcttgata	actgtaaaga	tattgtatta	1850
cgaagaaaca	cagctggaag	tctgggcttc	tgcatgttag	gaggttatga	1900
agaatacaat	ggaacaaac	cttttttcat	caaaccatt	gttgaaggaa	1950
caccagcata	caatgatgga	agaattagat	gtggtgat	tcttcttgct	2000
gtcaatggta	gaagtacatc	aggaatgata	catgcttgct	tggaagact	2050
gctgaaagaa	cttaaggaa	gaattactct	aactattgtt	tcttgccctg	2100
gcactttttt	atagaatcaa	tgatgggtca	gaggaaaaca	gaaaaatcac	2150
aaataggcta	agaagttgaa	acactatatt	tatcttgta	gtttttatat	2200
ttaaagaaag	aatacatgtg	aaaaatgtca	ggaaaagtat	gatcatctaa	2250

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tgaaagccag ttacacctca gaaaatatga ttccaaaaaa attaaaaacta	2300
ctagtttttt ttcagtgtgg aggattttctc attactctac aacattgttt	2350
atatttttttc tattcaataa aaagccctaa aacaactaaa atgattgatt	2400
tgtatacccc actgaattca agctgattta aatttaaaat ttggtatatg	2450
ctgaagctcg ccaagggtac attatggcca tttttaattt acagctaaaa	2500
tatttttttaa atgcattgc tgagaaacgt tgctttcatc aaacaagaat	2550
aaatattttt cagaagttaa a	2571

<210> SEQ ID NO 40

<211> LENGTH: 632

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 40

Met Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Pro Trp Leu Ser Pro Ala	1	5	10	15
Asn Tyr Ile Asp Asn Val Gly Asn Leu His Phe Leu Tyr Ser Glu	20	25	30	
Leu Cys Lys Gly Ala Ser His Tyr Gly Leu Thr Lys Asp Arg Lys	35	40	45	
Arg Arg Ser Gln Asp Gly Cys Pro Asp Gly Cys Ala Ser Leu Thr	50	55	60	
Ala Thr Ala Pro Ser Pro Glu Val Ser Ala Ala Ala Thr Ile Ser	65	70	75	
Leu Met Thr Asp Glu Pro Gly Leu Asp Asn Pro Ala Tyr Val Ser	80	85	90	
Ser Ala Glu Asp Gly Gln Pro Ala Ile Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Gly	95	100	105	
Arg Ser Asn Arg Thr Arg Ala Arg Pro Phe Glu Arg Ser Thr Ile	110	115	120	
Arg Ser Arg Ser Phe Lys Lys Ile Asn Arg Ala Leu Ser Val Leu	125	130	135	
Arg Arg Thr Lys Ser Gly Ser Ala Val Ala Asn His Ala Asp Gln	140	145	150	
Gly Arg Glu Asn Ser Glu Asn Thr Thr Ala Pro Glu Val Phe Pro	155	160	165	
Arg Leu Tyr His Leu Ile Pro Asp Gly Glu Ile Thr Ser Ile Lys	170	175	180	
Ile Asn Arg Val Asp Pro Ser Glu Ser Leu Ser Ile Arg Leu Val	185	190	195	
Gly Gly Ser Glu Thr Pro Leu Val His Ile Ile Ile Gln His Ile	200	205	210	
Tyr Arg Asp Gly Val Ile Ala Arg Asp Gly Arg Leu Leu Pro Gly	215	220	225	
Asp Ile Ile Leu Lys Val Asn Gly Met Asp Ile Ser Asn Val Pro	230	235	240	
His Asn Tyr Ala Val Arg Leu Leu Arg Gln Pro Cys Gln Val Leu	245	250	255	
Trp Leu Thr Val Met Arg Glu Gln Lys Phe Arg Ser Arg Asn Asn	260	265	270	

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Gly	Gln	Ala	Pro	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Arg	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asp	Ser	Phe	His
				275					280					285
Val	Ile	Leu	Asn	Lys	Ser	Ser	Pro	Glu	Glu	Gln	Leu	Gly	Ile	Lys
				290					295					300
Leu	Val	Arg	Lys	Val	Asp	Glu	Pro	Gly	Val	Phe	Ile	Phe	Asn	Val
				305					310					315
Leu	Asp	Gly	Gly	Val	Ala	Tyr	Arg	His	Gly	Gln	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asn
				320					325					330
Asp	Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	Ile	Asn	Gly	His	Asp	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Ser
				335					340					345
Pro	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ala	His	Leu	Ile	Gln	Ala	Ser	Glu	Arg	Arg	Val
				350					355					360
His	Leu	Val	Val	Ser	Arg	Gln	Val	Arg	Gln	Arg	Ser	Pro	Asp	Ile
				365					370					375
Phe	Gln	Glu	Ala	Gly	Trp	Asn	Ser	Asn	Gly	Ser	Trp	Ser	Pro	Gly
				380					385					390
Pro	Gly	Glu	Arg	Ser	Asn	Thr	Pro	Lys	Pro	Leu	His	Pro	Thr	Ile
				395					400					405
Thr	Cys	His	Glu	Lys	Val	Val	Asn	Ile	Gln	Lys	Asp	Pro	Gly	Glu
				410					415					420
Ser	Leu	Gly	Met	Thr	Val	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ser	His	Arg	Glu	Trp
				425					430					435
Asp	Leu	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Val	Ile	Ser	Val	Glu	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Ile
				440					445					450
Ser	Arg	Asp	Gly	Arg	Ile	Lys	Thr	Gly	Asp	Ile	Leu	Leu	Asn	Val
				455					460					465
Asp	Gly	Val	Glu	Leu	Thr	Glu	Val	Ser	Arg	Ser	Glu	Ala	Val	Ala
				470					475					480
Leu	Leu	Lys	Arg	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ile	Val	Leu	Lys	Ala	Leu	Glu
				485					490					495
Val	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Pro	Gln	Glu	Asp	Cys	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ala
				500					505					510
Leu	Asp	Ser	Asn	His	Asn	Met	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ser	Asp	Trp	Ser	Pro
				515					520					525
Ser	Trp	Val	Met	Trp	Leu	Glu	Leu	Pro	Arg	Cys	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Cys
				530					535					540
Lys	Asp	Ile	Val	Leu	Arg	Arg	Asn	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ser	Leu	Gly	Phe
				545					550					555
Cys	Ile	Val	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Lys	Pro	Phe
				560					565					570
Phe	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ile	Val	Glu	Gly	Thr	Pro	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Asp	Gly
				575					580					585
Arg	Ile	Arg	Cys	Gly	Asp	Ile	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	Asn	Gly	Arg	Ser
				590					595					600
Thr	Ser	Gly	Met	Ile	His	Ala	Cys	Leu	Ala	Arg	Leu	Leu	Lys	Glu
				605					610					615
Leu	Lys	Gly	Arg	Ile	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ile	Val	Ser	Trp	Pro	Gly	Thr
				620					625					630

Phe Leu

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<211> LENGTH: 1964

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 41

accaggcatt gtatcttcag ttgtcatcaa gttcgcaatc agattggaaa	50
agctcaactt gaagctttct tgcctgcagt gaagcagaga gatagatatt	100
attcacgtaa taaaaaacat gggcttcaac ctgactttcc acctttccta	150
caaattccga ttactgttgc tgttgacttt gtgcctgaca gtgggtgggt	200
gggccaccag taactacttc gtgggtgccca ttcaagagat tcctaaagca	250
aaggagtcca tggctaattt ccataagacc ctcatTTTtg ggaagggaaa	300
aactctgact aatgaagcat ccacgaagaa ggtagaactt gacaactgtc	350
cttctgtgtc tccttacctc agaggccaga gcaagctcat tttcaacca	400
gatctcactt tggaagaggt acaggcagaa aatcccaaag tgtccagagg	450
ccggtatcgc cctcaggaat gtaaagcttt acagagggtc gccatcctcg	500
ttccccacog gaacagagag aaacacctga tgtacctgct ggaacatctg	550
catcccttcc tgcagaggca gcagctggat tatggcatct acgtcatcca	600
ccaggctgaa ggtaaaaagt ttaatcgagc caaactcttg aatgtgggct	650
atctagaagc cctcaaggaa gaaaattggg actgctttat attccacgat	700
gtggacctgg tacccgagaa tgactttaac ctttacaagt gtgaggagca	750
tccaagcat ctggtggttg gcaggaacag cactgggtac aggttacgtt	800
acagtggata ttttgggggt gttactgccc taagcagaga gcagtttttc	850
aagggtgaatg gattctctaa caactactgg ggatggggag gccaagacga	900
tgacctcaga ctcagggttg agctccaaag aatgaaaatt tcccgccccc	950
tgctgaagt gggtaaatat acaatgggtc tccacactag agacaaaggc	1000
aatgaggtga acgcagaacg gatgaagctc ttacaccaag gtgcacgagt	1050
ctggagaaca gatgggttga gtagtgttc ttataaatta gtatctgttg	1100
aacacaatcc tttatatatc aacatcacag tggatttctg gtttggtgca	1150
tgaccctgga tcttttggtg atgtttggaa gaactgattc tttgtttgca	1200
ataatttttg cctagagact tcaaatagta gcacacatta agaacctgtt	1250
acagctcatt gttgagctga atttttcctt tttgtatttt cttagcagag	1300
ctcctggtga tgtagagtat aaaacagttg taacaagaca gctttcttag	1350
tcatTTTgat catgagggtt aaatatgtta atatggatac ttgaaggact	1400
ttatataaaa ggatgactca aaggataaaa tgaacgctat ttgaggactc	1450
tggttgaagg agatttattt aaatttgaag taatatatta tgggataaaa	1500
ggccacagga aataagactg ctgaatgtct gagagaacca gagttgttct	1550
cgtccaaggt agaaaggtac gaagatacaa tactgttatt catTTTatcct	1600
gtacaatcat ctgtgaagtg gtggtgtcag gtgagaaggc gtccacaaaa	1650
gaggggagaa aaggcgacga atcaggacac agtgaacttg ggaatgaaga	1700
ggtagcagga ggggtgagtg tcggctgcaa aggcagcagt agctgagctg	1750

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gttgacagtg ctgatagcct tcaggggagg acctgccag gtatgccttc	1800
cagtgatgcc caccagagaa tacattctct attagttttt aaagagtttt	1850
tgtaaaatga ttttgtacaa gtaggatatg aattagcagt ttacaagttt	1900
acatatataac taataataaa tatgtctatc aaatacctct gtagtaaaat	1950
gtgaaaaagc aaaa	1964

<210> SEQ ID NO 42

<211> LENGTH: 344

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

Met Gly Phe Asn Leu Thr Phe His Leu Ser Tyr Lys Phe Arg Leu	1	5	10	15
Leu Leu Leu Leu Thr Leu Cys Leu Thr Val Val Gly Trp Ala Thr	20	25	30	
Ser Asn Tyr Phe Val Gly Ala Ile Gln Glu Ile Pro Lys Ala Lys	35	40	45	
Glu Phe Met Ala Asn Phe His Lys Thr Leu Ile Leu Gly Lys Gly	50	55	60	
Lys Thr Leu Thr Asn Glu Ala Ser Thr Lys Lys Val Glu Leu Asp	65	70	75	
Asn Cys Pro Ser Val Ser Pro Tyr Leu Arg Gly Gln Ser Lys Leu	80	85	90	
Ile Phe Lys Pro Asp Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Val Gln Ala Glu Asn	95	100	105	
Pro Lys Val Ser Arg Gly Arg Tyr Arg Pro Gln Glu Cys Lys Ala	110	115	120	
Leu Gln Arg Val Ala Ile Leu Val Pro His Arg Asn Arg Glu Lys	125	130	135	
His Leu Met Tyr Leu Leu Glu His Leu His Pro Phe Leu Gln Arg	140	145	150	
Gln Gln Leu Asp Tyr Gly Ile Tyr Val Ile His Gln Ala Glu Gly	155	160	165	
Lys Lys Phe Asn Arg Ala Lys Leu Leu Asn Val Gly Tyr Leu Glu	170	175	180	
Ala Leu Lys Glu Glu Asn Trp Asp Cys Phe Ile Phe His Asp Val	185	190	195	
Asp Leu Val Pro Glu Asn Asp Phe Asn Leu Tyr Lys Cys Glu Glu	200	205	210	
His Pro Lys His Leu Val Val Gly Arg Asn Ser Thr Gly Tyr Arg	215	220	225	
Leu Arg Tyr Ser Gly Tyr Phe Gly Gly Val Thr Ala Leu Ser Arg	230	235	240	
Glu Gln Phe Phe Lys Val Asn Gly Phe Ser Asn Asn Tyr Trp Gly	245	250	255	
Trp Gly Gly Glu Asp Asp Asp Leu Arg Leu Arg Val Glu Leu Gln	260	265	270	
Arg Met Lys Ile Ser Arg Pro Leu Pro Glu Val Gly Lys Tyr Thr	275	280	285	
Met Val Phe His Thr Arg Asp Lys Gly Asn Glu Val Asn Ala Glu				

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290										295										300									
Arg	Met	Lys	Leu	Leu	His	Gln	Val	Ser	Arg	Val	Trp	Arg	Thr	Asp															
				305						310				315															
Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Cys	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Val	Ser	Val	Glu	His	Asn															
				320						325				330															
Pro	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Ile	Thr	Val	Asp	Phe	Trp	Phe	Gly	Ala																
				335						340																			

<210> SEQ ID NO 43
<211> LENGTH: 485
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 43

gctcaagacc cagcagtggg acagccagac agacggcacg atggcactga	50
gctcccagat ctgggccgct tgctctctgc tctctctcct cctcgccagc	100
ctgaccagtg gctctgtttt cccacaacag acgggacaac ttgcagagct	150
gcaacccagc gagacagctg gagccagggc cagctggatg cccatgttcc	200
agaggcgaag gaggcgagac acccacttcc ccattctgcat tttctgctgc	250
ggctgctgtc atcgatcaaa gtgtgggatg tgctgcaaga cgtagaacct	300
acctgccctg cccccgtccc ctcccttcct tatttattcc tgtgccccca	350
gaacataggt cttggaataa aatggctggt tcttttgttt tccaaaaaaa	400
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	450
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa	485

<210> SEQ ID NO 44
<211> LENGTH: 84
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 44

Met	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ile	Trp	Ala	Ala	Cys	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	
1				5					10					15	
Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Val	Phe	Pro	Gln	Gln	
			20						25					30	
Thr	Gly	Gln	Leu	Ala	Glu	Leu	Gln	Pro	Gln	Asp	Arg	Ala	Gly	Ala	
			35						40					45	
Arg	Ala	Ser	Trp	Met	Pro	Met	Phe	Gln	Arg	Arg	Arg	Arg	Arg	Asp	
			50						55					60	
Thr	His	Phe	Pro	Ile	Cys	Ile	Phe	Cys	Cys	Gly	Cys	Cys	His	Arg	
			65						70					75	
Ser	Lys	Cys	Gly	Met	Cys	Cys	Lys	Thr							
				80											

<210> SEQ ID NO 45
<211> LENGTH: 1076
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 45

gtggcttcat ttcagtggct gacttccaga gagcaatatg gctggttccc	50
caacatgcct caccctcatc tatatccttt ggcagctcac aggttcagca	100

-continued

gcctctggac ccgtgaaaga gctggtcggt tccgttggtg gggccgtgac	150
tttccccctg aagtccaaag taaagcaagt tgactctatt gtctggacct	200
tcaacacaac ccctcttggt accatacagc cagaaggggg cactatcata	250
gtgacccaaa atcgtaatag ggagagagta gacttcccag atggaggcta	300
ctccctgaag ctacgaaaac tgaagaagaa tgactcaggg atctactatg	350
tggggatata cagctcatca ctccagcagc cctccaccca ggagtacgtg	400
ctgcatgtct acgagcacct gtcaaagcct aaagtcacca tgggtctgca	450
gagcaataag aatggcacct gtgtgaccaa tctgacatgc tgcattggaac	500
atggggaaga ggatgtgatt tatacctgga aggcctctgg gcaagcagcc	550
aatgagtcct ataattgggtc catcctcccc atctcctgga gatggggaga	600
aagtgatatg accttcatct gcgttgccag gaacctgtc agcagaaaact	650
tctcaagccc catccttgcc aggaagctct gtgaaggtgc tgctgatgac	700
ccagattcct ccattggtcct cctgtgtctc ctggttggtc cctcctgct	750
cagtctcttt gtactggggc tatttctttg gtttctgaag agagagagac	800
aagaagagta cattgaagag aagaagagag tggacatttg tcgggaaact	850
cctaacatat gccccattc tggagagaac acagagtacg acacaatccc	900
tcacactaat agaacaatcc taaaggaaga tccagcaaat acggtttact	950
ccactgtgga aataccgaaa aagatggaaa atccccactc actgctcacg	1000
atgccagaca caccaaggct atttgcctat gagaatgtta tctagacagc	1050
agtgcaactcc cctaagtctc tgetca	1076

<210> SEQ ID NO 46

<211> LENGTH: 335

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 46

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

-continued

Gly	Leu	Gln	Ser	Asn	Lys	Asn	Gly	Thr	Cys	Val	Thr	Asn	Leu	Thr	
				140					145					150	
Cys	Cys	Met	Glu	His	Gly	Glu	Glu	Asp	Val	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Trp	Lys	
				155					160					165	
Ala	Leu	Gly	Gln	Ala	Ala	Asn	Glu	Ser	His	Asn	Gly	Ser	Ile	Leu	
				170					175					180	
Pro	Ile	Ser	Trp	Arg	Trp	Gly	Glu	Ser	Asp	Met	Thr	Phe	Ile	Cys	
				185					190					195	
Val	Ala	Arg	Asn	Pro	Val	Ser	Arg	Asn	Phe	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ile	Leu	
				200					205					210	
Ala	Arg	Lys	Leu	Cys	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ala	Asp	Asp	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	
				215					220					225	
Met	Val	Leu	Leu	Cys	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Pro	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	
				230					235					240	
Phe	Val	Leu	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu	Trp	Phe	Leu	Lys	Arg	Glu	Arg	Gln	
				245					250					255	
Glu	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Glu	Glu	Lys	Lys	Arg	Val	Asp	Ile	Cys	Arg	Glu	
				260					265					270	
Thr	Pro	Asn	Ile	Cys	Pro	His	Ser	Gly	Glu	Asn	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Asp	
				275					280					285	
Thr	Ile	Pro	His	Thr	Asn	Arg	Thr	Ile	Leu	Lys	Glu	Asp	Pro	Ala	
				290					295					300	
Asn	Thr	Val	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Val	Glu	Ile	Pro	Lys	Lys	Met	Glu	Asn	
				305					310					315	
Pro	His	Ser	Leu	Leu	Thr	Met	Pro	Asp	Thr	Pro	Arg	Leu	Phe	Ala	
				320					325					330	
Tyr	Glu	Asn	Val	Ile											
				335											

<210> SEQ ID NO 47
<211> LENGTH: 766
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 47

ggctcgagcg tttctgagcc aggggtgacc atgacctgct gcgaaggatg	50
gacatcctgc aatggattca gcctgctggt tctactgctg ttaggagtag	100
ttctcaatgc gatacctcta attgtcagct tagttgagga agaccaattt	150
tctcaaaacc ccatctcttg ctttgagtgg tggttcccag gaattatagg	200
agcaggctctg atggccattc cagcaacaac aatgtccttg acagcaagaa	250
aaagagcgtg ctgcaacaac agaactggaa tgtttctttc atcatttttc	300
agtgtgatca cagtcattgg tgctctgtat tgcattgctga tatccatcca	350
ggctctctta aaaggtcctc tcatgtgtaa ttctccaagc aacagtaatg	400
ccaattgtga attttcattg aaaaacatca gtgacattca tccagaatcc	450
ttcaacttgc agtgggtttt caatgactct tgtgcacctc ctactggttt	500
caataaacc accagtaacg acaccatggc gagggtgctg agagcatcta	550
gtttccactt cgattctgaa gaaaacaac ataggcttat ccactttctca	600
gtatttttag gtctattgct tgttggaatt ctggagggtcc tgtttgggct	650

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cagtcagata gtcacggtt tccttggtg tctgtgtgga gtctctaagc	700
gaagaagtca aattgtgtag tttaatggga ataaaatgta agtatcagta	750
gtttgaaaaa aaaaaa	766
<210> SEQ ID NO 48	
<211> LENGTH: 229	
<212> TYPE: PRT	
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien	
<400> SEQUENCE: 48	
Met Thr Cys Cys Glu Gly Trp Thr Ser Cys Asn Gly Phe Ser Leu	
1 5 10 15	
Leu Val Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Val Val Leu Asn Ala Ile Pro Leu	
20 25 30	
Ile Val Ser Leu Val Glu Glu Asp Gln Phe Ser Gln Asn Pro Ile	
35 40 45	
Ser Cys Phe Glu Trp Trp Phe Pro Gly Ile Ile Gly Ala Gly Leu	
50 55 60	
Met Ala Ile Pro Ala Thr Thr Met Ser Leu Thr Ala Arg Lys Arg	
65 70 75	
Ala Cys Cys Asn Asn Arg Thr Gly Met Phe Leu Ser Ser Phe Phe	
80 85 90	
Ser Val Ile Thr Val Ile Gly Ala Leu Tyr Cys Met Leu Ile Ser	
95 100 105	
Ile Gln Ala Leu Leu Lys Gly Pro Leu Met Cys Asn Ser Pro Ser	
110 115 120	
Asn Ser Asn Ala Asn Cys Glu Phe Ser Leu Lys Asn Ile Ser Asp	
125 130 135	
Ile His Pro Glu Ser Phe Asn Leu Gln Trp Phe Phe Asn Asp Ser	
140 145 150	
Cys Ala Pro Pro Thr Gly Phe Asn Lys Pro Thr Ser Asn Asp Thr	
155 160 165	
Met Ala Ser Gly Trp Arg Ala Ser Ser Phe His Phe Asp Ser Glu	
170 175 180	
Glu Asn Lys His Arg Leu Ile His Phe Ser Val Phe Leu Gly Leu	
185 190 195	
Leu Leu Val Gly Ile Leu Glu Val Leu Phe Gly Leu Ser Gln Ile	
200 205 210	
Val Ile Gly Phe Leu Gly Cys Leu Cys Gly Val Ser Lys Arg Arg	
215 220 225	
Ser Gln Ile Val	
<210> SEQ ID NO 49	
<211> LENGTH: 636	
<212> TYPE: DNA	
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien	
<400> SEQUENCE: 49	
atccgttctc tgcgctgccca gctcaggtag gccctcgcca aggtgacctc	50
gcagacact ggtgaaggag cagtgaggaa cctgcagagt cacacagttg	100
ctgaccaatt gagctgtgag cctggagcag atccgtgggc tgcagacccc	150
cgccccagtg cctctcccc tgcagccctg cccctcgaac tgtgacatgg	200

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```
agagagtgac cctggccctt ctcctactgg caggcctgac tgccttgaa      250
gccaatgacc catttgcaa taaagacgat cccttctact atgactggaa      300
aaacctgcag ctgagcggac tgatctgcgg agggctcctg gccattgctg      350
ggatcgcggc agttctgagt ggcaaatgca aatacaagag cagccagaag      400
cagcacagtc ctgtacctga gaaggccatc ccactcatca ctccaggctc      450
tgccactact tgctgagcac aggactggcc tccagggatg gcctgaagcc      500
taacactggc ccccgacc tcctcccctg ggaggcctta tcctcaagga      550
aggacttctc tccaaggga ggctgttagg cccctttctg atcaggaggc      600
ttctttatga attaaactcg cccaccacc ccctca                      636
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 50
<211> LENGTH: 89
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

```
Met Glu Arg Val Thr Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala Gly Leu Thr
 1             5             10            15
Ala Leu Glu Ala Asn Asp Pro Phe Ala Asn Lys Asp Asp Pro Phe
                20            25            30
Tyr Tyr Asp Trp Lys Asn Leu Gln Leu Ser Gly Leu Ile Cys Gly
                35            40            45
Gly Leu Leu Ala Ile Ala Gly Ile Ala Ala Val Leu Ser Gly Lys
                50            55            60
Cys Lys Tyr Lys Ser Ser Gln Lys Gln His Ser Pro Val Pro Glu
                65            70            75
Lys Ala Ile Pro Leu Ile Thr Pro Gly Ser Ala Thr Thr Cys
                80            85
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 51
<211> LENGTH: 1734
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 51

```
gtggactctg agaagcccag gcagttgagg acaggagaga gaaggctgca      50
gaccagagg gagggaggac agggagtcgg aaggaggagg acagaggagg      100
gcacagagac gcagagcaag ggcggcaagg aggagaccct ggtgggagga      150
agacactctg gagagagagg gggctgggca gagatgaagt tccaggggcc      200
cctggcctgc ctctgctgg ccctctgcct gggcagtggg gaggtggcc      250
ccctgcagag cggagaggaa agcactggga caaatattgg ggaggccctt      300
ggacatggcc tgggagacgc cctgagcgaa ggggtgggaa aggccattgg      350
caaagaggcc ggaggggcag ctggctctaa agtcagtgag gcccttgcc      400
aaggggaccag agaagcagtt ggcactggag tcaggcaggt tccagcttt      450
ggcgacagag atgctttggg caacagggtc ggggaagcag cccatgctct      500
gggaaacact gggcacgaga ttggcagaca ggcagaagat gtcattcgac      550
acggagcaga tgctgtccgc ggctcctggc aggggggtgcc tggccacagt      600
```

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ggtgcttggg aaacttctgg aggcctatgg atctttggct ctcaaggtgg 650
ccttgaggcg cagggccagg gcaatcctgg aggtctgggg actccgtggg 700
tccacggata ccccggaac tcagcaggca gctttggaat gaatcctcag 750
ggagctccct ggggtcaagg aggcaatgga gggccaccaa actttgggac 800
caacactcag ggagctgtgg cccagcctgg ctatggttca gtgagagcca 850
gcaaccagaa tgaagggtgc acgaatcccc caccatctgg ctgaggtgga 900
ggctccagca actctggggg aggcagcggc tcacagtcgg gcagcagtg 950
cagtggcagc aatggtgaca acaacaatgg cagcagcagt ggtggcagca 1000
gcagtggcag cagcagtggc agcagcagtg gcggcagcag tggcggcagc 1050
agtgttgcaa gcagtgcaa cagtgtgtgg agcagaggtg acagcggcag 1100
tgagtcctcc tggggatcca gcaccggctc ctctccggc aaccacggtg 1150
ggagcggcgg aggaaatgga cataaacccg ggtgtgaaaa gccagggaat 1200
gaagcccggg ggagcgggga atctgggatt cagggcttca gaggacaggg 1250
agtttcacag aacatgaggg aaataagcaa agagggcaat cgcctccttg 1300
gaggctctgg agacaattat cgggggcaag ggtcgagctg gggcagtgga 1350
ggaggtgacg ctgttggtgg agtcaatact gtgaactctg agacgtctcc 1400
tgggatgttt aactttgaca ctttctggaa gaattttaaa tccaagctgg 1450
gtttcatcaa ctgggatgcc ataaacaagg accagagaag ctctcgcatc 1500
ccgtgacctc cagacaagga gccaccagat tggatgggag cccccacact 1550
ccctccttaa aacaccacc cttcatcact aatctcagcc cttgcccttg 1600
aaataaacct tagctgcccc aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1650
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1700
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 1734

<210> SEQ ID NO 52
<211> LENGTH: 440
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 52

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

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Leu	Gly	Asn	Thr	Gly	His	Glu	Ile	Gly	Arg	Gln	Ala	Glu	Asp	Val	110	115	120
Ile	Arg	His	Gly	Ala	Asp	Ala	Val	Arg	Gly	Ser	Trp	Gln	Gly	Val	125	130	135
Pro	Gly	His	Ser	Gly	Ala	Trp	Glu	Thr	Ser	Gly	Gly	His	Gly	Ile	140	145	150
Phe	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gln	Gly	Asn	Pro	155	160	165
Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Thr	Pro	Trp	Val	His	Gly	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Asn	Ser	170	175	180
Ala	Gly	Ser	Phe	Gly	Met	Asn	Pro	Gln	Gly	Ala	Pro	Trp	Gly	Gln	185	190	195
Gly	Gly	Asn	Gly	Gly	Pro	Pro	Asn	Phe	Gly	Thr	Asn	Thr	Gln	Gly	200	205	210
Ala	Val	Ala	Gln	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Val	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asn	Gln	215	220	225
Asn	Glu	Gly	Cys	Thr	Asn	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	230	235	240
Ser	Ser	Asn	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gln	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	245	250	255
Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Asn	Gly	Asp	Asn	Asn	Asn	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	260	265	270
Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	275	280	285
Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	290	295	300
Arg	Gly	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Trp	Gly	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gly	305	310	315
Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Asn	His	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Asn	Gly	His	320	325	330
Lys	Pro	Gly	Cys	Glu	Lys	Pro	Gly	Asn	Glu	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ser	Gly	335	340	345
Glu	Ser	Gly	Ile	Gln	Gly	Phe	Arg	Gly	Gln	Gly	Val	Ser	Ser	Asn	350	355	360
Met	Arg	Glu	Ile	Ser	Lys	Glu	Gly	Asn	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ser	365	370	375
Gly	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ser	Ser	Trp	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	380	385	390
Gly	Asp	Ala	Val	Gly	Gly	Val	Asn	Thr	Val	Asn	Ser	Glu	Thr	Ser	395	400	405
Pro	Gly	Met	Phe	Asn	Phe	Asp	Thr	Phe	Trp	Lys	Asn	Phe	Lys	Ser	410	415	420
Lys	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ile	Asn	Trp	Asp	Ala	Ile	Asn	Lys	Asp	Gln	Arg	425	430	435
Ser	Ser	Arg	Ile	Pro											440		

<210> SEQ ID NO 53

<211> LENGTH: 1676

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 53

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ggagaagagg ttgtgtggga caagctgctc ccgacagaag gatgtcgctg	50
ctgagcctgc cctggctggg cctcagaccg gtggcaatgt ccccatggct	100
actcctgctg ctggttggtg gctcctggct actcgcccg ctcctggctt	150
ggacctatgc cttctataac aactgccgcc ggctccagtg tttcccacag	200
ccccaaaaa ggaactgggt ttgggggtcac ctgggcctga tcaactcctac	250
agaggagggc ttgaaggact cgaccagat gtcggccacc tattcccagg	300
gctttacggt atggctgggt cccatcatcc ccttcacgt tttatgccac	350
cctgacacca tccggtctat caccaatgcc tcagctgcc a ttgcacccaa	400
ggataatctc ttcatacagg tcctgaagcc ctggctggga gaagggatac	450
tgctgagtgg cggtgacaag tggagccgcc accgtcgat gctgacgccc	500
gccttcatt tcaacatcct gaagtctat ataacgatct tcaacaagag	550
tgcaaacatc atgcttgaca agtggcagca cctggcctca gagggcagca	600
gtcgtctgga catgtttgag cacatcagcc tcatgacctt ggacagtcta	650
cagaaatgca tcttcagctt tgacagccat tgtcaggaga ggcccagtga	700
atataattgcc accatcttgg agctcagtgc cctgttagag aaaagaagcc	750
agcatatcct ccagcacatg gactttctgt attacctct ccatgacggg	800
cggcgcttc acagggcctg ccgcctgtg catgacttca cagacgctgt	850
catccgggag cggcgctcgca ccctccccc tcagggtatt gatgattttt	900
tcaaagacaa agccaagtcc aagactttgg atttcattga tgtgcttctg	950
ctgagcaagg atgaagatgg gaaggcattg tcagatgagg atataagagc	1000
agaggctgac accttcattg ttggaggcca tgacaccacg gccagtggcc	1050
tctcctgggt cctgtacaac ctgacgagc acccagaata ccaggagcgc	1100
tgccgacagg aggtgcaaga gcttctgaag gaccgcatc ctaaagagat	1150
tgaatgggac gacctggccc agctgccctt cctgacctg tgcgtgaagg	1200
agagcctgag gttacatccc ccagctccct tcatctccc atgctgcacc	1250
caggacattg ttctcccaga tggccgagtc atcccaaaag gcattacctg	1300
cctcatcgat attatagggg tccatcacaa cccaactgtg tggccggatc	1350
ctgaggctca cgaccccttc cgctttgacc cagagaacag caaggggagg	1400
tcacctctgg cttttattcc ttctccgca gggcccagga actgcatcgg	1450
gcaggcggtc gccatggcgg agatgaaagt ggtcctggcg ttgatgctgc	1500
tgcaacttccg gttcctgcc aaccacactg agccccgcag gaagctggaa	1550
ttgatcatgc gcgccgagg cgggctttgg ctgcgggtgg agccctgaa	1600
tgtaggcttg cagtgacttt ctgacctac cacctgtttt tttgcagatt	1650
gtcatgaata aaacggtgct gtcaaa	1676

<210> SEQ ID NO 54

<211> LENGTH: 524

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 54

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Met	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro	Trp	Leu	Gly	Leu	Arg	Pro	Val	Ala	1	5	10	15
Met	Ser	Pro	Trp	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Val	Gly	Ser	Trp	Leu	20	25	30	
Leu	Ala	Arg	Ile	Leu	Ala	Trp	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Cys	35	40	45	
Arg	Arg	Leu	Gln	Cys	Phe	Pro	Gln	Pro	Pro	Lys	Arg	Asn	Trp	Phe	50	55	60	
Trp	Gly	His	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ile	Thr	Pro	Thr	Glu	Glu	Gly	Leu	Lys	65	70	75	
Asp	Ser	Thr	Gln	Met	Ser	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Gln	Gly	Phe	Thr	Val	80	85	90	
Trp	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ile	Ile	Pro	Phe	Ile	Val	Leu	Cys	His	Pro	Asp	95	100	105	
Thr	Ile	Arg	Ser	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ile	Ala	Pro	Lys	110	115	120	
Asp	Asn	Leu	Phe	Ile	Arg	Phe	Leu	Lys	Pro	Trp	Leu	Gly	Glu	Gly	125	130	135	
Ile	Leu	Leu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Asp	Lys	Trp	Ser	Arg	His	Arg	Arg	Met	140	145	150	
Leu	Thr	Pro	Ala	Phe	His	Phe	Asn	Ile	Leu	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Thr	155	160	165	
Ile	Phe	Asn	Lys	Ser	Ala	Asn	Ile	Met	Leu	Asp	Lys	Trp	Gln	His	170	175	180	
Leu	Ala	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ser	Ser	Arg	Leu	Asp	Met	Phe	Glu	His	Ile	185	190	195	
Ser	Leu	Met	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ser	Leu	Gln	Lys	Cys	Ile	Phe	Ser	Phe	200	205	210	
Asp	Ser	His	Cys	Gln	Glu	Arg	Pro	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Ala	Thr	Ile	215	220	225	
Leu	Glu	Leu	Ser	Ala	Leu	Val	Glu	Lys	Arg	Ser	Gln	His	Ile	Leu	230	235	240	
Gln	His	Met	Asp	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Ser	His	Asp	Gly	Arg	Arg	245	250	255	
Phe	His	Arg	Ala	Cys	Arg	Leu	Val	His	Asp	Phe	Thr	Asp	Ala	Val	260	265	270	
Ile	Arg	Glu	Arg	Arg	Arg	Thr	Leu	Pro	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ile	Asp	Asp	275	280	285	
Phe	Phe	Lys	Asp	Lys	Ala	Lys	Ser	Lys	Thr	Leu	Asp	Phe	Ile	Asp	290	295	300	
Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Asp	Glu	Asp	Gly	Lys	Ala	Leu	Ser	Asp	305	310	315	
Glu	Asp	Ile	Arg	Ala	Glu	Ala	Asp	Thr	Phe	Met	Phe	Gly	Gly	His	320	325	330	
Asp	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ser	Trp	Val	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Ala	335	340	345	
Arg	His	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Gln	Glu	Arg	Cys	Arg	Gln	Glu	Val	Gln	Glu	350	355	360	
Leu	Leu	Lys	Asp	Arg	Asp	Pro	Lys	Glu	Ile	Glu	Trp	Asp	Asp	Leu	365	370	375	

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```
Ala Gln Leu Pro Phe Leu Thr Met Cys Val Lys Glu Ser Leu Arg
      380                      385                      390

Leu His Pro Pro Ala Pro Phe Ile Ser Arg Cys Cys Thr Gln Asp
      395                      400                      405

Ile Val Leu Pro Asp Gly Arg Val Ile Pro Lys Gly Ile Thr Cys
      410                      415                      420

Leu Ile Asp Ile Ile Gly Val His His Asn Pro Thr Val Trp Pro
      425                      430                      435

Asp Pro Glu Val Tyr Asp Pro Phe Arg Phe Asp Pro Glu Asn Ser
      440                      445                      450

Lys Gly Arg Ser Pro Leu Ala Phe Ile Pro Phe Ser Ala Gly Pro
      455                      460                      465

Arg Asn Cys Ile Gly Gln Ala Phe Ala Met Ala Glu Met Lys Val
      470                      475                      480

Val Leu Ala Leu Met Leu Leu His Phe Arg Phe Leu Pro Asp His
      485                      490                      495

Thr Glu Pro Arg Arg Lys Leu Glu Leu Ile Met Arg Ala Glu Gly
      500                      505                      510

Gly Leu Trp Leu Arg Val Glu Pro Leu Asn Val Gly Leu Gln
      515                      520
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 55
<211> LENGTH: 644
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 55

```
atcgcatcaa ttgggagtac catcttcctc atgggaccag tgaacagct      50
gaagcgaatg tttagaccta ctggttgat tgcaactatc atggtgctgt      100
tgtgttttgc acttaccctg tgtctgcct tttggtggca taacaagga      150
cttgacactta tcttctgcat ttgcagtct ttggcattga cgtggtacag      200
cctttccttc ataccatttg caagggatgc tgtgaagaag tgttttgccg      250
tgtgtcttgc ataattcatg gccagttta tgaagctttg gaaggcacta      300
tggaacagaag ctggtggaca gttttgtaac tatcttcgaa acctctgtct      350
tacagacatg tgccttttat ctgcagcaa tgtgttgctt gtgattcgaa      400
catttgaggg ttacttttgg aagcaacaat acattctcga acctgaatgt      450
cagtagcaca ggatgagaag tgggttctgt atcttgtgga gtggaatctt      500
cctcatgtac ctgtttcctc tctggatgtt gtccactga attcccatga      550
atacaaacct attcagcaac agcaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa      600
aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa      644
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 56
<211> LENGTH: 77
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 56

```
Met Gly Pro Val Lys Gln Leu Lys Arg Met Phe Glu Pro Thr Arg
  1           5           10          15

Leu Ile Ala Thr Ile Met Val Leu Leu Cys Phe Ala Leu Thr Leu
```


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cccagctgtg agcatcagct acgtggtcta cgagaacctg aagatcaccc	1450
tgggcgtgca gtcgcggtga cggggggagg gccgccggc agtggactcg	1500
ctgatcctgg gccgcagcct ggggtgtgca gccatctcat tctgtgaatg	1550
tgccaacact aagctgtctc gagccaagct gtgaaaacct tagacgcacc	1600
cgcaggaggag gtggggagag ctggcaggcc cagggttctg cctgctgacc	1650
ccagcagacc ctccgtttgg ttccagcgaa gaccacaggc attccttagg	1700
gtccagggtc agcaggctcc gggctcacat gtgtaaggac aggacatttt	1750
ctgcagtgcc tgccaatagt gagcttggag cctggaggcc ggcttagttc	1800
ttccatttca cccttgagc cagctgttgg ccacggcccc tgccctctgg	1850
tctgccgtgc atctccctgt gccctcttgc tgccctgctg tctgctgagg	1900
taaggtggga ggagggtac agccacatc ccacccctc gtccaatccc	1950
ataatccatg atgaaagggt aggtcacgtg gcctccagg cctgacttcc	2000
caacctacag cattgacgcc aacttggctg tgaaggaaga ggaaggatc	2050
tggccttgtg gtcactggca tctgagccct gctgatggct ggggtctctg	2100
ggcatgcttg ggagtgcagg gggctcgggc tgccctggct ggctgcacag	2150
aaggcaagtg ctggggctca tgggtgctcg agctggcctg gacctgtca	2200
ggatggggcc caccctagaa ccaaactcac tgtccccact gtggcatgag	2250
ggcagtggag caccatgttt gagggcgaag ggcagagcgt ttgtgtgttc	2300
tggggaggga aggaaaagggt gttggaggcc ttaattatgg actgttggga	2350
aaagggtttt gtccagaagg acaagccgga caaatgagcg acttctgtgc	2400
ttccagagga agacgaggga gcaggagctt ggctgactgc tcagagtctg	2450
ttctgacgcc ctgggggttc ctgtccaacc ccagcagggg cgcagcggga	2500
ccagcccac attccacttg tgtcactgct tggaacctat ttattttgta	2550
tttatttgaa cagagttagt tcctaactat tttatagat ttgtttaatt	2600
aatagcttgt cattttcaag ttcatTTTTT attcataatt atgttcatgg	2650
ttgattgtac cttcccaagc ccgccagtg ggatgggagg aggaggagaa	2700
ggggggcctt gggccgctgc agtcacatct gtccagagaa attccttttg	2750
ggactggagg cagaaaagcg gccagaagcg agcagccctg gtccttttcc	2800
tttgacaggt tggggaagg cttgccccca gccttaggat ttcagggttt	2850
gactgggggc gtggagagag agggaggaac ctcaataacc ttgaagggtg	2900
aatccagtta tttcctgcgc tgcgagggtt tctttatttc actcttttct	2950
gaatgtcaag gcagttaggt gcctctcact gtgaatttgt ggtgggcggg	3000
ggctggagga gaggtgggg ggctggctcc gtccctccca gccttctgct	3050
gcccttgctt aacaatgccg gccaaactggc gacctcacgg ttgcacttcc	3100
attccaccag aatgacctga tgaggaaatc ttcaatagga tgcaaagatc	3150
aatgcaaaaa ttgttatata tgaacatata actggagtcg tcaaaaagca	3200
aattaagaaa gaattggacg ttagaagttg tcatttaaag cagccttcta	3250
ataaagttgt ttcaaagctg aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaa	3300

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aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa

3334

<210> SEQ ID NO 58

<211> LENGTH: 469

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 58

Met	Leu	Cys	Leu	Cys	Leu	Tyr	Val	Pro	Val	Ile	Gly	Glu	Ala	Gln
1				5					10					15
Thr	Glu	Phe	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Glu	Ser	Lys	Gly	Leu	Pro	Ala	Glu	Leu
			20						25					30
Lys	Ser	Ile	Phe	Lys	Leu	Ser	Val	Phe	Ile	Pro	Ser	Gln	Glu	Phe
			35						40					45
Ser	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Trp	Lys	Gln	Lys	Ile	Val	Gln	Ala	Gly	Asp
			50						55					60
Lys	Asp	Leu	Asp	Gly	Gln	Leu	Asp	Phe	Glu	Glu	Phe	Val	His	Tyr
			65						70					75
Leu	Gln	Asp	His	Glu	Lys	Lys	Leu	Arg	Leu	Val	Phe	Lys	Ile	Leu
			80						85					90
Asp	Lys	Lys	Asn	Asp	Gly	Arg	Ile	Asp	Ala	Gln	Glu	Ile	Met	Gln
			95						100					105
Ser	Leu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Gly	Val	Lys	Ile	Ser	Glu	Gln	Gln	Ala	Glu
			110						115					120
Lys	Ile	Leu	Lys	Ser	Met	Asp	Lys	Asn	Gly	Thr	Met	Thr	Ile	Asp
			125						130					135
Trp	Asn	Glu	Trp	Arg	Asp	Tyr	His	Leu	Leu	His	Pro	Val	Glu	Asn
			140						145					150
Ile	Pro	Glu	Ile	Ile	Leu	Tyr	Trp	Lys	His	Ser	Thr	Ile	Phe	Asp
			155						160					165
Val	Gly	Glu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Val	Pro	Asp	Glu	Phe	Thr	Val	Glu	Glu
			170						175					180
Arg	Gln	Thr	Gly	Met	Trp	Trp	Arg	His	Leu	Val	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly
			185						190					195
Ala	Gly	Ala	Val	Ser	Arg	Thr	Cys	Thr	Ala	Pro	Leu	Asp	Arg	Leu
			200						205					210
Lys	Val	Leu	Met	Gln	Val	His	Ala	Ser	Arg	Ser	Asn	Asn	Met	Gly
			215						220					225
Ile	Val	Gly	Gly	Phe	Thr	Gln	Met	Ile	Arg	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Arg
			230						235					240
Ser	Leu	Trp	Arg	Gly	Asn	Gly	Ile	Asn	Val	Leu	Lys	Ile	Ala	Pro
			245						250					255
Glu	Ser	Ala	Ile	Lys	Phe	Met	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Gln	Ile	Lys	Arg	Leu
			260						265					270
Val	Gly	Ser	Asp	Gln	Glu	Thr	Leu	Arg	Ile	His	Glu	Arg	Leu	Val
			275						280					285
Ala	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Pro
			290						295					300
Met	Glu	Val	Leu	Lys	Thr	Arg	Met	Ala	Leu	Arg	Lys	Thr	Gly	Gln
			305						310					315
Tyr	Ser	Gly	Met	Leu	Asp	Cys	Ala	Arg	Arg	Ile	Leu	Ala	Arg	Glu
			320						325					330

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Gly Val Ala Ala Phe Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Val Pro Asn Met Leu Gly
335 340 345
Ile Ile Pro Tyr Ala Gly Ile Asp Leu Ala Val Tyr Glu Thr Leu
350 355 360
Lys Asn Ala Trp Leu Gln His Tyr Ala Val Asn Ser Ala Asp Pro
365 370 375
Gly Val Phe Val Leu Leu Ala Cys Gly Thr Met Ser Ser Thr Cys
380 385 390
Gly Gln Leu Ala Ser Tyr Pro Leu Ala Leu Val Arg Thr Arg Met
395 400 405
Gln Ala Gln Ala Ser Ile Glu Gly Ala Pro Glu Val Thr Met Ser
410 415 420
Ser Leu Phe Lys His Ile Leu Arg Thr Glu Gly Ala Phe Gly Leu
425 430 435
Tyr Arg Gly Leu Ala Pro Asn Phe Met Lys Val Ile Pro Ala Val
440 445 450
Ser Ile Ser Tyr Val Val Tyr Glu Asn Leu Lys Ile Thr Leu Gly
455 460 465
Val Gln Ser Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 59
<211> LENGTH: 1658
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 59

ggaaggcagc ggcagctcca ctcagccagt acccagatac gctgggaacc 50
ttccccagcc atggcttccc tggggcagat cctcttctgg agcataatta 100
gcatcatcat tattctggct ggagcaattg cactcatcat tggotttgg 150
atttcaggga gacactccat cacagtcact actgtcgct cagctgggaa 200
cattggggag gatggaatcc tgagctgcac ttttgaacct gacatcaaac 250
tttctgatat cgtgatacaa tggctgaagg aaggtgtttt aggotttggtc 300
catgagttaa aagaaggcaa agatgagctg tcggagcagg atgaaatgtt 350
cagaggccgg acagcagtgt ttgctgatca agtgatagtt ggcaatgcct 400
ctttcgcggt gaaaaacgtg caactcacag atgctggcac ctacaaatgt 450
tatatcatca cttctaaagg caagggaat gctaaccttg agtataaaac 500
tgagaccttc agcatgccgg aagtgaatgt ggactataat gccagctcag 550
agaccttgcg gtgtgaggct ccccgatggt tccccagcc cacagtggtc 600
tgggcatccc aagtgacca gggagccaac ttctcggaag tctccaatac 650
cagctttgag ctgaactctg agaatgtgac catgaagggt gtgtctgtgc 700
tctacaatgt tacgatcaac aacacatact cctgtatgat tgaaaatgac 750
attgccaaag caacagggga tatcaaagt acagaatcgg agatcaaaag 800
gcggagtcac ctacagctgc taaactcaaa ggcttctctg tgtgtctctt 850
ctttctttgc catcagctgg gcacttctgc ctctcagccc ttacctgatg 900
ctaaaaataa gtgccttggc cacaaaaag catgcaaagt cattgttaca 950

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acagggatct acagaactat ttcaccacca gatatgacct agttttatat	1000
ttctgggagg aaatgaattc atatctagaa gtctggagtg agcaaacaag	1050
agcaagaaac aaaaagaagc caaaagcaga aggctccaat atgaacaaga	1100
taaatctatc ttcaaagaca tattagaagt tgggaaaata attcatgtga	1150
actagacaag tgtgttaaga gtgataagta aaatgcacgt ggagacaagt	1200
gcatccccag atctcaggga cctccccctg cctgtcacct ggggagtgag	1250
aggacaggat agtgcattgt ctttgtctct gaatttttag ttatatgtgc	1300
tgtaatgttg ctctgaggaa gcccctggaa agtctatccc aacatatcca	1350
catcttatat tccacaaatt aagctgtagt atgtacccta agacgctgct	1400
aattgactgc cacttcgcaa ctccagggcg gctgcatttt agtaatgggt	1450
caaatgattc actttttatg atgcttccaa aggtgccttg gcttctcttc	1500
ccaactgaca aatgccaaag ttgagaaaaa tgatcataat tttagcataa	1550
acagagcagt cggggacacc gattttataa ataaactgag caccttcttt	1600
ttaaacaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	1650
aaaaaaaa	1658

<210> SEQ ID NO 60
<211> LENGTH: 282
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 60

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

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Asn Thr Ser Phe Glu Leu Asn Ser Glu	Asn Val Thr Met Lys Val
200	205 210
Val Ser Val Leu Tyr Asn Val Thr Ile	Asn Asn Thr Tyr Ser Cys
215	220 225
Met Ile Glu Asn Asp Ile Ala Lys Ala	Thr Gly Asp Ile Lys Val
230	235 240
Thr Glu Ser Glu Ile Lys Arg Arg Ser	His Leu Gln Leu Leu Asn
245	250 255
Ser Lys Ala Ser Leu Cys Val Ser Ser	Phe Phe Ala Ile Ser Trp
260	265 270
Ala Leu Leu Pro Leu Ser Pro Tyr Leu	Met Leu Lys
275	280

<210> SEQ ID NO 61
<211> LENGTH: 1617
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 61

tgacgtcaga atcaccatgg ccagctatcc ttaccggcag ggctgcccag	50
gagctgcagg acaagcacca ggagcccctc cgggtagcta ctaccctgga	100
cccccaata gtggagggca gtatggtagt gggctacccc ctgggtggtg	150
ttatgggggt cctgcccctg gagggccctta tggaccacca gctgggtggag	200
ggccctatgg acacccaat cctgggatgt tcccctctgg aactccagga	250
ggaccatatg gcggtgcagc tcccgggggc ccctatggtc agccacctcc	300
aagttcctac ggtgcccagc agcctgggct ttatggacag ggtggcgccc	350
ctcccaatgt ggatcctgag gcctactcct ggttccagtc ggtggactca	400
gatcacagtg gctatatctc catgaaggag ctaaagcagg ccctggtcaa	450
ctgcaattgg tcttcattca atgatgagac ctgcctcatg atgataaaca	500
tgtttgacaa gaccaagtca ggccgcatcg atgtctacgg cttctcagcc	550
ctgtggaaat tcatccagca gtggaagaac ctcttccagc agtatgaccg	600
ggaccgctcg ggctccatta gctacacaga gctgcagcaa gctctgtccc	650
aaatgggcta caacctgagc ccccgattca ccagcttct ggtctcccgc	700
tactgcccac gctctgccaa tcctgccatg cagcttgacc gcttcatcca	750
ggtgtgcacc cagctgcagg tgctgacaga ggccttcgg gagaaggaca	800
cagctgtaca aggcaacatc cggctcagct tcgaggactt cgtcaccatg	850
acagcttctc ggatgctatg acccaaccat ctgtggagag tggagtgcac	900
cagggacctt tcctggcttc ttagagttag agaagtatgt ggacatctct	950
tcttttctcg tccctctaga agaacattct cccttgcttg atgcaacact	1000
gttccaaaag aggggtggaga gtccctgcac atagccacca aatagtgagg	1050
accggggctg aggccacaca gataggggcc tgatggagga gaggatagaa	1100
gttgaatgtc ctgatggcca tgagcagttg agtggcacag cctggcacca	1150
ggagcaggtc cttgtaatgg agttagtgtc cagtcagctg agctccaccc	1200
tgatgccagt ggtgagtgtt catcggcctg ttaccgttag tacctgtgtt	1250

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<210> SEQ ID NO 62
<211> LENGTH: 284
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien
```

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

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Ala Phe Arg Glu Lys Asp Thr Ala Val Gln Gly Asn Ile Arg Leu
260 265 270

Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Thr Met Thr Ala Ser Arg Met Leu
275 280

<210> SEQ ID NO 63
<211> LENGTH: 1234
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 63

caggatgcag ggcgcgctgg cagggagctg cgctcctctg ggcctgctcc 50
tggtctgtct tcatctccca ggcctctttg cccggagcat cgggtttgtg 100
gaggagaaaag tttcccaaaa cttcgggacc aacttgccctc agctcggaca 150
accttcctcc actggccct ctaactctga acatccgcag cccgctctgg 200
accctaggtc taatgacttg gcaagggttc ctctgaagct cagcgtgcct 250
ccatcagatg gcttcccacc tgcaggaggt tctgcagtgc agaggtggcc 300
tccatcgtgg gggctgcctg ccatggattc ctggccccct gaggatcctt 350
ggcagatgat ggctgctgcg gctgaggacc gcctggggga agcgtgcct 400
gaagaactct cttacctctc cagtgtctcg gccctcgtc cgggcagtgg 450
ccctttgcct ggggagtcct ctcctgatgc cacaggcctc tcacctgagg 500
cttcaactct ccaccaggac tcggagtcca gacgactgcc ccgttctaata 550
tcaactgggag ccgggggaaa aatcctttcc caacgccctc cctggtctct 600
catccacagg gttctgcctg atcacccctg gggtagcctg aatcccagt 650
tgtctctggg aggtggaggc cctgggactg gttggggaac gagggccatg 700
ccacaccctg agggaatctg gggatatcaat aatcaacccc caggtaccag 750
ctggggaaaat attaatcggc atccaggagg cagctgggga aatattaatc 800
ggtatccagg aggcagctgg gggaaatatta atcggtatcc aggaggcagc 850
tgggggaata ttcatctata ccaggtatc aataacccat ttctctcctg 900
agttctccgc cctcctggct cttcttggaa catcccagct ggcttcctca 950
atcctccaag ccctaggttg cagtggggct agagcacgat agagggaaac 1000
ccaacattgg gagttagagt cctgtcccg ccccttgctg tgtgggctca 1050
atccaggccc tgtaacatg tttccagcac tatccccact ttccagtgcc 1100
tcccctgctc atctccaata aaataaaagc acttatgaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1150
aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1200
aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 1234

<210> SEQ ID NO 64
<211> LENGTH: 325
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 64

Met Gln Gly Arg Val Ala Gly Ser Cys Ala Pro Leu Gly Leu Leu
1 5 10 15
Leu Val Cys Leu His Leu Pro Gly Leu Phe Ala Arg Ser Ile Gly

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20					25					30				
Val	Val	Glu	Glu	Lys	Val	Ser	Gln	Asn	Phe	Gly	Thr	Asn	Leu	Pro
35					40					45				
Gln	Leu	Gly	Gln	Pro	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Asn	Ser	Glu	His
50					55					60				
Pro	Gln	Pro	Ala	Leu	Asp	Pro	Arg	Ser	Asn	Asp	Leu	Ala	Arg	Val
65					70					75				
Pro	Leu	Lys	Leu	Ser	Val	Pro	Pro	Ser	Asp	Gly	Phe	Pro	Pro	Ala
80					85					90				
Gly	Gly	Ser	Ala	Val	Gln	Arg	Trp	Pro	Pro	Ser	Trp	Gly	Leu	Pro
95					100					105				
Ala	Met	Asp	Ser	Trp	Pro	Pro	Glu	Asp	Pro	Trp	Gln	Met	Met	Ala
110					115					120				
Ala	Ala	Ala	Glu	Asp	Arg	Leu	Gly	Glu	Ala	Leu	Pro	Glu	Glu	Leu
125					130					135				
Ser	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ala	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro
140					145					150				
Leu	Pro	Gly	Glu	Ser	Ser	Pro	Asp	Ala	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu
155					160					165				
Ala	Ser	Leu	Leu	His	Gln	Asp	Ser	Glu	Ser	Arg	Arg	Leu	Pro	Arg
170					175					180				
Ser	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Lys	Ile	Leu	Ser	Gln	Arg	Pro
185					190					195				
Pro	Trp	Ser	Leu	Ile	His	Arg	Val	Leu	Pro	Asp	His	Pro	Trp	Gly
200					205					210				
Thr	Leu	Asn	Pro	Ser	Val	Ser	Trp	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Thr
215					220					225				
Gly	Trp	Gly	Thr	Arg	Pro	Met	Pro	His	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ile	Trp	Gly
230					235					240				
Ile	Asn	Asn	Gln	Pro	Pro	Gly	Thr	Ser	Trp	Gly	Asn	Ile	Asn	Arg
245					250					255				
Tyr	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Trp	Gly	Asn	Ile	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Gly
260					265					270				
Ser	Trp	Gly	Asn	Ile	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Trp	Gly	Asn
275					280					285				
Ile	His	Leu	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Ile	Asn	Asn	Pro	Phe	Pro	Pro	Gly	Val
290					295					300				
Leu	Arg	Pro	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Trp	Asn	Ile	Pro	Ala	Gly	Phe	Pro
305					310					315				
Asn	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro	Arg	Leu	Gln	Trp	Gly					
320					325									

<210> SEQ ID NO 65
<211> LENGTH: 422
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 65

aaggagagggc caccgggact tcagtgtctc ctccatccca ggagcgcagt	50
ggccactatg gggctctgggc tgccccttgt cctcctcttg accctccttg	100
gcagctcaca tggaacaggg ccgggtatga ctttgcaact gaagctgaag	150

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gagtccttttc tgacaaattc ctcctatgag tccagcttcc tggaattgct	200
tgaaaagctc tgcctcctcc tccatctccc ttcagggacc agcgtcaccc	250
tccaccatgc aagatctcaa caccatgttg tctgcaacac atgacagcca	300
ttgaagcctg tgtccttctt ggcccgggct tttgggccgg ggaatgcagga	350
ggcaggcccc gaccctgtct ttcagcaggc ccccaccctc ctgagtggca	400
ataaataaaa ttcggtatgc tg	422

<210> SEQ ID NO 66
<211> LENGTH: 78
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 66

Met Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Val Leu Leu Leu Thr Leu Leu Gly	
1 5 10 15	
Ser Ser His Gly Thr Gly Pro Gly Met Thr Leu Gln Leu Lys Leu	
20 25 30	
Lys Glu Ser Phe Leu Thr Asn Ser Ser Tyr Glu Ser Ser Phe Leu	
35 40 45	
Glu Leu Leu Glu Lys Leu Cys Leu Leu Leu His Leu Pro Ser Gly	
50 55 60	
Thr Ser Val Thr Leu His His Ala Arg Ser Gln His His Val Val	
65 70 75	
Cys Asn Thr	

<210> SEQ ID NO 67
<211> LENGTH: 744
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 67

acggaccgag ggttcgaggg agggacacgg accaggaacc tgagctaggt	50
caaagacgcc cgggccaggt gcccgcctgc aggtgccctt ggccggagat	100
gcggtaggag gggcgagcgc gagaagcccc ttcctcggcg ctgccaaacc	150
gccaccacgc ccatggcgaa ccccgggctg gggctgcttc tggcgtggg	200
cctgccgttc ctgctggccc gctggggcgg agcctggggg caaatacaga	250
ccacttctgc aaatgagaat agcactgttt tgccttcata caccagctcc	300
agctccgatg gcaacctgcg tccggaagcc atcactgcta tcatcgtggt	350
cttctccctc ttggctgcct tgctcctggc tgtggggctg gcactgttgg	400
tgcggaagct tcgggagaag cggcagacgg agggcaccta ccggcccagt	450
agcgaggagc agttctccca tgcagccgag gcccgggccc ctcaggactc	500
caaggagacg gtgcagggct gcctgcccac ctaggctccc tctcctgcat	550
ctgtctccct tcattgctgt gtgaccttgg ggaaaggcag tgccctctct	600
gggcagtcag atccaccacg tgcttaatat cagggaagaa ggtacttcaa	650
agactctgcc cctgaggtca agagaggatg gggctattca cttttatata	700
tttatataaa attagtagtg agatgtaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa	744

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<210> SEQ ID NO 68
<211> LENGTH: 123
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 68

Met Ala Asn Pro Gly Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Gly Leu Pro
1 5 10 15

Phe Leu Leu Ala Arg Trp Gly Arg Ala Trp Gly Gln Ile Gln Thr
20 25 30

Thr Ser Ala Asn Glu Asn Ser Thr Val Leu Pro Ser Ser Thr Ser
35 40 45

Ser Ser Ser Asp Gly Asn Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Ile Thr Ala Ile
50 55 60

Ile Val Val Phe Ser Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala Val Gly
65 70 75

Leu Ala Leu Leu Val Arg Lys Leu Arg Glu Lys Arg Gln Thr Glu
80 85 90

Gly Thr Tyr Arg Pro Ser Ser Glu Glu Gln Phe Ser His Ala Ala
95 100 105

Glu Ala Arg Ala Pro Gln Asp Ser Lys Glu Thr Val Gln Gly Cys
110 115 120

Leu Pro Ile

<210> SEQ ID NO 69
<211> LENGTH: 3265
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 69

gccaggaata actagagagg aacaatgggg ttattcagag gttttgtttt 50
cctcttagtt ctgtgcctgc tgcaccagtc aaatacttcc ttcattaagc 100
tgaataataa tggccttgaa gatattgtca ttgttataga tcctagtgtg 150
ccagaagatg aaaaaataat tgaacaaata gaggatatgg tgactacagc 200
ttctacgtac ctgtttgaag ccacagaaaa aagatTTTTT ttcaaaatg 250
tatctatatt aattcctgag aattggaagg aaaatcctca gtacaaaagg 300
ccaaaacatg aaaaccataa acatgctgat gttatagttg caccacctac 350
actcccaggt agagatgaac catacaccaa gcagttcaca gaatgtggag 400
agaaaggcga atacattcac ttcacccctg accttctact tggaaaaaaa 450
caaaatgaat atggaccacc aggcaaactg tttgtccatg agtgggctca 500
cctccggtgg ggagtgtttg atgagtacaa tgaagatcag cctttctacc 550
gtgctaagtc aaaaaaaatc gaagcaacaa ggtgttccgc aggtatctct 600
ggtagaaata gagtttataa gtgtcaagga ggcagctgtc ttagtagagc 650
atgcagaatt gattctacaa caaaactgta tggaaaagat tgtcaattct 700
ttcctgataa agtacaacaa gaaaaagcat ccataatggt tatgcaaagt 750
attgattctg ttgttgaatt ttgtaacgaa aaaaccata atcaagaagc 800
tccaagccta caaaacataa agtgcaattt tagaagtaca tgggagggtga 850
ttagcaattc tgaggatttt aaaaacacca taccatggt gacaccacct 900

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cctccacctg tcttctcatt gctgaagatc agtcaaagaa ttgtgtgctt	950
agttcttgat aagtctggaa gcatgggggg taaggaccgc ctaaatecgaa	1000
tgaatcaagc agcaaaacat ttctctgctgc agactgttga aaatggatcc	1050
tgggtgggga tggttcactt tgatagtact gccactattg taaataagct	1100
aatccaaata aaaagcagtg atgaaagaaa cacactcatg gcaggattac	1150
ctacatatcc tctgggagga acttccatct gctctggaat taaatatgca	1200
tttcaggtda ttggagagct acattcccaa ctcgatgat ccgaagtact	1250
gctgctgact gatggggagg ataactctgc aagttcttgt attgatgaag	1300
tgaacaaaag tggggccatt gttcatttta ttgctttggg aagagctgct	1350
gatgaagcag taatagagat gagcaagata acaggaggaa gtcattttta	1400
tgtttcagat gaagctcaga acaatggcct cattgatgct ttgggggctc	1450
ttacatcagg aaatactgat ctctcccaga agtcccttca gctcgaaagt	1500
aagggattaa cactgaatag taatgcctgg atgaacgaca ctgtcataat	1550
tgatagtaca gtgggaaagg acacgttctt tctcatcaca tggaacagtc	1600
tgccctcccag tatttctctc tgggatccca gtggaacaat aatggaaaat	1650
ttcacagtgg atgcaacttc caaaatggcc tatctcagta ttccaggaaac	1700
tgcaaaagtg ggcacttggg catacaatct tcaagccaaa gcgaacccag	1750
aaacattaac tattacagta acttctcgag cagcaaatc ttctgtgcct	1800
ccaatcacag tgaatgctaa aatgaataag gacgtaaaca gtttccccag	1850
cccaatgatt gtttacgcag aaattctaca aggatatgta cctgttcttg	1900
gagccaatgt gactgctttc attgaatcac agaatggaca tacagaagtt	1950
ttggaacttt tggataatgg tgcaggcgct gattctttca agaattgatg	2000
agtctactcc aggtatttta cagcatatac agaaaatggc agatatagct	2050
taaaagttcg ggctcatgga ggagcaaaac ctgccaggct aaaattacgg	2100
cctccactga atagagccgc gtacatacca ggctgggtag tgaacgggga	2150
aattgaagca aaccgccaa gacctgaaat tgatgaggat actcagacca	2200
ccttgaggga tttcagccga acagcatccg gaggtgcatt tgtggtatca	2250
caagtcccaa gccttccctt gcctgaccaa taccaccaa gtcaaatcac	2300
agaccttgat gccacagttc atgaggataa gattattctt acatggacag	2350
caccaggaga taattttgat ttggaaaag ttcaacgtta tatcataaga	2400
ataagtgcaa gtattcttga tctaagagac agttttgatg atgctcttca	2450
agtaataact actgatctgt caccaaagga ggccaactcc aaggaaagct	2500
ttgcatthaa accagaaaat atctcagaag aaaatgcaac ccacatattt	2550
attgccatta aaagtataga taaaagcaat ttgacatcaa aagtatccaa	2600
cattgcacaa gtaactttgt ttatccctca agcaaatcct gatgacattg	2650
atcctacacc tactcctact cctactccta ctctgataa aagtcataat	2700
tctggagtta atatttctac gctggtattg tctgtgattg ggtctgttgt	2750
aattgttaac tttattthaa gtaccacat ttgaacctta acgaagaaaa	2800

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aaatcttcaa gtagacctag aagagagttt taaaaaacia aacaatgtaa	2850
gtaaaggata tttctgaatc ttaaaattca tcccatgtgt gatcataaac	2900
tcataaaaaat aattttaaga tgtcggaaaa ggatactttg attaaataaa	2950
aacactcatg gatatgtaaa aactgtcaag attaaaattt aatagtttca	3000
tttatttggtt attttatttg taagaaatag tgatgaacaa agatcctttt	3050
tcatactgat acctgggtgt atattatttg atgcaacagt tttctgaaat	3100
gatattttcaa attgcatcaa gaaattaaaa tcacttatct gagtagtcaa	3150
aatacaagta aaggagagca aataaacaac atttgaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	3200
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	3250
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa	3265

<210> SEQ ID NO 70
<211> LENGTH: 919
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 70

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

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Gln	Ser	Ile	Asp	Ser	Val	Val	Glu	Phe	Cys	Asn	Glu	Lys	Thr	His
				245					250					255
Asn	Gln	Glu	Ala	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gln	Asn	Ile	Lys	Cys	Asn	Phe	Arg
				260					265					270
Ser	Thr	Trp	Glu	Val	Ile	Ser	Asn	Ser	Glu	Asp	Phe	Lys	Asn	Thr
				275					280					285
Ile	Pro	Met	Val	Thr	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Val	Phe	Ser	Leu	Leu
				290					295					300
Lys	Ile	Ser	Gln	Arg	Ile	Val	Cys	Leu	Val	Leu	Asp	Lys	Ser	Gly
				305					310					315
Ser	Met	Gly	Gly	Lys	Asp	Arg	Leu	Asn	Arg	Met	Asn	Gln	Ala	Ala
				320					325					330
Lys	His	Phe	Leu	Leu	Gln	Thr	Val	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ser	Trp	Val	Gly
				335					340					345
Met	Val	His	Phe	Asp	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ile	Val	Asn	Lys	Leu	Ile
				350					355					360
Gln	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ser	Asp	Glu	Arg	Asn	Thr	Leu	Met	Ala	Gly	Leu
				365					370					375
Pro	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Leu	Gly	Gly	Thr	Ser	Ile	Cys	Ser	Gly	Ile	Lys
				380					385					390
Tyr	Ala	Phe	Gln	Val	Ile	Gly	Glu	Leu	His	Ser	Gln	Leu	Asp	Gly
				395					400					405
Ser	Glu	Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Asp	Gly	Glu	Asp	Asn	Thr	Ala	Ser
				410					415					420
Ser	Cys	Ile	Asp	Glu	Val	Lys	Gln	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ile	Val	His	Phe
				425					430					435
Ile	Ala	Leu	Gly	Arg	Ala	Ala	Asp	Glu	Ala	Val	Ile	Glu	Met	Ser
				440					445					450
Lys	Ile	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ser	His	Phe	Tyr	Val	Ser	Asp	Glu	Ala	Gln
				455					460					465
Asn	Asn	Gly	Leu	Ile	Asp	Ala	Phe	Gly	Ala	Leu	Thr	Ser	Gly	Asn
				470					475					480
Thr	Asp	Leu	Ser	Gln	Lys	Ser	Leu	Gln	Leu	Glu	Ser	Lys	Gly	Leu
				485					490					495
Thr	Leu	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ala	Trp	Met	Asn	Asp	Thr	Val	Ile	Ile	Asp
				500					505					510
Ser	Thr	Val	Gly	Lys	Asp	Thr	Phe	Phe	Leu	Ile	Thr	Trp	Asn	Ser
				515					520					525
Leu	Pro	Pro	Ser	Ile	Ser	Leu	Trp	Asp	Pro	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ile	Met
				530					535					540
Glu	Asn	Phe	Thr	Val	Asp	Ala	Thr	Ser	Lys	Met	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ser
				545					550					555
Ile	Pro	Gly	Thr	Ala	Lys	Val	Gly	Thr	Trp	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Gln
				560					565					570
Ala	Lys	Ala	Asn	Pro	Glu	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ile	Thr	Val	Thr	Ser	Arg
				575					580					585
Ala	Ala	Asn	Ser	Ser	Val	Pro	Pro	Ile	Thr	Val	Asn	Ala	Lys	Met
				590					595					600
Asn	Lys	Asp	Val	Asn	Ser	Phe	Pro	Ser	Pro	Met	Ile	Val	Tyr	Ala
				605					610					615

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Glu	Ile	Leu	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Val	Pro	Val	Leu	Gly	Ala	Asn	Val	Thr	
				620					625					630	
Ala	Phe	Ile	Glu	Ser	Gln	Asn	Gly	His	Thr	Glu	Val	Leu	Glu	Leu	
				635					640					645	
Leu	Asp	Asn	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Asp	Ser	Phe	Lys	Asn	Asp	Gly	Val	
				650					655					660	
Tyr	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Glu	Asn	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Ser	
				665					670					675	
Leu	Lys	Val	Arg	Ala	His	Gly	Gly	Ala	Asn	Thr	Ala	Arg	Leu	Lys	
				680					685					690	
Leu	Arg	Pro	Pro	Leu	Asn	Arg	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Gly	Trp	Val	
				695					700					705	
Val	Asn	Gly	Glu	Ile	Glu	Ala	Asn	Pro	Pro	Arg	Pro	Glu	Ile	Asp	
				710					715					720	
Glu	Asp	Thr	Gln	Thr	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	Phe	Ser	Arg	Thr	Ala	Ser	
				725					730					735	
Gly	Gly	Ala	Phe	Val	Val	Ser	Gln	Val	Pro	Ser	Leu	Pro	Leu	Pro	
				740					745					750	
Asp	Gln	Tyr	Pro	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ile	Thr	Asp	Leu	Asp	Ala	Thr	Val	
				755					760					765	
His	Glu	Asp	Lys	Ile	Ile	Leu	Thr	Trp	Thr	Ala	Pro	Gly	Asp	Asn	
				770					775					780	
Phe	Asp	Val	Gly	Lys	Val	Gln	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Arg	Ile	Ser	Ala	
				785					790					795	
Ser	Ile	Leu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Asp	Ser	Phe	Asp	Asp	Ala	Leu	Gln	Val	
				800					805					810	
Asn	Thr	Thr	Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Lys	Glu	Ala	Asn	Ser	Lys	Glu	Ser	
				815					820					825	
Phe	Ala	Phe	Lys	Pro	Glu	Asn	Ile	Ser	Glu	Glu	Asn	Ala	Thr	His	
				830					835					840	
Ile	Phe	Ile	Ala	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ile	Asp	Lys	Ser	Asn	Leu	Thr	Ser	
				845					850					855	
Lys	Val	Ser	Asn	Ile	Ala	Gln	Val	Thr	Leu	Phe	Ile	Pro	Gln	Ala	
				860					865					870	
Asn	Pro	Asp	Asp	Ile	Asp	Pro	Thr	Pro	Thr	Pro	Thr	Pro	Thr	Pro	
				875					880					885	
Thr	Pro	Asp	Lys	Ser	His	Asn	Ser	Gly	Val	Asn	Ile	Ser	Thr	Leu	
				890					895					900	
Val	Leu	Ser	Val	Ile	Gly	Ser	Val	Val	Ile	Val	Asn	Phe	Ile	Leu	
				905					910					915	
Ser	Thr	Thr	Ile												

<210> SEQ ID NO 71
<211> LENGTH: 3877
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

ctccttaggt ggaaccctg ggagtagagt actgacagca aagaccggga	50
aagaccatac gtccccgggc aggggtgaca acaggtgtca tctttttgat	100
ctcgtgtgtg gctgccttc tatttcaagg aaagacgcca aggtaatttt	150

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gaccagagg agcaatgatg tagccacctc ctaaccttcc cttcttgaac	200
ccccagttat gccagatttt actagagagt gtcaactcaa ccagcaagcg	250
gtctcttcgg cttaacttgt ggttgaggga gagaaccttt gtggggctgc	300
gttctcttag cagtgtctag aagtgacttg cctgaggggtg gaccagaaga	350
aaggaaaggt cccctcttgc tgttggtgc acatcaggaa ggctgtgatg	400
ggaatgaagg tgaaaacttg gagatttcac ttcagtcatt gcttctgcct	450
gcaagatcat cctttaaag tagagaagct gctctgtgtg gtggttaact	500
ccaagaggca gaactcgttc tagaaggaaa tggatgcaag cagctccggg	550
ggcccaaac gcatgcttcc tgtggtctag ccaggggaag cccttccgtg	600
ggggcccggt ctttgaggga tgccaccggt tctggacgca tggctgattc	650
ctgaatgatg atggttcgcc gggggctgct tgcgtggatt tcccggttg	700
tggttttgct ggtgctcctc tgctgtgcta tctctgtcct gtacatgttg	750
gcctgcacc caaaagtgta cgaggagcag ctggcactgc ccagggccaa	800
cagccccacg ggaaggagg ggtaccagc cgtccttcag gagtgggagg	850
agcagcaccg caactacgtg agcagcctga agcggcagat cgcacagctc	900
aaggaggagc tgcaggagag gagtgcagc ctcaggaatg ggcagtacca	950
agccagcgat gctgctggcc tgggtctgga caggagcccc ccagagaaaa	1000
cccaggccga cctcctggcc ttcctgcact cgcaggtgga caaggcagag	1050
gtgaatgctg gcgtcaagct ggccacagag tatgcagcag tgcctttcga	1100
tagctttact ctacagaagg tgtaccagct ggagactggc cttaccgcc	1150
accccgagga gaagcctgtg aggaaggaca agcgggatga gttggtggaa	1200
gccattgaat cagccttgga gaccctgaac aatcctgcag agaacagccc	1250
caatcacctg ccttacacgg cctctgattt catagaaggg atctaccgaa	1300
cagaaaggga caaagggaca ttgtatgagc tcaccttcaa aggggaccac	1350
aaacacgaat tcaaacggct catcttattt cgaccattca gccccatcat	1400
gaaagtgaat aatgaaaagc tcaacatggc caacacgctt atcaatgtta	1450
tcgtgcctct agcaaaaagg gtggacaagt tccggcagtt catgcagaat	1500
ttcagggaga tgtgcattga gcaggatggg agagtccatc tcaactgtgt	1550
ttactttggg aaagaagaaa taaatgaagt caaaggaata cttgaaaaca	1600
cttccaaagc tgccaacttc aggaacttta ccttcaccca gctgaatgga	1650
gaattttctc ggggaaaggg acttgatgtt ggagcccgtc tctggaaggg	1700
aagcaacgtc cttctctttt tctgtgatgt ggacatctac ttcacatctg	1750
aattcctcaa tacgtgtagg ctgaatacac agccaggga gaaggatatt	1800
tatccagttc ttttcagtca gtacaatcct ggcataatat acggccacca	1850
tgatgcagtc cctcccttg aacagcagct ggtcataaag aaggaaactg	1900
gattttggag agactttgga tttgggatga cgtgtcagta tcggtcagac	1950
ttcatcaata taggtgggtt tgatctggac atcaaaggct ggggcggaga	2000
ggatgtgcac ctttatcgca agtatctcca cagcaacctc atagtggtag	2050

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ggacgcctgt gcgaggactc ttccacctct ggcatgagaa gcgctgcatg	2100
gacgagctga ccccgagca gtacaagatg tgcctgcagt ccaaggccat	2150
gaacgaggca tcccacggcc agctgggcat gctggtgttc aggcacgaga	2200
tagaggctca ccttcgcaaa cagaaacaga agacaagtag caaaaaaaca	2250
tgaactccca gagaaggatt gtgggagaca ctttttcttt ccttttgcaa	2300
ttactgaaag tggctgcaac agagaaaaga cttccataaa ggacgacaaa	2350
agaattggac tgatgggtca gagatgagaa agcctccgat ttctctctgt	2400
tgggcttttt acaacagaaa tcaaaatctc cgctttgcct gcaaaagtaa	2450
cccagttgca ccctgtgaag tgtctgacaa aggcagaatg cttgtgagat	2500
tataagccta atggtgtgga ggtttgatg gtgtttacaa taaactgaga	2550
cctgttgttt tgtgtgctca ttgaaatatt catgatttaa gagcagtttt	2600
gtaaaaaatt cattagcatg aaaggcaagc atatttctcc tcatatgaat	2650
gagcctatca gcagggctct agtttctagg aatgctaaaa tatcagaagg	2700
caggagagga gataggctta ttatgatact agtgagtaca ttaagtaaaa	2750
taaaatggac cagaaaagaa aagaaacat aaatatcgtg tcatattttc	2800
cccaagatta accaaaaata atctgcttat ctttttggtt gtccttttaa	2850
ctgtctccgt ttttttcttt tatttaaaaa tgcacttttt ttcccttggt	2900
agttatagtc tgcttattta attaccactt tgcaagcctt acaagagagc	2950
acaagtgggc ctacattttt atatttttta agaagatact ttgagatgca	3000
ttatgagaac tttcagttca aagcatcaaa ttgatgccat atccaaggac	3050
atgccaaatg ctgattctgt caggcactga atgtcaggca ttgagacata	3100
gggaaggaaat ggtttgtact aatacagacg tacagatact ttctctgaag	3150
agtattttcg aagaggagca actgaacact ggaggaaaag aaaatgacac	3200
tttctgcttt acagaaaagg aaactcatc agactggtga tatcgtgatg	3250
tacctaagaag tcagaaacca ctttttctcc tcagaagtag ggaccgcttt	3300
cttacctgtt taaataaacc aaagtatacc gtgtgaacca aacaatctct	3350
tttcaaaaaca ggggtgctcct cctggcttct ggcttcata agaagaaatg	3400
gagaaaaata tatatatata tatatatatt gtgaaagatc aatccatctg	3450
ccagaatcta gtgggatgga agtttttgct acatgttatc cccccaggc	3500
cagggtggaag taactgaatt attttttaaa ttaagcagtt ctactcaatc	3550
accaagatgc ttctgaaaat tgcattttat taccatttca aactattttt	3600
taaaaaataaa tacagttaac atagagtggg ttcttcattc atgtgaaaat	3650
tattagccag caccagatgc atgagctaata tatctctttg agtccttgct	3700
tctgtttgct cacagtaaac tcattgttta aaagcttcaa gaacattcaa	3750
gctgttggtg tgttaaaaaa tgcattgtat tgatttgtac tggtagttta	3800
tgaaatttaa ttaaacaca ggccatgaat ggaagggtgt attgcacagc	3850
taataaaata tgatttggtg atatgaa	3877

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<211> LENGTH: 532

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 72

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Met Met Met Val Arg Arg Gly Leu Leu Ala Trp Ile Ser Arg Val
 1             5             10            15

Val Val Leu Leu Val Leu Leu Cys Cys Ala Ile Ser Val Leu Tyr
      20             25            30

Met Leu Ala Cys Thr Pro Lys Gly Asp Glu Glu Gln Leu Ala Leu
      35             40            45

Pro Arg Ala Asn Ser Pro Thr Gly Lys Glu Gly Tyr Gln Ala Val
      50             55            60

Leu Gln Glu Trp Glu Glu Gln His Arg Asn Tyr Val Ser Ser Leu
      65             70            75

Lys Arg Gln Ile Ala Gln Leu Lys Glu Glu Leu Gln Glu Arg Ser
      80             85            90

Glu Gln Leu Arg Asn Gly Gln Tyr Gln Ala Ser Asp Ala Ala Gly
      95            100           105

Leu Gly Leu Asp Arg Ser Pro Pro Glu Lys Thr Gln Ala Asp Leu
     110            115           120

Leu Ala Phe Leu His Ser Gln Val Asp Lys Ala Glu Val Asn Ala
     125            130           135

Gly Val Lys Leu Ala Thr Glu Tyr Ala Ala Val Pro Phe Asp Ser
     140            145           150

Phe Thr Leu Gln Lys Val Tyr Gln Leu Glu Thr Gly Leu Thr Arg
     155            160           165

His Pro Glu Glu Lys Pro Val Arg Lys Asp Lys Arg Asp Glu Leu
     170            175           180

Val Glu Ala Ile Glu Ser Ala Leu Glu Thr Leu Asn Asn Pro Ala
     185            190           195

Glu Asn Ser Pro Asn His Arg Pro Tyr Thr Ala Ser Asp Phe Ile
     200            205           210

Glu Gly Ile Tyr Arg Thr Glu Arg Asp Lys Gly Thr Leu Tyr Glu
     215            220           225

Leu Thr Phe Lys Gly Asp His Lys His Glu Phe Lys Arg Leu Ile
     230            235           240

Leu Phe Arg Pro Phe Ser Pro Ile Met Lys Val Lys Asn Glu Lys
     245            250           255

Leu Asn Met Ala Asn Thr Leu Ile Asn Val Ile Val Pro Leu Ala
     260            265           270

Lys Arg Val Asp Lys Phe Arg Gln Phe Met Gln Asn Phe Arg Glu
     275            280           285

Met Cys Ile Glu Gln Asp Gly Arg Val His Leu Thr Val Val Tyr
     290            295           300

Phe Gly Lys Glu Glu Ile Asn Glu Val Lys Gly Ile Leu Glu Asn
     305            310           315

Thr Ser Lys Ala Ala Asn Phe Arg Asn Phe Thr Phe Ile Gln Leu
     320            325           330

Asn Gly Glu Phe Ser Arg Gly Lys Gly Leu Asp Val Gly Ala Arg
     335            340           345

Phe Trp Lys Gly Ser Asn Val Leu Leu Phe Phe Cys Asp Val Asp

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	350		355		360
Ile Tyr Phe Thr Ser Glu Phe Leu Asn Thr Cys Arg Leu Asn Thr	365		370		375
Gln Pro Gly Lys Lys Val Phe Tyr Pro Val Leu Phe Ser Gln Tyr	380		385		390
Asn Pro Gly Ile Ile Tyr Gly His His Asp Ala Val Pro Pro Leu	395		400		405
Glu Gln Gln Leu Val Ile Lys Lys Glu Thr Gly Phe Trp Arg Asp	410		415		420
Phe Gly Phe Gly Met Thr Cys Gln Tyr Arg Ser Asp Phe Ile Asn	425		430		435
Ile Gly Gly Phe Asp Leu Asp Ile Lys Gly Trp Gly Gly Glu Asp	440		445		450
Val His Leu Tyr Arg Lys Tyr Leu His Ser Asn Leu Ile Val Val	455		460		465
Arg Thr Pro Val Arg Gly Leu Phe His Leu Trp His Glu Lys Arg	470		475		480
Cys Met Asp Glu Leu Thr Pro Glu Gln Tyr Lys Met Cys Met Gln	485		490		495
Ser Lys Ala Met Asn Glu Ala Ser His Gly Gln Leu Gly Met Leu	500		505		510
Val Phe Arg His Glu Ile Glu Ala His Leu Arg Lys Gln Lys Gln	515		520		525
Lys Thr Ser Ser Lys Lys Thr	530				

<210> SEQ ID NO 73
<211> LENGTH: 1701
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: unsure
<222> LOCATION: 1528
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: unknown base

<400> SEQUENCE: 73

gagactgcag agggagataa agagagaggg caaagaggca gcaagagatt	50
tgctcctgggg atccagaaac ccatgatacc ctactgaaca ccgaatcccc	100
tggaagccca cagagacaga gacagcaaga gaagcagaga taaatacact	150
cacgccagga gctcgctcgc tctctctctc tctctctcac tcctccctcc	200
ctctctctct gctgtccta gtcctctagt cctcaaattc ccagtcccct	250
gcaccccttc ctgggacact atgttggttct cgcacctcct gctggagggtg	300
atttgatcc tggctgcaga tgggggtcaa cactggacgt atgagggccc	350
acatggtcag gaccattggc cagcctctta ccctgagtgt ggaacaatg	400
cccagtcgcc catcgatatt cagacagaca gtgtgacatt tgaccctgat	450
ttgcctgctc tgcagcccca cggatatgac cagcctggca ccgagccttt	500
ggacctgcac aacaatggcc acacagtgca actctctctg ccctctaccc	550
tgtatctggg tggacttccc cgaaaatatg tagctgccca gtcocacctg	600
cactgggggtc agaaaggatc cccagggggg tcagaacacc agatcaacag	650

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<210> SEQ ID NO 74
<211> LENGTH: 337
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien
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<400> SEQUENCE: 74

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

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Ser	Glu	His	Gln	Ile	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ala	Thr	Phe	Ala	Glu	Leu	His
			125						130					135
Ile	Val	His	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Ala
			140						145					150
Ala	Glu	Arg	Pro	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ala	Val	Leu	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ile	Glu
			155						160					165
Val	Gly	Glu	Thr	Lys	Asn	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Glu	His	Ile	Leu	Ser	His
			170						175					180
Leu	His	Glu	Val	Arg	His	Lys	Asp	Gln	Lys	Thr	Ser	Val	Pro	Pro
			185						190					195
Phe	Asn	Leu	Arg	Glu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Lys	Gln	Leu	Gly	Gln	Tyr	Phe
			200						205					210
Arg	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Ser	Leu	Thr	Thr	Pro	Pro	Cys	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Val
			215						220					225
Leu	Trp	Thr	Val	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Ser	Gln	Ile	Ser	Met	Glu	Gln
			230						235					240
Leu	Glu	Lys	Leu	Gln	Gly	Thr	Leu	Phe	Ser	Thr	Glu	Glu	Glu	Pro
			245						250					255
Ser	Lys	Leu	Leu	Val	Gln	Asn	Tyr	Arg	Ala	Leu	Gln	Pro	Leu	Asn
			260						265					270
Gln	Arg	Met	Val	Phe	Ala	Ser	Phe	Ile	Gln	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ser	Tyr
			275						280					285
Thr	Thr	Gly	Glu	Met	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gly	Val	Gly	Ile	Leu	Val	Gly
			290						295					300
Cys	Leu	Cys	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Ala	Arg	Lys	Ile
			305						310					315
Arg	Lys	Lys	Arg	Leu	Glu	Asn	Arg	Lys	Ser	Val	Val	Phe	Thr	Ser
			320						325					330
Ala	Gln	Ala	Thr	Thr	Glu	Ala								
			335											

<210> SEQ ID NO 75
<211> LENGTH: 1743
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 75

tgccgctgcc gccgctgctg ctgttgctcc tggcggcgcc ttggggacgg	50
gcagttccct gtgtctctgg tggtttgctt aaacctgcaa acatcacctt	100
cttatccatc aacatgaaga atgtcctaca atggactcca ccagagggtc	150
ttcaaggagt taaagttact tacactgtgc agtatattcat cacaaattgg	200
cccaccagag gtggcactga ctacagatga gaagtccatt tctgttgtcc	250
tgacagctcc agagaagtgg aagagaaatc cagaagacct tcctgtttcc	300
atgcaacaaa tatactccaa tctgaagtat aacgtgtctg tgtgaatac	350
taaatcaaac agaacgtggt ccagtggtgt gaccaaccac acgctgggtg	400
tcacctggct ggagccgaac actctttact gcgtacacgt ggagtccttc	450
gtcccagggc cccctcgccg tgctcagcct tctgagaagc agtgtgccag	500
gactttgaaa gatcaatcat cagagttcaa ggctaaaatc atcttctggt	550
atgtttttgcc catatctatt accgtgttct ttttttctgt gatgggctat	600

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tccatctacc gatatatcca cggttgcaaa gagaacacc cagcaaattt 650
gattttgatt tatggaaatg aatttgacaa aagattcttt gtgcctgctg 700
aaaaaatcgt gattaacttt atcacctca atatctcgga tgattctaaa 750
atttctcatc aggatatgag ttactggga aaaagcagt atgtatccag 800
ccttaatgat cctcagcca gcgggaacct gagggcccct caggaggaag 850
aggaggtgaa acatttaggg tatgtctgc attgatgga aatttttgt 900
gactctgaag aaaacacgga aggtacttct ctacccagc aagagtcct 950
cagcagaaca ataccccg ataaaacagt cattgaatat gaatatgat 1000
tcagaaccac tgacatttgt gcgggcctg aagagcagga gtcagttt 1050
caggaggagg tgtccacaca aggaacatta ttggatcgc aggcagcgtt 1100
ggcagtcctt ggcccgcaaa cggtacagta ctacacacc ctcagctcc 1150
aagacttaga cccctggcg caggagcaca cagactcgga ggaggggcg 1200
gaggaagagc catcgacgac cctggtcgac tgggatccc aaactggcag 1250
gctgtgtatt ccttcgctgt ccagcttca ccaggattca gagggctgcg 1300
agccttctga ggggatggg ctcgagagg agggcttct atctagactc 1350
tatgaggagc cggctccaga caggccacca ggagaaatg aaacctatct 1400
catgcaattc atggaggaat gggggtata tgtgcagat gaaaactgat 1450
gccaacactt cctttgcct ttgtttcct gtgcaacaa gtgagtcacc 1500
cctttgatcc cagccataaa gtacctggga tgaagaagt ttttccagt 1550
ttgtcagtg ctgtgagaat tacttatct tttctctat tctcatagca 1600
cgtgtgtgat tggttcagc atgtaggct ctaacaatg atgggtggcc 1650
tctggagtcc aggggctggc cgttgttct atgcagagaa agcagtcagt 1700
aaatgtttgc cagactgggt gcagaattta ttcaggtggg tgt 1743

<210> SEQ ID NO 76

<211> LENGTH: 442

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 76

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

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His	Val	Glu	Ser	Phe	Val	Pro	Gly	Pro	Pro	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gln	Pro	110	115	120
Ser	Glu	Lys	Gln	Cys	Ala	Arg	Thr	Leu	Lys	Asp	Gln	Ser	Ser	Glu	125	130	135
Phe	Lys	Ala	Lys	Ile	Ile	Phe	Trp	Tyr	Val	Leu	Pro	Ile	Ser	Ile	140	145	150
Thr	Val	Phe	Leu	Phe	Ser	Val	Met	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Arg	Tyr	155	160	165
Ile	His	Val	Gly	Lys	Glu	Lys	His	Pro	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ile	Leu	Ile	170	175	180
Tyr	Gly	Asn	Glu	Phe	Asp	Lys	Arg	Phe	Phe	Val	Pro	Ala	Glu	Lys	185	190	195
Ile	Val	Ile	Asn	Phe	Ile	Thr	Leu	Asn	Ile	Ser	Asp	Asp	Ser	Lys	200	205	210
Ile	Ser	His	Gln	Asp	Met	Ser	Leu	Leu	Gly	Lys	Ser	Ser	Asp	Val	215	220	225
Ser	Ser	Leu	Asn	Asp	Pro	Gln	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asn	Leu	Arg	Pro	Pro	230	235	240
Gln	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Val	Lys	His	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Ser	His	Leu	245	250	255
Met	Glu	Ile	Phe	Cys	Asp	Ser	Glu	Glu	Asn	Thr	Glu	Gly	Thr	Ser	260	265	270
Leu	Thr	Gln	Gln	Glu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Arg	Thr	Ile	Pro	Pro	Asp	Lys	275	280	285
Thr	Val	Ile	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Tyr	Asp	Val	Arg	Thr	Thr	Asp	Ile	Cys	290	295	300
Ala	Gly	Pro	Glu	Glu	Gln	Glu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gln	Glu	Glu	Val	Ser	305	310	315
Thr	Gln	Gly	Thr	Leu	Leu	Glu	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ala	Val	Leu	320	325	330
Gly	Pro	Gln	Thr	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asp	335	340	345
Leu	Asp	Pro	Leu	Ala	Gln	Glu	His	Thr	Asp	Ser	Glu	Glu	Gly	Pro	350	355	360
Glu	Glu	Glu	Pro	Ser	Thr	Thr	Leu	Val	Asp	Trp	Asp	Pro	Gln	Thr	365	370	375
Gly	Arg	Leu	Cys	Ile	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe	Asp	Gln	Asp	Ser	380	385	390
Glu	Gly	Cys	Glu	Pro	Ser	Glu	Gly	Asp	Gly	Leu	Gly	Glu	Glu	Gly	395	400	405
Leu	Leu	Ser	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Pro	Ala	Pro	Asp	Arg	Pro	Pro	410	415	420
Gly	Glu	Asn	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Met	Gln	Phe	Met	Glu	Glu	Trp	Gly	425	430	435
Leu	Tyr	Val	Gln	Met	Glu	Asn									440		

<210> SEQ ID NO 77

<211> LENGTH: 1636

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 77

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gaggagcggg ccgaggactc cagcgtgccc aggtctggca tcctgcactt	50
gctgccctct gacacctggg aagatggccg gcccgggac cttaccctt	100
ctctgtggtt tgctggcagc caccttgatc caagccacc tcagtccac	150
tgcatgttct atcctcgcc caaaagtcac caaagaaaag ctgacacagg	200
agctgaagga ccacaacgcc accagcatcc tgcagcagct gccgctgctc	250
agtgccatgc gggaaaagcc agccggaggc atccctgtgc tgggcagcct	300
ggtgaacacc gtctgaagc acatcatctg gctgaaggtc atcacagcta	350
acatcctcca gctgcagggtg aagccctcgg ccaatgacca ggagctgcta	400
gtcaagatcc ccctggacat ggtggctgga ttcaacacgc ccctggtaaa	450
gaccatcgtg gagtccaca tgacgactga ggcccaagcc accatccgca	500
tggacaccag tgcaagtggc cccaccgcgc tggctctcag tgactgtgcc	550
accagccatg ggagcctgcg catccaactg ctgtataagc tctccttcct	600
ggtgaacgcc ttagctaagc aggtcatgaa cctcctagtg ccacccctgc	650
ccaatctagt gaaaaaccag ctgtgtcccg tgatcgaggc ttccttcaat	700
ggcatgtatg cagacctcct gcagctggtg aaggtgccc tttccctcag	750
cattgacctg ctggagtttg acctctctgta tcctgccatc aagggtgaca	800
ccattcagot ctacctgggg gccaaagttgt tggactcaca gggaaagggtg	850
accaagtggg tcaataactc tgcagcttcc ctgacaatgc ccacctgga	900
caacatcccg ttcagcctca tcgtgagtca ggacgtgggtg aaagctgcag	950
tggctgctgt gctctctcca gaagaattca tggctctgtt ggactctgtg	1000
cttctctaga gtgcccacg gctgaagtca agcatcgggc tgatcaatga	1050
aaaggctgca gataagctgg gatctaccca gatcgtgaag atcctaactc	1100
aggacactcc cgagtttttt atagaccaag gccatgccc ggtggcccaa	1150
ctgatcgtgc tggaagtgtt tccctccagt gaagccctcc gccctttgtt	1200
caccttgggc atcgaagcca gctcggaagc tcagttttac accaaagggtg	1250
accaacttat actcaacttg aataacatca gctctgatcg gatccagctg	1300
atgaactctg ggattggctg gttccaacct gatgttctga aaaacatcat	1350
cactgagatc atccactcca tcctgctgcc gaaccagaat ggcaaattaa	1400
gatctggggg ccagtgatca ttggtgaagg ccttgggatt cgaggcagct	1450
gagtcctcac tgaccaagga tgcccttggt cttactccag cctccttggtg	1500
gaaaccacgc tctcctgtct cccagtgaag acttggatgg cagccatcag	1550
ggaaggctgg gtcccagctg ggagtatggg tgtgagctct atagaccatc	1600
cctctctgca atcaataaac acttgccctgt gaaaaa	1636

<210> SEQ ID NO 78
<211> LENGTH: 484
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 78
Met Ala Gly Pro Trp Thr Phe Thr Leu Leu Cys Gly Leu Leu Ala

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1	5	10	15
Ala Thr Leu Ile	Gln Ala Thr Leu Ser	Pro Thr Ala Val Leu Ile	
	20	25	30
Leu Gly Pro Lys	Val Ile Lys Glu Lys	Leu Thr Gln Glu Leu Lys	
	35	40	45
Asp His Asn Ala	Thr Ser Ile Leu Gln	Gln Leu Pro Leu Leu Ser	
	50	55	60
Ala Met Arg Glu	Lys Pro Ala Gly Gly	Ile Pro Val Leu Gly Ser	
	65	70	75
Leu Val Asn Thr	Val Leu Lys His Ile	Ile Trp Leu Lys Val Ile	
	80	85	90
Thr Ala Asn Ile	Leu Gln Leu Gln Val	Lys Pro Ser Ala Asn Asp	
	95	100	105
Gln Glu Leu Leu	Val Lys Ile Pro Leu	Asp Met Val Ala Gly Phe	
	110	115	120
Asn Thr Pro Leu	Val Lys Thr Ile Val	Glu Phe His Met Thr Thr	
	125	130	135
Glu Ala Gln Ala	Thr Ile Arg Met Asp	Thr Ser Ala Ser Gly Pro	
	140	145	150
Thr Arg Leu Val	Leu Ser Asp Cys Ala	Thr Ser His Gly Ser Leu	
	155	160	165
Arg Ile Gln Leu	Leu Tyr Lys Leu Ser	Phe Leu Val Asn Ala Leu	
	170	175	180
Ala Lys Gln Val	Met Asn Leu Leu Val	Pro Ser Leu Pro Asn Leu	
	185	190	195
Val Lys Asn Gln	Leu Cys Pro Val Ile	Glu Ala Ser Phe Asn Gly	
	200	205	210
Met Tyr Ala Asp	Leu Leu Gln Leu Val	Lys Val Pro Ile Ser Leu	
	215	220	225
Ser Ile Asp Arg	Leu Glu Phe Asp Leu	Leu Tyr Pro Ala Ile Lys	
	230	235	240
Gly Asp Thr Ile	Gln Leu Tyr Leu Gly	Ala Lys Leu Leu Asp Ser	
	245	250	255
Gln Gly Lys Val	Thr Lys Trp Phe Asn	Asn Ser Ala Ala Ser Leu	
	260	265	270
Thr Met Pro Thr	Leu Asp Asn Ile Pro	Phe Ser Leu Ile Val Ser	
	275	280	285
Gln Asp Val Val	Lys Ala Ala Val Ala	Ala Val Leu Ser Pro Glu	
	290	295	300
Glu Phe Met Val	Leu Leu Asp Ser Val	Leu Pro Glu Ser Ala His	
	305	310	315
Arg Leu Lys Ser	Ser Ile Gly Leu Ile	Asn Glu Lys Ala Ala Asp	
	320	325	330
Lys Leu Gly Ser	Thr Gln Ile Val Lys	Ile Leu Thr Gln Asp Thr	
	335	340	345
Pro Glu Phe Phe	Ile Asp Gln Gly His	Ala Lys Val Ala Gln Leu	
	350	355	360
Ile Val Leu Glu	Val Phe Pro Ser Ser	Glu Ala Leu Arg Pro Leu	
	365	370	375
Phe Thr Leu Gly	Ile Glu Ala Ser Ser	Glu Ala Gln Phe Tyr Thr	
	380	385	390

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Lys	Gly	Asp	Gln	Leu	Ile	Leu	Asn	Leu	Asn	Asn	Ile	Ser	Ser	Asp
				395					400					405
Arg	Ile	Gln	Leu	Met	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ile	Gly	Trp	Phe	Gln	Pro	Asp
				410					415					420
Val	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ile	Ile	Thr	Glu	Ile	Ile	His	Ser	Ile	Leu	Leu
				425					430					435
Pro	Asn	Gln	Asn	Gly	Lys	Leu	Arg	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro	Val	Ser	Leu
				440					445					450
Val	Lys	Ala	Leu	Gly	Phe	Glu	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Thr	Lys
				455					460					465
Asp	Ala	Leu	Val	Leu	Thr	Pro	Ala	Ser	Leu	Trp	Lys	Pro	Ser	Ser
				470					475					480
Pro	Val	Ser	Gln											

<210> SEQ ID NO 79
<211> LENGTH: 1475
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 79

gagagaagtc agcctggcag agagactctg aaatgagggg ttagagggtg	50
tcaaggagca agagcttcag cctgaagaca agggagcagt ccctgaagac	100
gcttctactg agaggtctgc catggcctct cttggcctcc aacttgtggg	150
ctacatccta ggccttctgg ggcttttggg cacctgggt gccatgctgc	200
tccccagctg gaaaacaagt tcttatgtcg gtgccagcat tgtgacagca	250
gttggtctt ccaagggcct ctggatggaa tgtgccacac acagcacagg	300
catcacccag tgtgacatct atagcaccct tctgggcctg cccgctgaca	350
tccaggctgc ccaggccatg atggtgacat ccagtgaat ctctccctg	400
gcctgcatta tctctgtggt gggcatgaga tgcacagtct tctgccagga	450
atcccagacc aaagacagag tggcggtagc aggtggagtc tttttcatcc	500
ttggaggcct cctgggattc attcctgttg cctggaatct tcatgggatc	550
ctacgggact tctactcacc actggtgcct gacagcatga aatttgagat	600
tggagaggct ctttacttgg gcattatttc ttccctgttc tccctgatag	650
ctggaatcat cctctgcttt tcctgctcat cccagagaaa tcgctccaac	700
tactacgatg cctaccaagc ccaacctctt gccacaagga gctctccaag	750
gcctgggtcaa cctcccaaag tcaagagtga gttcaattcc tacagcctga	800
cagggtatgt gtgaagaacc aggggccaga gctggggggg ggtgggtct	850
gtgaaaaaca gtggacagca ccccagggc caccaggtgag ggacactacc	900
actggtatgt gtcagaaggt gctgctgagg atagactgac tttggccatt	950
ggattgagca aaggcagaaa tgggggctag tgtaacagca tgcaggttga	1000
attgccaaag atgctcgcca tgccagcctt totgttttcc tcaccttgct	1050
gtccccctgc cctaagtccc caacctcaa cttgaaacct cattccotta	1100
agccaggact cagaggatcc ctttgccctc tggtttacct gggactccat	1150
ccccaaacc actaatcaca tccactgac tgaccctctg tgatcaaaga	1200

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ccctctctct ggctgaggtt ggctcttagc tcattgctgg ggatgggaag 1250
gagaagcagt ggcttttgtg ggcattgctc taacctactt ctcaagcttc 1300
cctccaaaga aactgattgg ccctggaacc tccatccac tcttgttatg 1350
actccacagt gtccagacta atttgtgcat gaactgaaat aaaaccatcc 1400
tacggtatcc agggaacaga aagcaggatg caggatggga ggacaggaag 1450
gcagcctggg acatttaaaa aaata 1475

<210> SEQ ID NO 80

<211> LENGTH: 230

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 80

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 81

<211> LENGTH: 1732

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 81

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cccacgcgtc cgcgcctctc ccttctgtgt gaccttcctt cgtctctcca	50
tctctccctc tttcccccgc gttctctttc cacctttctc ttcttccac	100
cttagacctc ccttcctgcc ctectttcct gccaccgct gcttcctggc	150
ccttctccga ccccgctcta gcagcagacc tcctggggtc tgtgggtga	200
tctgtggccc ctgtgcctcc gtgtcctttt cgtctccctt cctcccgact	250
ccgctcccgg accagcggcc tgaccctggg gaaaggatgg ttcccaggt	300
gagggtcctc tcctccttgc tgggactcgc gctgctctgg tccccctgg	350
actcccacgc tcgagcccg cagacatgt tctgcctttt ccatgggaag	400
agatactccc ccggcgagag ctggcacccc tacttgagag cacaaggcct	450
gatgtactgc ctgcgctgta cctgctcaga gggcgcccat gtgagttgtt	500
accgcctcca ctgtccgcct gtccactgcc ccagcctgt gacggagcca	550
cagcaatgct gtcccaagtg tgtggaacct cacactccct ctggactccg	600
ggccccacca aagtcctgcc agcacaacgg gaccatgtac caacacggag	650
agatcttcag tgcccatgag ctgttcccct ccgcctgcc caaccagtgt	700
gtcctctgca gctgcacaga gggccagatc tactgcggcc tcacaacctg	750
ccccgaacca ggctgcccag caccctctcc actgccagac tcctgctgcc	800
aagcctgcaa agatgaggca agtgagcaat cggatgaaga ggacagtgtg	850
cagtcgctcc atggggtgag acatcctcag gatccatgtt ccagtgatgc	900
tgggagaaa agaggcccg gcacccacgc cccactggc ctacagcgcc	950
ctctgagctt catccctcgc cacttcagac ccaagggagc aggcagaca	1000
actgtcaaga tcgtcctgaa ggagaaacat aagaaagcct gtgtgcatgg	1050
cggaagacg tactcccacg gggaggtgtg gcacccggcc ttccgtgcct	1100
tcggcccctt gcctgcac ctagcacct gtgaggatgg ccgccaggac	1150
tgccagctg tgacctgtcc caccgagtac ccctgccgtc accccgagaa	1200
agtggtctgg aagtgtctga agatttgccc agaggacaaa gcagacctg	1250
gccacagtga gatcagttct accaggtgtc ccaaggcacc gggccgggtc	1300
ctcgtccaca catcggtatc cccaagccca gacaacctgc gtcgctttgc	1350
cctggaacac gaggcctcgg acttggtgga gatctacctc tggaagctgg	1400
taaaagatga ggaactgag gctcagagag gtgaagtacc tggcccaagg	1450
ccacacagcc agaattctcc acttgactca gatcaagaaa gtcagggaagc	1500
aagacttcca gaaagaggca cagcacttcc gactgctcgc tggccccac	1550
gaaggtcact ggaacgtctt ctagcccg accctggagc tgaagtcac	1600
ggccagtcca gacaaagtga ccaagacata acaaagacct aacagttgca	1650
gatatgagct gtataattgt tggtattata tattaataaa taagaagttg	1700
cattaccctc aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa	1732

<210> SEQ ID NO 82

<211> LENGTH: 451

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

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<400> SEQUENCE: 82

Met	Val	Pro	Glu	Val	Arg	Val	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	1	5	10	15
Leu	Leu	Trp	Phe	Pro	Leu	Asp	Ser	His	Ala	Arg	Ala	Arg	Pro	Asp	20	25	30	
Met	Phe	Cys	Leu	Phe	His	Gly	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Gly	Glu	Ser	35	40	45	
Trp	His	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Pro	Gln	Gly	Leu	Met	Tyr	Cys	Leu	Arg	50	55	60	
Cys	Thr	Cys	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ala	His	Val	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Arg	Leu	His	65	70	75	
Cys	Pro	Pro	Val	His	Cys	Pro	Gln	Pro	Val	Thr	Glu	Pro	Gln	Gln	80	85	90	
Cys	Cys	Pro	Lys	Cys	Val	Glu	Pro	His	Thr	Pro	Ser	Gly	Leu	Arg	95	100	105	
Ala	Pro	Pro	Lys	Ser	Cys	Gln	His	Asn	Gly	Thr	Met	Tyr	Gln	His	110	115	120	
Gly	Glu	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ala	His	Glu	Leu	Phe	Pro	Ser	Arg	Leu	Pro	125	130	135	
Asn	Gln	Cys	Val	Leu	Cys	Ser	Cys	Thr	Glu	Gly	Gln	Ile	Tyr	Cys	140	145	150	
Gly	Leu	Thr	Thr	Cys	Pro	Glu	Pro	Gly	Cys	Pro	Ala	Pro	Leu	Pro	155	160	165	
Leu	Pro	Asp	Ser	Cys	Cys	Gln	Ala	Cys	Lys	Asp	Glu	Ala	Ser	Glu	170	175	180	
Gln	Ser	Asp	Glu	Glu	Asp	Ser	Val	Gln	Ser	Leu	His	Gly	Val	Arg	185	190	195	
His	Pro	Gln	Asp	Pro	Cys	Ser	Ser	Asp	Ala	Gly	Arg	Lys	Arg	Gly	200	205	210	
Pro	Gly	Thr	Pro	Ala	Pro	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ser	Phe	215	220	225	
Ile	Pro	Arg	His	Phe	Arg	Pro	Lys	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	Thr	Thr	Val	230	235	240	
Lys	Ile	Val	Leu	Lys	Glu	Lys	His	Lys	Lys	Ala	Cys	Val	His	Gly	245	250	255	
Gly	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Ser	His	Gly	Glu	Val	Trp	His	Pro	Ala	Phe	Arg	260	265	270	
Ala	Phe	Gly	Pro	Leu	Pro	Cys	Ile	Leu	Cys	Thr	Cys	Glu	Asp	Gly	275	280	285	
Arg	Gln	Asp	Cys	Gln	Arg	Val	Thr	Cys	Pro	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Pro	Cys	290	295	300	
Arg	His	Pro	Glu	Lys	Val	Ala	Gly	Lys	Cys	Cys	Lys	Ile	Cys	Pro	305	310	315	
Glu	Asp	Lys	Ala	Asp	Pro	Gly	His	Ser	Glu	Ile	Ser	Ser	Thr	Arg	320	325	330	
Cys	Pro	Lys	Ala	Pro	Gly	Arg	Val	Leu	Val	His	Thr	Ser	Val	Ser	335	340	345	
Pro	Ser	Pro	Asp	Asn	Leu	Arg	Arg	Phe	Ala	Leu	Glu	His	Glu	Ala	350	355	360	
Ser	Asp	Leu	Val	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Trp	Lys	Leu	Val	Lys	Asp	Glu				

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365					370					375				
Glu	Thr	Glu	Ala	Gln	Arg	Gly	Glu	Val	Pro	Gly	Pro	Arg	Pro	His
380					385					390				
Ser	Gln	Asn	Leu	Pro	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Gln	Glu	Ser	Gln	Glu	Ala
395					400					405				
Arg	Leu	Pro	Glu	Arg	Gly	Thr	Ala	Leu	Pro	Thr	Ala	Arg	Trp	Pro
410					415					420				
Pro	Arg	Arg	Ser	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Ser	Pro	Asp	Pro	Gly	Ala
425					430					435				
Glu	Gly	His	Gly	Gln	Ser	Arg	Gln	Ser	Asp	Gln	Asp	Ile	Thr	Lys
440					445					450				

Thr

<210> SEQ ID NO 83
<211> LENGTH: 2052
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 83

gacagctgtg tctcgatgga gtagactctc agaacagcgc agtttgccct	50
ccgctcacgc agagcctctc cgtggcttcc gcaccttgag cattaggcca	100
gttctcctct tctctctaata ccatccgtca cctctcctgt catccgtttc	150
catgccgtga ggtccattca cagaacacat coattggctct catgctcagt	200
ttggttctga gtctcctcaa gctgggatca gggcagtggc agtggtttgg	250
gccagacaag cctgtccagg ccttggtggg ggaggacgca gcattctcct	300
gtttcctgtc tcctaagacc aatgcagagg coattggaagt gcggttcttc	350
aggggccagt tctctagcgt ggtccacctc tacagggacg ggaaggacca	400
gccatttatg cagatgccac agtatcaagg caggacaaaa ctggtgaagg	450
attctatttg ggagggcgcc atctctctga ggctggaaaa cattactgtg	500
ttggatgctg gcctctatgg gtgcaggatt agttcccagt cttactacca	550
gaaggccatc tgggagctac aggtgtcagc actgggctca gttcctctca	600
tttccatcac gggatatggt gatagagaca tccagctact ctgtcagtc	650
tcgggctggt tccccgggcc cacagcgaag tggaaaggtc cacaaggaca	700
ggatttgtcc acagactcca ggacaaacag agacatgcat ggcctgtttg	750
atgtggagat ctctctgacc gtccaagaga acgccgggag catatcctgt	800
tccatgcggc atgctcatct gagccgagag gtggaatcca gggtagagat	850
aggagatacc tttttcgagc ctatatcgtg gcacctggct accaaagtac	900
tgggaatact ctgctgtggc ctattttttg gcattgttgg actgaagatt	950
ttcttctcca aattccagtg gaaaatccag gcggaactgg actggagaag	1000
aaagcacgga caggcagaat tgagagacgc ccggaacac gcagtggagg	1050
tgactctgga tccagagacg gctcacccga agctctgcgt ttctgatctg	1100
aaaactgtaa cccatagaaa agctccccag gaggtgcctc actctgagaa	1150
gagatttaca aggaagagtg tgggtggcttc tcagagtttc caagcaggga	1200
aacattactg ggaggtggac ggaggacaca ataaaagggtg gcgcgtggga	1250

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gtgtgccggg atgatgtgga caggaggaag gagtacgtga ctttgtctcc	1300
cgatcatggg tactgggtcc tcagactgaa tggagaacat ttgtatttca	1350
cattaaatcc ccgttttatc agcgtcttcc ccaggacccc acctacaaaa	1400
ataggggtct tcctggacta tgagtgtggg accatctcct tcttcaacat	1450
aatgaccag tcccttattt ataccctgac atgtcgggtt gaaggcttat	1500
tgaggcccta cattgagtat ccgtcctata atgagcaaaa tggaactccc	1550
atagtcatct gcccagtcac ccaggaatca gagaaagagg cctcttggca	1600
aagggcctct gcaatcccag agacaagcaa cagtgagtc tcttcacagg	1650
caaccacgcc cttcctcccc aggggtgaaa tgtaggatga atcacatccc	1700
acattcttct ttagggatat taaggctctc ctcccagatc caaagtcccg	1750
cagcagccgg ccaaggtggc ttccagatga agggggactg gcctgtccac	1800
atgggagtcg ggtgtcatgg ctgccctgag ctgggaggga agaaggctga	1850
cattacattt agtttgcctc cactccatct ggctaagtga tcttgaata	1900
ccacctctca ggtgaagaac cgtcaggaat tcccatctca caggctgtgg	1950
tgtagattaa gtagacaagg aatgtgaata atgcttagat cttattgatg	2000
acagagtgtg tcctaattgt ttgttcatta tattacactt tcagtaaaaa	2050
aa	2052

<210> SEQ ID NO 84

<211> LENGTH: 500

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 84

Met Ala Leu Met Leu Ser Leu Val Leu Ser Leu Leu Lys Leu Gly	1	5	10	15
Ser Gly Gln Trp Gln Val Phe Gly Pro Asp Lys Pro Val Gln Ala	20	25	30	
Leu Val Gly Glu Asp Ala Ala Phe Ser Cys Phe Leu Ser Pro Lys	35	40	45	
Thr Asn Ala Glu Ala Met Glu Val Arg Phe Phe Arg Gly Gln Phe	50	55	60	
Ser Ser Val Val His Leu Tyr Arg Asp Gly Lys Asp Gln Pro Phe	65	70	75	
Met Gln Met Pro Gln Tyr Gln Gly Arg Thr Lys Leu Val Lys Asp	80	85	90	
Ser Ile Ala Glu Gly Arg Ile Ser Leu Arg Leu Glu Asn Ile Thr	95	100	105	
Val Leu Asp Ala Gly Leu Tyr Gly Cys Arg Ile Ser Ser Gln Ser	110	115	120	
Tyr Tyr Gln Lys Ala Ile Trp Glu Leu Gln Val Ser Ala Leu Gly	125	130	135	
Ser Val Pro Leu Ile Ser Ile Thr Gly Tyr Val Asp Arg Asp Ile	140	145	150	
Gln Leu Leu Cys Gln Ser Ser Gly Trp Phe Pro Arg Pro Thr Ala	155	160	165	

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 85

<211> LENGTH: 1665

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 85

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aacagacgtt ccctcgcggc cctggcacct ctaaccccag acatgctgct	50
gctgctgctg cccctgctct gggggaggga gagggcgga ggacagacaa	100
gtaaactgct gacgatgcag agttccgtga cgggtgcagga aggcctgtgt	150
gtccatgtgc cctgctcctt ctccctacccc tcgcatggct ggatttacc	200
tggcccagta gttcatggct actggttcgg ggaagggggc aatacagacc	250
aggatgctcc agtggccaca aacaacccag ctccgggcagt gtgggaggag	300
actcgggacc gattccacct ccttggggac ccacatacca agaattgcac	350
cctgagcatc agagatgcc aagaagtga tgcggggaga tacttctttc	400
gtatggagaa aggaagtata aaatggaatt ataaacatca ccggctctct	450
gtgaatgtga cagccttgac ccacaggccc aacatcctca tcccaggcac	500
cctggagtcg ggctgcccc agaactctgac ctgctctgtg ccttgggcct	550
gtgagcaggg gacacccct atgatctcct ggatagggac ctccgtgtcc	600
ccccgggacc cctccaccac ccgctcctcg gtgctcacc tcacccaca	650
gcccaggac catggcacca gcctcacctg tcaggtgacc ttccctgggg	700
ccagcgtgac cacgaacaag accgtccatc tcaacgtgtc ctaccgcct	750
cagaacttga ccatgactgt cttccaagga gacggcacag tatccacagt	800
cttgggaaat ggctcatctc tgtcactccc agaggggcag tctctgcgcc	850
tggctctgtc agttgatgca gttgacagca atccccctgc caggctgagc	900
ctgagctgga gaggcctgac cctgtgcccc tcacagccct caaacccggg	950
gggtgctggg ctgccttggg tgcacctgag ggatgcagct gaattcacct	1000
gcagagctca gaaccctctc ggctctcagc aggtctacct gaacgtctcc	1050
ctgcagagca aagccacatc aggagtgact cagggggtgg tcgggggagc	1100
tggagccaca gccctggtct tcctgtcctt ctgcgtcatc ttcgttgtag	1150
tgaggtctcg caggaagaaa tcggcaaggc cagcagcggg cgtgggagat	1200
acgggcatag aggatgcaaa cgctgtcagg ggttcagcct ctcaggggcc	1250
cctgactgaa ccttgggcag aagacagtcc ccagaccag cctccccag	1300
cttctgcccc ctccctcagtg ggggaaggag agctccagta tgcatccctc	1350
agcttccaga tggatgaagc ttgggactcg cggggacagg aggccactga	1400
caccgagtac tcggagatca agatccacag atgagaaact gcagagactc	1450
accctgattg agggatcaca gcccctccag gcaagggaga agtcagaggc	1500
tgattcttgt agaattaaca gccctcaacg tgatgagcta tgataacact	1550
atgaattatg tgcagagtga aaagcacaca ggcttttag tcaaagtatc	1600
tcaaacctga atccacactg tgccctccct tttatTTTTT taactaaaag	1650
acagacaaat tccta	1665

<210> SEQ ID NO 86

<211> LENGTH: 463

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 86

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Met	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Trp	Gly	Arg	Glu	Arg	Ala	1	5	10	15
Glu	Gly	Gln	Thr	Ser	Lys	Leu	Leu	Thr	Met	Gln	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	20	25	30	
Val	Gln	Glu	Gly	Leu	Cys	Val	His	Val	Pro	Cys	Ser	Phe	Ser	Tyr	35	40	45	
Pro	Ser	His	Gly	Trp	Ile	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Pro	Val	Val	His	Gly	Tyr	50	55	60	
Trp	Phe	Arg	Glu	Gly	Ala	Asn	Thr	Asp	Gln	Asp	Ala	Pro	Val	Ala	65	70	75	
Thr	Asn	Asn	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ala	Val	Trp	Glu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Asp	Arg	80	85	90	
Phe	His	Leu	Leu	Gly	Asp	Pro	His	Thr	Lys	Asn	Cys	Thr	Leu	Ser	95	100	105	
Ile	Arg	Asp	Ala	Arg	Arg	Ser	Asp	Ala	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Arg	110	115	120	
Met	Glu	Lys	Gly	Ser	Ile	Lys	Trp	Asn	Tyr	Lys	His	His	Arg	Leu	125	130	135	
Ser	Val	Asn	Val	Thr	Ala	Leu	Thr	His	Arg	Pro	Asn	Ile	Leu	Ile	140	145	150	
Pro	Gly	Thr	Leu	Glu	Ser	Gly	Cys	Pro	Gln	Asn	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ser	155	160	165	
Val	Pro	Trp	Ala	Cys	Glu	Gln	Gly	Thr	Pro	Pro	Met	Ile	Ser	Trp	170	175	180	
Ile	Gly	Thr	Ser	Val	Ser	Pro	Leu	Asp	Pro	Ser	Thr	Thr	Arg	Ser	185	190	195	
Ser	Val	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Pro	Gln	Pro	Gln	Asp	His	Gly	Thr	Ser	200	205	210	
Leu	Thr	Cys	Gln	Val	Thr	Phe	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Val	Thr	Thr	Asn	215	220	225	
Lys	Thr	Val	His	Leu	Asn	Val	Ser	Tyr	Pro	Pro	Gln	Asn	Leu	Thr	230	235	240	
Met	Thr	Val	Phe	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Thr	Val	Ser	Thr	Val	Leu	Gly	245	250	255	
Asn	Gly	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro	Glu	Gly	Gln	Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu	260	265	270	
Val	Cys	Ala	Val	Asp	Ala	Val	Asp	Ser	Asn	Pro	Pro	Ala	Arg	Leu	275	280	285	
Ser	Leu	Ser	Trp	Arg	Gly	Leu	Thr	Leu	Cys	Pro	Ser	Gln	Pro	Ser	290	295	300	
Asn	Pro	Gly	Val	Leu	Glu	Leu	Pro	Trp	Val	His	Leu	Arg	Asp	Ala	305	310	315	
Ala	Glu	Phe	Thr	Cys	Arg	Ala	Gln	Asn	Pro	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gln	320	325	330	
Val	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Val	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ser	Lys	Ala	Thr	Ser	Gly	Val	335	340	345	
Thr	Gln	Gly	Val	Val	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Thr	Ala	Leu	Val	Phe	350	355	360	
Leu	Ser	Phe	Cys	Val	Ile	Phe	Val	Val	Val	Arg	Ser	Cys	Arg	Lys	365	370	375	

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Lys	Ser	Ala	Arg	Pro	Ala	Ala	Gly	Val	Gly	Asp	Thr	Gly	Ile	Glu
			380						385					390
Asp	Ala	Asn	Ala	Val	Arg	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gln	Gly	Pro	Leu	Thr
			395						400					405
Glu	Pro	Trp	Ala	Glu	Asp	Ser	Pro	Pro	Asp	Gln	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ala
			410						415					420
Ser	Ala	Arg	Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Glu	Gly	Glu	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Ala	Ser
			425						430					435
Leu	Ser	Phe	Gln	Met	Val	Lys	Pro	Trp	Asp	Ser	Arg	Gly	Gln	Glu
			440						445					450
Ala	Thr	Asp	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Ile	Lys	Ile	His	Arg		
			455						460					

<210> SEQ ID NO 87
<211> LENGTH: 1176
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 87

agaaagctgc actctgttga gctccagggc gcagtggagg gagggagtga	50
aggagctctc tgtaccaag gaaagtgcag ctgagactca gacaagatta	100
caatgaacca actcagcttc ctgctgtttc tcatagcgac caccagagga	150
tggagtacag atgaggctaa tacttacttc aaggaatgga cctgttcctc	200
gtctccatct ctgcccagaa gctgcaagga aatcaaagac gaatgtccta	250
gtgcatttga tggcctgtat tttctccgca ctgagaatgg tgttatctac	300
cagaccttct gtgacatgac ctctgggggt ggcggctgga ccctggtggc	350
cagcgtgcat gagaatgaca tgcgtgggaa gtgcacggtg ggcgatcgct	400
gggccagcta gcagggcagc aaagcagact acccagaggg ggaaggcaac	450
tggggcaact acaacacctt tggatctgca gaggcggcca cgagcgatga	500
ctacaagaac cctggctact acgacatcca ggccaaggac ctgggcatct	550
ggcactgtcc caataagtcc cccatgcagc actggagaaa cagctccctg	600
ctgagggtacc gcacggacac tggcttcctc cagacactgg gacataatct	650
gtttggcatc taccagaaat atccagtga atatggagaa ggaaagtgtt	700
ggactgacaa cggcccgggtg atccctgtgg tctatgattt tggcgacgcc	750
cagaaaacag catcttatta ctacacctat ggccagcggg aattcactgc	800
gggattttgt cagttcaggg tatttaataa cgagagagca gccaacgcct	850
tgtgtgctgg aatgagggtc accggatgta aactgagca tcaactgcatt	900
ggtggaggag gatactttcc agaggccagt cccagcagt gtggagattt	950
ttctggtttt gattggagtg gatatggaac tcatgttggt tacagcagca	1000
gccgtgagat aactgaggca gctgtgcttc tattctatcg ttgagagttt	1050
tgtgggaggg aaccagacc tctcctcca accatgagat cccaaggatg	1100
gagaacaact taccagtag ctagaatgtt aatggcagaa gagaaaacaa	1150
taaatcatat tgactcaaga aaaaaa	1176

<210> SEQ ID NO 88

-continued

<211> LENGTH: 313

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 88

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Met Asn Gln Leu Ser Phe Leu Leu Phe Leu Ile Ala Thr Thr Arg
 1          5          10          15
Gly Trp Ser Thr Asp Glu Ala Asn Thr Tyr Phe Lys Glu Trp Thr
 20          25          30
Cys Ser Ser Ser Pro Ser Leu Pro Arg Ser Cys Lys Glu Ile Lys
 35          40          45
Asp Glu Cys Pro Ser Ala Phe Asp Gly Leu Tyr Phe Leu Arg Thr
 50          55          60
Glu Asn Gly Val Ile Tyr Gln Thr Phe Cys Asp Met Thr Ser Gly
 65          70          75
Gly Gly Gly Trp Thr Leu Val Ala Ser Val His Glu Asn Asp Met
 80          85          90
Arg Gly Lys Cys Thr Val Gly Asp Arg Trp Ser Ser Gln Gln Gly
 95          100         105
Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Pro Glu Gly Asp Gly Asn Trp Ala Asn Tyr
 110         115         120
Asn Thr Phe Gly Ser Ala Glu Ala Ala Thr Ser Asp Asp Tyr Lys
 125         130         135
Asn Pro Gly Tyr Tyr Asp Ile Gln Ala Lys Asp Leu Gly Ile Trp
 140         145         150
His Val Pro Asn Lys Ser Pro Met Gln His Trp Arg Asn Ser Ser
 155         160         165
Leu Leu Arg Tyr Arg Thr Asp Thr Gly Phe Leu Gln Thr Leu Gly
 170         175         180
His Asn Leu Phe Gly Ile Tyr Gln Lys Tyr Pro Val Lys Tyr Gly
 185         190         195
Glu Gly Lys Cys Trp Thr Asp Asn Gly Pro Val Ile Pro Val Val
 200         205         210
Tyr Asp Phe Gly Asp Ala Gln Lys Thr Ala Ser Tyr Tyr Ser Pro
 215         220         225
Tyr Gly Gln Arg Glu Phe Thr Ala Gly Phe Val Gln Phe Arg Val
 230         235         240
Phe Asn Asn Glu Arg Ala Ala Asn Ala Leu Cys Ala Gly Met Arg
 245         250         255
Val Thr Gly Cys Asn Thr Glu His His Cys Ile Gly Gly Gly Gly
 260         265         270
Tyr Phe Pro Glu Ala Ser Pro Gln Gln Cys Gly Asp Phe Ser Gly
 275         280         285
Phe Asp Trp Ser Gly Tyr Gly Thr His Val Gly Tyr Ser Ser Ser
 290         295         300
Arg Glu Ile Thr Glu Ala Ala Val Leu Leu Phe Tyr Arg
 305         310

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<210> SEQ ID NO 89

<211> LENGTH: 759

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 89

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ctagatttgt cggttgccg ggagacttca ggagtcgctg tctctgaact	50
tccagcctca gagaccgcc cccttgcccc cgagggccat gggccgggtc	100
tcagggcttg tgccctctcg ctctctgacg ctcttgccgc atctgggtgt	150
cgtcatcacc ttattctggt ccggggacag caacatacag gcctgcctgc	200
ctctcacgtt cacccccag gagtatgaca agcaggacat tcagctggtg	250
gccgcgtct ctgtcaccct gggcctcttt gcagtggagc tggccggttt	300
cctctcagga gtctccatgt tcaacagcac ccagagcctc atctccattg	350
gggctcactg tagtgcattc gtggccctgt ccttcttcat attcgagcgt	400
tgggagtgca ctacgtattg gtacattttt gtcttctgca gtgcccttcc	450
agctgtcact gaaatggctt tattcgtcac cgtctttggg ctgaaaaaga	500
aacccttctg attaccttca tgacgggaac ctaaggacga agcctacagg	550
ggcaagggcc gcttcgtatt cctggaagaa ggaaggcata ggcttcggtt	600
ttcccctcgg aaactgcttc tgctggagga tatgtgttg aataattacg	650
tcttgagtct gggattatcc gcattgtatt tagtgctttg taataaaata	700
tgttttgtag taacattaag acttatatac agttttaggg gacaattaa	750
aaaaaaaa	759

<210> SEQ ID NO 90
<211> LENGTH: 140
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 90

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 91
<211> LENGTH: 1871
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

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<400> SEQUENCE: 91

ctgggacccc gaaaagagaa ggggagagcg aggggacgag agcggaggag	50
gaagatgcaa ctgactcgct gctgcttcgt gttcctgggt cagggtagcc	100
tctatctggt catctgtggc caggatgatg gtcctcccgg ctgagaggac	150
cctgagcgtg atgaccacga gggccagccc cggccccggg tgcctcggaa	200
gcggggccac atctcaccta agtcccgcgc catggccaat tccactctcc	250
tagggctgct ggccccgcct ggggaggctt ggggcattct tgggcagccc	300
cccaaccgcc cgaaccacag cccccacccc tcagccaagg tgaagaaaat	350
ctttggctgg ggcgacttct actccaacat caagcgggtg gccctgaacc	400
tgctcgtcac agggaagatt gtggaccatg gcaatgggac cttcagcgtc	450
cacttccaac acaatgccac aggcagggga aacatctcca tcagcctcgt	500
gccccccagt aaagctgtag agttccacca ggaacagcag atcttcacgc	550
aagccaaggc ctccaaaatc ttcaactgcc ggatggagtg ggagaaggta	600
gaacgggggc gccggacctc gctttgcacc cagcaccag ccaagatctg	650
ctcccagagc cagcctcaga gctcagccac ctggagctgc tcccagccct	700
tcaaagtctg ctgtgtctac atgccttctt acagcacgga ctatcggctg	750
gtccagaagg tgtgccaga ttacaactac catagtgata cccctacta	800
cccatctggg tgaccggggg caggccacag aggcagggc agggctggaa	850
ggacaggcct gcccatgcag gagaccatct ggacaccggg cagggaaggg	900
gttgggcctc aggcagggag gggggtggag acgaggagat gccaaagtgg	950
gccagggcca agtctcaagt ggcagagaaa ggggtccaag tgctggcccc	1000
aacctgaagc tgtggagtga ctagatcaca ggagcactgg aggaggagtg	1050
ggctctctgt gcagcctcac agggctttgc cagggagcca cagagagatg	1100
ctgggtcccc gaggcctgtg ggcaggccga tcagtgtggc ccagatcaa	1150
gtcatgggag gaagctaagc ccttggttct tgccatcctg aggaaagata	1200
gcaacaggga gggggagatt tcatcagtggt ggacagcctg tcaacttagg	1250
atggatggct gagagggctt cctaggagcc agtcagcagg gtggggggg	1300
gccagaggag ctctccagcc ctgcctagtg ggcgcctga gcccttgtc	1350
gtgtgctgag catggcatga ggctgaagtg gcaaccctgg ggtctttgat	1400
gtcttgacag attgaccatc tgtctccagc caggccaccc ctttccaaaa	1450
ttccctcttc tgccagtact cccctgttac caccatttgc tgatggcaca	1500
cccatcctta agctaagaca ggacgattgt ggtcctccca cactaaggcc	1550
acagcccacg cgcgtgctgt gtgtccctct tccaccccaa cccctgctgg	1600
ctcctctggg agcatccatg tcccggagag gggtcctca acagtcagcc	1650
tcacctgtoa gaccgggggt ctcccggatc tggatggcgc cgcctctca	1700
gcagcgggca cgggtggggc ggggcccggc cgcagagcat gtgctggatc	1750
tgttctgtgt gtctgtctgt ggggtggggg aggggaggga agtcttgtga	1800
aaccgctgat tgctgacttt tgtgtgaaga atcgtgttct tggagcagga	1850

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aataaaagctt gccccggggc a 1871

<210> SEQ ID NO 92
<211> LENGTH: 252
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 92

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 93
<211> LENGTH: 902
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 93

cggtggccat gactgcggcc gtgttcttcg gctgcgcctt cattgccttc 50
gggcctgcgc tcgcccttta tgtcttcacc atcgccatcg agccgttgcg 100
tatcatcttc ctcatcgccg gagctttctt ctggttggtg tctctactga 150

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tttcgtccct tgtttggttc atggcaagag tcattattga caacaaagat	200
ggaccaacac agaaatatct gctgatcttt ggagcgtttg tctctgtcta	250
tatccaagaa atgttccgat ttgcatatta taaactctta aaaaaagcca	300
gtgaaggttt gaagagtata aaccaggtg agacagcacc ctctatgcga	350
ctgctggcct atgtttcttg ctgggcttt ggaatcatga gtggagtatt	400
ttccttttg aataccctat ctgactcctt ggggccaggc acagtgggca	450
ttcatggaga ttctcctcaa ttcttccttt attcagcttt catgacgctg	500
gtcattatct tgctgcatgt attctggggc attgtatttt ttgatggctg	550
tgagaagaaa aagtggggca tcctccttat cgttctcttg acccacctgc	600
tggtgtcagc ccagaccttc ataagttctt attatggaat aaacctggcg	650
tcagcattta taatcctggt gctcatgggc acctgggcat tcttagctgc	700
gggaggcagc tgccgaagcc tgaaactctg cctgctctgc caagacaaga	750
actttctttt ttacaaccag cgctccagat aacctcaggg aaccagcact	800
tcccaaaccg cagactacat ctttagagga agcacaactg tgcctttttc	850
tgaaaatccc tttttctggt ggaattgaga aagaaataaa actatgcaga	900
ta	902

<210> SEQ ID NO 94
<211> LENGTH: 257
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 94

Met Thr Ala Ala Val Phe Phe Gly Cys Ala Phe Ile Ala Phe Gly	1	5	10	15
Pro Ala Leu Ala Leu Tyr Val Phe Thr Ile Ala Ile Glu Pro Leu	20	25	30	
Arg Ile Ile Phe Leu Ile Ala Gly Ala Phe Phe Trp Leu Val Ser	35	40	45	
Leu Leu Ile Ser Ser Leu Val Trp Phe Met Ala Arg Val Ile Ile	50	55	60	
Asp Asn Lys Asp Gly Pro Thr Gln Lys Tyr Leu Leu Ile Phe Gly	65	70	75	
Ala Phe Val Ser Val Tyr Ile Gln Glu Met Phe Arg Phe Ala Tyr	80	85	90	
Tyr Lys Leu Leu Lys Lys Ala Ser Glu Gly Leu Lys Ser Ile Asn	95	100	105	
Pro Gly Glu Thr Ala Pro Ser Met Arg Leu Leu Ala Tyr Val Ser	110	115	120	
Gly Leu Gly Phe Gly Ile Met Ser Gly Val Phe Ser Phe Val Asn	125	130	135	
Thr Leu Ser Asp Ser Leu Gly Pro Gly Thr Val Gly Ile His Gly	140	145	150	
Asp Ser Pro Gln Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Ala Phe Met Thr Leu Val	155	160	165	
Ile Ile Leu Leu His Val Phe Trp Gly Ile Val Phe Phe Asp Gly	170	175	180	

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Cys	Glu	Lys	Lys	Lys	Trp	Gly	Ile	Leu	Leu	Ile	Val	Leu	Leu	Thr
				185					190					195
His	Leu	Leu	Val	Ser	Ala	Gln	Thr	Phe	Ile	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Gly
				200					205					210
Ile	Asn	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Phe	Ile	Ile	Leu	Val	Leu	Met	Gly	Thr
				215					220					225
Trp	Ala	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Cys	Arg	Ser	Leu	Lys	Leu
				230					235					240
Cys	Leu	Leu	Cys	Gln	Asp	Lys	Asn	Phe	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Gln	Arg
				245					250					255
Ser	Arg													

<210> SEQ ID NO 95
<211> LENGTH: 1073
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

aat	tttt	cac	cag	ag	taa	acc	aac	tgg	ac	ct	tg	ag	tatt	gt	50
ac	attt	tg	cc	tc	gt	gg	ac	cc	aa	ag	tg	ag	ca	tg	100
ga	tt	ct	act	g	ttt	gt	ct	tc	ta	ag	gc	at	ca	cc	150
aa	ct	g	ct	tt	gg	g	act	cc	ct	ccc	ac	aa	aa	ac	200
ct	ac	aa	aa	cc	aa	cc	ag	tc	aa	at	c	ag	gc	tc	250
tt	ct	ct	ct	ta	ag	tc	tg	at							300
ac	ct	ta	aa	ca	ca	gc	tc	ca	ca	ct	g	gg	gc	cc	350
ct	g	tc	gc	ag	aa	tg	ac	ac	ct	gg	gc	gc	gc	gc	400
gg	gt	tg	aa	tg	taca	ac	ag	ca	act	gc	ac	cc	ca	cat	450
ca	ca	ca	aa	ct	gg	ag	ccc	ag	gc	act	at	ct	ct	aa	500
aa	at	ct	tc	ac	gag	cc	tc	at	cc	tg	tc	cc	gg	gg	550
cc	ac	cc	ag	tc	agg	cag	gg	gc	ta	at	cc	ag	at	gc	600
ag	cag	gag	ga	gc	ag	gt	g	taa	at	cc	tg	cc	ac	cc	650
gc	ct	cc	ca	ac	tccc	ag	tg	gc	ac	g	act	tt	gc	ag	700
gc	ag	gc	at	cc	aa	agg	gag	ca	ac	at	g	cc	at	c	750
ag	ca	aa	tg	ga	att	cag	ta	ag	ct	gt	tt	tc	aa	ta	800
cg	aat	tt	gg	tg	ata	cat	gt	g	aat	ct	tt	at	c	at	850
ga	tt	gag	aca	ca	tt	gg	at	ag	tc	ct	ta	ga	ga	aa	900
ct	tt	ta	aaaa	ca	ata	att	ca	at	g	ata	aa	at	at	at	950
ta	tg	ct	gc	ct	gg	at	g	at	at	g	at	g	at	g	1000
aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	1050
aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaaa	aaa											1073

<210> SEQ ID NO 96
<211> LENGTH: 209
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien
<400> SEQUENCE: 96

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 97
<211> LENGTH: 2848
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 97

gctcaagtgc cctgccttgc cccaccacgc ccagcctggc cagagccccc	50
tggagaagga gctctcttct tgcttggcag ctggaccaag ggagccagtc	100
ttgggcgctg gagggcctgt cctgaccatg gtccctgcct ggtgtgtgct	150
gctttgtgtc tccgtccccc aggctctccc caaggcccag cctgcagagc	200
tgtctgtgga agttccagaa aactatggtg gaaatttccc tttatacctg	250
accaagtgtc cgctgccccg tgagggggct gaaggccaga tcgtgctgtc	300
aggggactca ggcaaggcaa ctgagggccc atttgctatg gatccagatt	350
ctggcttcct gctggtgacc agggccctgg accgagagga gcaggcagag	400
taccagctac aggtcaccct ggagatgcag gatggacatg tcttgtgggg	450
tccacagcct gtgcttgtgc acgtgaagga tgagaatgac caggtgcccc	500
atttctctca agccatctac agagctcggc tgagccgggg taccaggcct	550
ggcatcccct tcctcttcct tgaggcttca gaccgggatg agccaggcac	600
agccaactcg gatcttcgat tccacatcct gagccaggct ccagcccagc	650

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cttccccaga catgttccag ctggagcctc ggctgggggc tctggccctc	700
agccccaagg ggagcaccag ccttgaccac gccctggaga ggacctacca	750
gctgttggtgta caggtcaagg acatgggtga ccaggcctca ggccaccagg	800
ccactgccac cgtggaagtc tccatcatag agagcacctg ggtgtcccta	850
gagcctatcc acctggcaga gaatctcaaa gtcctatacc cgcaccacat	900
ggcccaggta cactggagtg ggggtgatgt gcactatcac ctggagagcc	950
atcccccggt accctttgaa gtgaatgcag agggaaacct ctacgtgacc	1000
agagagctgg acagagaagc ccaggctgag tacctgctcc aggtgcgggc	1050
tcagaattcc catggcgagg actatcggc ccctctggag ctgcacgtgc	1100
tggtgatgga tgagaatgac aacgtgccta tctgccctcc ccgtgacccc	1150
acagtcagca tccctgagct cagtccacca ggtactgaag tgactagact	1200
gtcagcagag gatgcagatg cccccggcto cccaattcc cacgttgtgt	1250
atcagctcct gagccctgag cctgaggatg gggtagaggg gagagccttc	1300
cagggtgacc ccacttcagg cagtgtgacg ctgggggtgc tcccactccg	1350
agcaggccag aacatcctgc ttctggtgct ggccatggac ctggcaggcg	1400
cagagggtgg cttcagcagc acgtgtgaag tcgaagtgc agtcacagat	1450
atcaatgatc acgcccctga gttcatcact tcccagattg ggcctataag	1500
cctccctgag gatgtggagc ccgggactct ggtggccatg ctaacagcca	1550
ttgatgtga cctcgagccc gccttccgcc tcatggattt tgccattgag	1600
aggggagaca cagaagggac ttttggcctg gattgggagc cagactctgg	1650
gcatgttaga ctcagactct gcaagaacct cagttatgag gcagctccaa	1700
gtcatgaggt ggtggtggtg gtgcagagtg tggcgaagct ggtggggcca	1750
ggcccaggcc ctggagccac cgccacggtg actgtgctag tggagagagt	1800
gatgccaccc cccaagttgg accaggagag ctacgaggcc agtgtcccca	1850
tcagtgcctc agccggctct ttctctgtga ccatccagcc ctccgacccc	1900
atcagccgaa ccctcaggtt ctcctagtc aatgactcag agggctggct	1950
ctgcattgag aaattctccg gggaggtgca caccgccag tcctctgcag	2000
gcgcccagcc tggggacacc tacacggtgc ttgtggaggc ccaggataca	2050
gccctgactc ttgcccctgt gccctccaa tacctctgca cccccgcca	2100
agaccatggc ttgatcgtga gtggaccag caaggacccc gatctggcca	2150
gtgggcacgg tccctacagc ttcacccttg gtcccaaccc cacggtgcaa	2200
cgggattggc gcctccagac tctcaatggt tcccatgcct acctcacctt	2250
ggcctgcat tgggtggagc cacgtgaaca cataatccc gtgggtggtca	2300
gccacaatgc ccagatgtgg cagctcctgg ttcgagtgat cgtgtgtcgc	2350
tgcaacgtgg aggggcagtg catgcgaag gtgggccgca tgaaggcat	2400
gccacgaag ctgtcggcag tgggcacct tgtaggcacc ctggtagcaa	2450
taggaatctt cctcatcctc attttcaccc actggacat gtcaagggaag	2500
aaggaccgg atcaaccagc agacagcgtg cccctgaagg cgactgtctg	2550

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aatggcccag gcagctctag ctgggagctt ggcctctggc tccatctgag	2600
ttccctcgga gagagcccag caccgaagat ccagcagggg acaggacaga	2650
gtagaagccc ctccatctgc cctggggtgg aggcaccatc accatcacca	2700
ggcatgtctg cagagcctgg acaccaactt tatggactgc ccatgggagt	2750
gctccaaatg tcagggtgtt tgccaataa taaagcccca gagaactggg	2800
ctgggcccta tgggaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaag	2848

<210> SEQ ID NO 98

<211> LENGTH: 807

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 98

Met Val Pro Ala Trp Leu Trp Leu Leu Cys Val Ser Val Pro Gln	15
1 5 10	
Ala Leu Pro Lys Ala Gln Pro Ala Glu Leu Ser Val Glu Val Pro	30
20 25	
Glu Asn Tyr Gly Gly Asn Phe Pro Leu Tyr Leu Thr Lys Leu Pro	45
35 40	
Leu Pro Arg Glu Gly Ala Glu Gly Gln Ile Val Leu Ser Gly Asp	60
50 55	
Ser Gly Lys Ala Thr Glu Gly Pro Phe Ala Met Asp Pro Asp Ser	75
65 70	
Gly Phe Leu Leu Val Thr Arg Ala Leu Asp Arg Glu Glu Gln Ala	90
80 85	
Glu Tyr Gln Leu Gln Val Thr Leu Glu Met Gln Asp Gly His Val	105
95 100	
Leu Trp Gly Pro Gln Pro Val Leu Val His Val Lys Asp Glu Asn	120
110 115	
Asp Gln Val Pro His Phe Ser Gln Ala Ile Tyr Arg Ala Arg Leu	135
125 130	
Ser Arg Gly Thr Arg Pro Gly Ile Pro Phe Leu Phe Leu Glu Ala	150
140 145	
Ser Asp Arg Asp Glu Pro Gly Thr Ala Asn Ser Asp Leu Arg Phe	165
155 160	
His Ile Leu Ser Gln Ala Pro Ala Gln Pro Ser Pro Asp Met Phe	180
170 175	
Gln Leu Glu Pro Arg Leu Gly Ala Leu Ala Leu Ser Pro Lys Gly	195
185 190	
Ser Thr Ser Leu Asp His Ala Leu Glu Arg Thr Tyr Gln Leu Leu	210
200 205	
Val Gln Val Lys Asp Met Gly Asp Gln Ala Ser Gly His Gln Ala	225
215 220	
Thr Ala Thr Val Glu Val Ser Ile Ile Glu Ser Thr Trp Val Ser	240
230 235	
Leu Glu Pro Ile His Leu Ala Glu Asn Leu Lys Val Leu Tyr Pro	255
245 250	
His His Met Ala Gln Val His Trp Ser Gly Gly Asp Val His Tyr	270
260 265	
His Leu Glu Ser His Pro Pro Gly Pro Phe Glu Val Asn Ala Glu	

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275					280					285				
Gly	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Val	Thr	Arg	Glu	Leu	Asp	Arg	Glu	Ala	Gln	Ala
				290					295					300
Glu	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Gln	Val	Arg	Ala	Gln	Asn	Ser	His	Gly	Glu	Asp
				305					310					315
Tyr	Ala	Ala	Pro	Leu	Glu	Leu	His	Val	Leu	Val	Met	Asp	Glu	Asn
				320					325					330
Asp	Asn	Val	Pro	Ile	Cys	Pro	Pro	Arg	Asp	Pro	Thr	Val	Ser	Ile
				335					340					345
Pro	Glu	Leu	Ser	Pro	Pro	Gly	Thr	Glu	Val	Thr	Arg	Leu	Ser	Ala
				350					355					360
Glu	Asp	Ala	Asp	Ala	Pro	Gly	Ser	Pro	Asn	Ser	His	Val	Val	Tyr
				365					370					375
Gln	Leu	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Pro	Glu	Asp	Gly	Val	Glu	Gly	Arg	Ala
				380					385					390
Phe	Gln	Val	Asp	Pro	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Val	Thr	Leu	Gly	Val	Leu
				395					400					405
Pro	Leu	Arg	Ala	Gly	Gln	Asn	Ile	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Leu	Ala	Met
				410					415					420
Asp	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ala	Glu	Gly	Gly	Phe	Ser	Ser	Thr	Cys	Glu	Val
				425					430					435
Glu	Val	Ala	Val	Thr	Asp	Ile	Asn	Asp	His	Ala	Pro	Glu	Phe	Ile
				440					445					450
Thr	Ser	Gln	Ile	Gly	Pro	Ile	Ser	Leu	Pro	Glu	Asp	Val	Glu	Pro
				455					460					465
Gly	Thr	Leu	Val	Ala	Met	Leu	Thr	Ala	Ile	Asp	Ala	Asp	Leu	Glu
				470					475					480
Pro	Ala	Phe	Arg	Leu	Met	Asp	Phe	Ala	Ile	Glu	Arg	Gly	Asp	Thr
				485					490					495
Glu	Gly	Thr	Phe	Gly	Leu	Asp	Trp	Glu	Pro	Asp	Ser	Gly	His	Val
				500					505					510
Arg	Leu	Arg	Leu	Cys	Lys	Asn	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ser
				515					520					525
His	Glu	Val	Val	Val	Val	Val	Gln	Ser	Val	Ala	Lys	Leu	Val	Gly
				530					535					540
Pro	Gly	Pro	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Leu	Val
				545					550					555
Glu	Arg	Val	Met	Pro	Pro	Pro	Lys	Leu	Asp	Gln	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Glu
				560					565					570
Ala	Ser	Val	Pro	Ile	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ala	Gly	Ser	Phe	Leu	Leu	Thr
				575					580					585
Ile	Gln	Pro	Ser	Asp	Pro	Ile	Ser	Arg	Thr	Leu	Arg	Phe	Ser	Leu
				590					595					600
Val	Asn	Asp	Ser	Glu	Gly	Trp	Leu	Cys	Ile	Glu	Lys	Phe	Ser	Gly
				605					610					615
Glu	Val	His	Thr	Ala	Gln	Ser	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gln	Pro	Gly	Asp
				620					625					630
Thr	Tyr	Thr	Val	Leu	Val	Glu	Ala	Gln	Asp	Thr	Ala	Leu	Thr	Leu
				635					640					645
Ala	Pro	Val	Pro	Ser	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Thr	Pro	Arg	Gln	Asp	His
				650					655					660

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Gly Leu Ile Val Ser Gly Pro Ser Lys Asp Pro Asp Leu Ala Ser
665 670 675

Gly His Gly Pro Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Gly Pro Asn Pro Thr Val
680 685 690

Gln Arg Asp Trp Arg Leu Gln Thr Leu Asn Gly Ser His Ala Tyr
695 700 705

Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu His Trp Val Glu Pro Arg Glu His Ile Ile
710 715 720

Pro Val Val Val Ser His Asn Ala Gln Met Trp Gln Leu Leu Val
725 730 735

Arg Val Ile Val Cys Arg Cys Asn Val Glu Gly Gln Cys Met Arg
740 745 750

Lys Val Gly Arg Met Lys Gly Met Pro Thr Lys Leu Ser Ala Val
755 760 765

Gly Ile Leu Val Gly Thr Leu Val Ala Ile Gly Ile Phe Leu Ile
770 775 780

Leu Ile Phe Thr His Trp Thr Met Ser Arg Lys Lys Asp Pro Asp
785 790 795

Gln Pro Ala Asp Ser Val Pro Leu Lys Ala Thr Val
800 805

<210> SEQ ID NO 99
<211> LENGTH: 2436
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 99

ggctgacctg gctacattgc ctggaggaag cctaaggaac ccaggcatcc	50
agctgcccac gcctgagtcc aagattcttc ccaggaacac aaacgtagga	100
gaccacagct cctggaagca ccagccttta tctcttcacc ttcaagtccc	150
ctttctcaag aatcctctgt tctttgccct ctaaagtctt ggtacatcta	200
ggacccaggc atcttgcttt ccagccacaa agagacagat gaagatgcag	250
aaaggaaatg ttctccttat gtttgggtcta ctattgcatt tagaagctgc	300
aacaaattcc aatgagacta gcacctctgc caacactgga tccagtgtga	350
tctccagtgg agccagcaca gccaccaact ctgggtccag tgtgacctcc	400
agtggggcca gcacagccac catctcaggg tccagcgtga cctccaatgg	450
ggtcagcata gtcaccaact ctgagttcca tacaacctcc agtgggatca	500
gcacagccac caactctgag ttcagcacag cgtccagtgg gatcagcata	550
gccaccaact ctgagtccag cacaacctcc agtggggcca gcacagccac	600
caactctgag tccagcacac cctccagtgg ggccagcaca gtcaccaact	650
ctgggtccag tgtgacctcc agtggagcca gcaactgcca caactctgag	700
tccagcacag tgtccagtag ggccagcact gccaccaact ctgagtctag	750
cacctctcc agtggggcca gcacagccac caactctgac tccagcaca	800
cctccagtgg ggctagcaca gccaccaact ctgagtccag cacaacctcc	850
agtggggcca gcacagccac caactctgag tccagcacag tgtccagtag	900
ggccagcact gccaccaact ctgagtccag cacaacctcc agtggggcca	950

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gcacagccac caactctgag tccagaacga cctccaatgg ggctggcaca	1000
gccaccaact ctgagtccag cagcacctcc agtggggcca gcacagccac	1050
caactctgac tccagcacag tgtccagtgg ggccagcact gccaccaact	1100
ctgagtccag cagcacctcc agtggggcca gcacagccac caactctgag	1150
tccagcacga cctccagtgg ggctagcaca gccaccaact ctgactccag	1200
cacaacctcc agtggggccg gcacagccac caactctgag tccagcacag	1250
tgtccagtgg gatcagcaca gtcaccaatt ctgagtccag cacaccctcc	1300
agtggggcca acacagccac caactctgag tccagtacga cctccagtgg	1350
ggccaacaca gccaccaact ctgagtccag cacagtgtcc agtggggcca	1400
gcactgccac caactctgag tccagcacia cctccagtgg ggtcagcaca	1450
gccaccaact ctgagtccag cacaacctcc agtggggcta gcacagccac	1500
caactctgac tccagcacia cctccagtga ggccagcaca gccaccaact	1550
ctgagtctag cacagtgtcc agtgggatca gcacagtcac caattctgag	1600
tccagcacia cctccagtgg ggccaacaca gccaccaact ctgggtccag	1650
tgtgacctct gcaggctctg gaacagcagc tctgactgga atgcacacia	1700
cttcccatag tgcattctact gcagtgagtg aggcaaagcc tgggtgggtcc	1750
ctgggtccgtg gggaaatctt cctcatcacc ctggtctcgg ttgtggcggc	1800
cggtggggtc tttgctgggc tcttcttctg tgtgagaaac agcctgtccc	1850
tgagaaacac ctttaacaca gctgtctacc accctcatgg cctcaacct	1900
ggccttggtc caggccctgg agggaatcat ggagccccc acaggcccag	1950
gtggagtctc aactggttct ggaggagacc agtatcatcg atagccatgg	2000
agatgagcgg gaggaacagc gggccctgag cagccccgga agcaagtgcc	2050
gcattcttca ggaaggaaga gacctgggca cccaagacct ggtttccttt	2100
cattcatccc aggagacccc tcccagcttt gtttgagatc ctgaaaatct	2150
tgaagaaggt attcctcacc tttcttgctt ttaccagaca ctggaaagag	2200
aatactatat tgctcattta gctaagaaat aaatacatct catctaacac	2250
acacgacaaa gagaagctgt gcttgccccg ggggtgggtat ctgactctga	2300
gatgaactca gttataggag aaaacctcca tgctggactc catctggcat	2350
tcaaaatctc cacagtaaaa tccaaagacc tcaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	2400
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa	2436

<210> SEQ ID NO 100
<211> LENGTH: 596
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 100

Met Lys Met Gln Lys Gly Asn Val Leu Leu Met Phe Gly Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu His Leu Glu Ala Ala Thr Asn Ser Asn Glu Thr Ser Thr Ser
20 25 30

Ala Asn Thr Gly Ser Ser Val Ile Ser Ser Gly Ala Ser Thr Ala

					35					40					45
Thr	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Val	Ser	Thr	Ala	60
				50						55					
Thr	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	Ser	Asn	Gly	Val	Ser	Ile	Val	75
				65						70					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Phe	His	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ile	Ser	Thr	Ala	90
				80						85					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Phe	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ile	Ser	Ile	Ala	105
				95						100					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	120
				110						115					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Val	135
				125						130					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	150
				140						145					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Arg	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	165
				155						160					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	180
				170						175					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	195
				185						190					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	210
				200						205					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Arg	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	225
				215						220					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	240
				230						235					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Arg	Thr	Thr	Ser	Asn	Gly	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ala	255
				245						250					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	270
				260						265					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ser	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	285
				275						280					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	300
				290						295					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	315
				305						310					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ala	330
				320						325					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ile	Ser	Thr	Val	345
				335						340					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Asn	Thr	Ala	360
				350						355					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Asn	Thr	Ala	375
				365						370					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	390
				380						385					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Val	Ser	Thr	Ala	405
				395						400					
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	420
				410						415					

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Thr	Asn	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala
				425						430				435
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ile	Ser	Thr	Val
				440						445				450
Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Asn	Thr	Ala
				455						460				465
Thr	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ala
				470						475				480
Ala	Leu	Thr	Gly	Met	His	Thr	Thr	Ser	His	Ser	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala
				485						490				495
Val	Ser	Glu	Ala	Lys	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu	Val	Pro	Trp	Glu	Ile
				500						505				510
Phe	Leu	Ile	Thr	Leu	Val	Ser	Val	Val	Ala	Ala	Val	Gly	Leu	Phe
				515						520				525
Ala	Gly	Leu	Phe	Phe	Cys	Val	Arg	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Arg	Asn
				530						535				540
Thr	Phe	Asn	Thr	Ala	Val	Tyr	His	Pro	His	Gly	Leu	Asn	His	Gly
				545						550				555
Leu	Gly	Pro	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Asn	His	Gly	Ala	Pro	His	Arg	Pro
				560						565				570
Arg	Trp	Ser	Pro	Asn	Trp	Phe	Trp	Arg	Arg	Pro	Val	Ser	Ser	Ile
				575						580				585
Ala	Met	Glu	Met	Ser	Gly	Arg	Asn	Ser	Gly	Pro				
				590						595				

<210> SEQ ID NO 101
<211> LENGTH: 1728
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 101

ggccggacgc	ctccgcgtta	cgggatgaat	taacggcggg	ttccgcacgg	50
aggttgtagc	ccctacggag	ccccagcttg	cccacgcacc	ccactcggcg	100
tcgcgcggcg	tgccctgctt	gtcacagggtg	ggaggctgga	actatcaggc	150
tgaaaaacag	agtgggtact	ctcttctggg	aagctggcaa	caaatggatg	200
atgtgatata	tgcattccag	gggaagggaa	attgtgtgtc	ttctgaaccc	250
atggtcaatt	aacgaggcag	tttctagcta	ctgcacgtac	ttcataaagc	300
aggactctaa	aagctttgga	atcatggtgt	catggaaagg	gatttacttt	350
atactgactc	tgttttgggg	aagctttttt	ggaagcattt	tcatgctgag	400
tcccttttta	cctttgatgt	ttgtaaacc	atcttggtat	cgctggatca	450
acaaccgcct	tgtggcaaca	tggtcaccc	tacctgtggc	attattggag	500
accatgtttg	gtgtaaaagt	gattataact	gggatgcat	ttgttcctgg	550
agaaagaagt	gtcattatca	tgaaccatcg	gacaagaatg	gactggatgt	600
tcctgtggaa	ttgcctgatg	cgatatagct	acctcagatt	ggagaaaatt	650
tgccctcaaag	cgagtctcaa	aggtgttcct	ggatttggtt	gggccatgca	700
ggctgctgcc	tatatcttca	ttcataggaa	atggaaggat	gacaagagcc	750
atttcgaaga	catgattgat	tacttttgtg	atattcacga	accacttcaa	800

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ctcctcatat tcccagaagg gactgatctc acagaaaaca gcaagtctcg      850
aagtaatgca ttgctgaaa aaaatggact tcagaaatat gaatatgttt      900
tacatccaag aactacaggc ttactttttg tggtagaccg tctaagagaa      950
ggtaagaacc ttgatgctgt ccatgatatc actgtggcgt atcctcaciaa     1000
cattcctcaa tcagagaagc acctcctcca aggagacttt cccagggaaa     1050
tccactttca cgtccaccgg tatccaatag acaccctccc cacatccaag     1100
gaggaccttc aactctgggt ccacaacgg tgggaagaga aagaagagag     1150
gctgcgttcc ttctatcaag gggagaagaa tttttatttt accggacaga     1200
gtgtcattcc accttgcaag tctgaactca gggtccttgt ggtcaaattg     1250
ctctctatac tgtattggac cctgttcagc cctgcaatgt gcctactcat     1300
atatttgtac agtcttggtt agtggtattt tataatcacc attgtaatct     1350
ttgtgctgca agagagaata ttgtgtggac tggagatcat agaacttgca     1400
tgttaccgac ttttacacia acagccacat ttaaattcaa agaaaaatga     1450
gtaagattat aaggtttgcc atgtgaaaac ctagagcata ttttgaaat     1500
gttctaaacc tttctaagct cagatgcatt tttgcatgac tatgtcgaat     1550
atctcttact gccatcatta ttgtttaaag atattttgca cttaattttg     1600
tgggaaaaat attgctacia ttttttttaa tctctgaatg taatttcgat     1650
actgtgtaca tagcaggagg tgatcggggt gaaataactt gggccagaat     1700
attattaaac aatcatcagg cttttaaa     1728
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 102

<211> LENGTH: 414

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 102

```
Met His Ser Arg Gly Arg Glu Ile Val Val Leu Leu Asn Pro Trp
 1             5             10            15
Ser Ile Asn Glu Ala Val Ser Ser Tyr Cys Thr Tyr Phe Ile Lys
          20             25            30
Gln Asp Ser Lys Ser Phe Gly Ile Met Val Ser Trp Lys Gly Ile
          35             40            45
Tyr Phe Ile Leu Thr Leu Phe Trp Gly Ser Phe Phe Gly Ser Ile
          50             55            60
Phe Met Leu Ser Pro Phe Leu Pro Leu Met Phe Val Asn Pro Ser
          65             70            75
Trp Tyr Arg Trp Ile Asn Asn Arg Leu Val Ala Thr Trp Leu Thr
          80             85            90
Leu Pro Val Ala Leu Leu Glu Thr Met Phe Gly Val Lys Val Ile
          95            100           105
Ile Thr Gly Asp Ala Phe Val Pro Gly Glu Arg Ser Val Ile Ile
          110           115           120
Met Asn His Arg Thr Arg Met Asp Trp Met Phe Leu Trp Asn Cys
          125           130           135
Leu Met Arg Tyr Ser Tyr Leu Arg Leu Glu Lys Ile Cys Leu Lys
          140           145           150
```

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Ala Ser Leu Lys Gly Val Pro Gly Phe Gly Trp Ala Met Gln Ala
155 160 165

Ala Ala Tyr Ile Phe Ile His Arg Lys Trp Lys Asp Asp Lys Ser
170 175 180

His Phe Glu Asp Met Ile Asp Tyr Phe Cys Asp Ile His Glu Pro
185 190 195

Leu Gln Leu Leu Ile Phe Pro Glu Gly Thr Asp Leu Thr Glu Asn
200 205 210

Ser Lys Ser Arg Ser Asn Ala Phe Ala Glu Lys Asn Gly Leu Gln
215 220 225

Lys Tyr Glu Tyr Val Leu His Pro Arg Thr Thr Gly Phe Thr Phe
230 235 240

Val Val Asp Arg Leu Arg Glu Gly Lys Asn Leu Asp Ala Val His
245 250 255

Asp Ile Thr Val Ala Tyr Pro His Asn Ile Pro Gln Ser Glu Lys
260 265 270

His Leu Leu Gln Gly Asp Phe Pro Arg Glu Ile His Phe His Val
275 280 285

His Arg Tyr Pro Ile Asp Thr Leu Pro Thr Ser Lys Glu Asp Leu
290 295 300

Gln Leu Trp Cys His Lys Arg Trp Glu Glu Lys Glu Glu Arg Leu
305 310 315

Arg Ser Phe Tyr Gln Gly Glu Lys Asn Phe Tyr Phe Thr Gly Gln
320 325 330

Ser Val Ile Pro Pro Cys Lys Ser Glu Leu Arg Val Leu Val Val
335 340 345

Lys Leu Leu Ser Ile Leu Tyr Trp Thr Leu Phe Ser Pro Ala Met
350 355 360

Cys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Tyr Ser Leu Val Lys Trp Tyr Phe Ile
365 370 375

Ile Thr Ile Val Ile Phe Val Leu Gln Glu Arg Ile Phe Gly Gly
380 385 390

Leu Glu Ile Ile Glu Leu Ala Cys Tyr Arg Leu Leu His Lys Gln
395 400 405

Pro His Leu Asn Ser Lys Lys Asn Glu
410

<210> SEQ ID NO 103
<211> LENGTH: 2403
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 103

cggctcgagc ggctcgagtg aagagcctct ccacggctcc tgcgcctgag 50

acagctggcc tgacctcaa atcatccatc caccctgct gtcattgtt 100

ttcatagtgt gagatcaacc cacaggaata tccatggctt ttgtgctcat 150

tttggttctc agtttctacg agctgggtgc aggacagtgg caagtcactg 200

gaccgggcaa gtttgtccag gccttggtgg gggaggacgc cgtgttctcc 250

tgctccctct ttctgagac cagtgcagag gctatggaag tgcggttctt 300

caggaatcag ttccatgctg tgggtccact ctacagagat ggggaagact 350

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gggaatctaa gcagatgcc aagtatcgag ggagaactga gtttgtgaag	400
gactccattg caggggggag tgtctctcta aggctaaaa acatcactcc	450
ctcggacatc ggcctgtatg ggtgctggtt cagttcccag atttacgatg	500
aggaggccac ctgggagctg cgggtggcag cactgggctc acttcctctc	550
atttccatcg tgggatatgt tgacggaggt atccagttac tctgcctgtc	600
ctcaggctgg ttccccagc ccacagccaa gtggaagggt ccacaaggac	650
aggattttgtc ttcagactcc agagcaaatg cagatgggta cagcctgtat	700
gatgtggaga tctccattat agtccaggaa aatgctggga gcatattgtg	750
ttccatccac cttgctgagc agagtcata ggtggaatcc aaggatttga	800
taggagagac gtttttccag ccctcacctt ggcgcctggc ttctatttta	850
ctcgggttac tctgtgtgc cctgtgtggt gttgtcatgg ggatgataat	900
tgttttcttc aaatccaaag ggaaaatcca ggcggaactg gactggagaa	950
gaaagcacgg acaggcagaa ttgagagacg cccggaaaca cgcagtgagg	1000
gtgactctgg atccagagac ggctcaccg aagctctgag tttctgatct	1050
gaaaactgta acccatagaa aagctcccca ggaggcgct cactctgaga	1100
agagatttac aaggaagagt gtggtggctt ctcagggttt ccaagcaggg	1150
agacattact gggagggtga cgtgggacaa aatgtagggt ggtatgtggg	1200
agtgtgtcgg gatgacgtag acagggggaa gaacaatgtg actttgtctc	1250
ccaacaatgg gtattgggtc ctcagactga caacagaaca tttgtatttc	1300
acattcaatc cccattttat cagcctcccc cccagcacc ctcctacag	1350
agtaggggtc ttcttgact atgaggggtg gaccatctcc ttcttcaata	1400
caaatgacca gtcccttatt tataccctgc tgacatgtca gtttgaaggc	1450
ttgttgagac cctatatcca gcatgcgatg tatgacgag aaaaggggac	1500
tcccatattc atatgtccag tgcctgggg atgagacaga gaagaccctg	1550
cttaagggc cccacaccac agaccagac acagccaagg gagagtgtc	1600
ccgacaggtg gcccagctt cctctccgga gcctgcgcac agagagtac	1650
gccccccact ctcttttagg gagctgaggt tcttctgccc tgagccctgc	1700
agcagcgcca gtcacagctt ccagatgagg ggggattggc ctgaccctgt	1750
gggagtcaga agccatggct gccctgaagt ggggacggaa tagactaca	1800
ttaggtttag tttgtgaaaa ctccatccag ctaagcgatc ttgaacaagt	1850
cacaacctcc caggctcctc atttgctagt cacggacagt gattcctgcc	1900
tcacagggtg agattaaaga gacaacgaat gtgaatcatg cttgcagggt	1950
tgagggcaca gtgtttgcta atgatgtgtt tttatattat acattttccc	2000
accataaact ctgtttgctt attccacatt aatttacttt tctctatacc	2050
aaatcaccca tggaatagtt attgaacacc tgctttgtga ggctcaaaga	2100
ataaagagga ggtaggattt ttcactgatt ctataagccc agcattacct	2150
gataccaaaa ccaggcaaag aaaacagaag aagaggaagg aaaactacag	2200
gtccatatcc ctcatataa cagacacaaa aattctaaat aaaattttta	2250

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caaattaaac taaacaatat atttaaagat gatataatac tactcagtggt 2300
ggtttgtccc acaaatgcag agttgggtta atatttaa atcaaccagt 2350
gtaattcagc acattaataa agtaaaaaag aaaaccataa aaaaaaaaaa 2400
aaa 2403

<210> SEQ ID NO 104
<211> LENGTH: 466
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 104

Met Ala Phe Val Leu Ile Leu Val Leu Ser Phe Tyr Glu Leu Val
1 5 10 15
Ser Gly Gln Trp Gln Val Thr Gly Pro Gly Lys Phe Val Gln Ala
20 25 30
Leu Val Gly Glu Asp Ala Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Leu Phe Pro Glu
35 40 45
Thr Ser Ala Glu Ala Met Glu Val Arg Phe Phe Arg Asn Gln Phe
50 55 60
His Ala Val Val His Leu Tyr Arg Asp Gly Glu Asp Trp Glu Ser
65 70 75
Lys Gln Met Pro Gln Tyr Arg Gly Arg Thr Glu Phe Val Lys Asp
80 85 90
Ser Ile Ala Gly Gly Arg Val Ser Leu Arg Leu Lys Asn Ile Thr
95 100 105
Pro Ser Asp Ile Gly Leu Tyr Gly Cys Trp Phe Ser Ser Gln Ile
110 115 120
Tyr Asp Glu Glu Ala Thr Trp Glu Leu Arg Val Ala Ala Leu Gly
125 130 135
Ser Leu Pro Leu Ile Ser Ile Val Gly Tyr Val Asp Gly Gly Ile
140 145 150
Gln Leu Leu Cys Leu Ser Ser Gly Trp Phe Pro Gln Pro Thr Ala
155 160 165
Lys Trp Lys Gly Pro Gln Gly Gln Asp Leu Ser Ser Asp Ser Arg
170 175 180
Ala Asn Ala Asp Gly Tyr Ser Leu Tyr Asp Val Glu Ile Ser Ile
185 190 195
Ile Val Gln Glu Asn Ala Gly Ser Ile Leu Cys Ser Ile His Leu
200 205 210
Ala Glu Gln Ser His Glu Val Glu Ser Lys Val Leu Ile Gly Glu
215 220 225
Thr Phe Phe Gln Pro Ser Pro Trp Arg Leu Ala Ser Ile Leu Leu
230 235 240
Gly Leu Leu Cys Gly Ala Leu Cys Gly Val Val Met Gly Met Ile
245 250 255
Ile Val Phe Phe Lys Ser Lys Gly Lys Ile Gln Ala Glu Leu Asp
260 265 270
Trp Arg Arg Lys His Gly Gln Ala Glu Leu Arg Asp Ala Arg Lys
275 280 285
His Ala Val Glu Val Thr Leu Asp Pro Glu Thr Ala His Pro Lys
290 295 300

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Leu Cys Val Ser Asp Leu Lys Thr Val Thr His Arg Lys Ala Pro	305	310	315
Gln Glu Val Pro His Ser Glu Lys Arg Phe Thr Arg Lys Ser Val	320	325	330
Val Ala Ser Gln Gly Phe Gln Ala Gly Arg His Tyr Trp Glu Val	335	340	345
Asp Val Gly Gln Asn Val Gly Trp Tyr Val Gly Val Cys Arg Asp	350	355	360
Asp Val Asp Arg Gly Lys Asn Asn Val Thr Leu Ser Pro Asn Asn	365	370	375
Gly Tyr Trp Val Leu Arg Leu Thr Thr Glu His Leu Tyr Phe Thr	380	385	390
Phe Asn Pro His Phe Ile Ser Leu Pro Pro Ser Thr Pro Pro Thr	395	400	405
Arg Val Gly Val Phe Leu Asp Tyr Glu Gly Gly Thr Ile Ser Phe	410	415	420
Phe Asn Thr Asn Asp Gln Ser Leu Ile Tyr Thr Leu Leu Thr Cys	425	430	435
Gln Phe Glu Gly Leu Leu Arg Pro Tyr Ile Gln His Ala Met Tyr	440	445	450
Asp Glu Glu Lys Gly Thr Pro Ile Phe Ile Cys Pro Val Ser Trp	455	460	465

Gly

<210> SEQ ID NO 105
<211> LENGTH: 2103
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 105

ccttcacagg actcttcatt gctggttggc aatgatgtat cggccagatg	50
tggtgagggc taggaaaaga gtttgttggg aaccctgggt tatcggcctc	100
gtcatcttca tatccctgat tgtcctggca gtgtgcattg gactcactgt	150
tcattatgtg agatataatc aaaagaagac ctacaattac tatagcacat	200
tgtcatttac aactgacaaa ctatatgctg agtttggcag agaggcttct	250
aacaatttta cagaaatgag ccagagactt gaatcaatgg tgaaaaatgc	300
attttataaa tctccattaa gggaagaatt tgtcaagtct caggttatca	350
agttcagtca acagaagcat ggagtgttgg ctcatatgct gttgatttgt	400
agatttcact ctactgagga tcctgaaact gtagataaaa ttgttcaact	450
tgttttacat gaaaagctgc aagatgctgt aggacccctt aaagtagatc	500
ctcactcagt taaaattaaa aaaatcaaca agacagaaac agacagctat	550
ctaaaccatt gctgcggaac acgaagaagt aaaactctag gtcagagtct	600
caggatcggt ggtgggacag aagtagaaga gggatgaatg ccctggcagg	650
ctagcctgca gtgggatggg agtcatcgct gtggagcaac cttaattaat	700
gccacatggc ttgtgagtgc tgctcactgt tttacaacat ataagaacct	750
tgccagatgg actgcttcct ttggagtaac aataaaacct tcgaaaatga	800

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aacgggggtct ccgagagaata attgtccatg aaaaatacaa acacccatca	850
catgactatg atattttctct tgcagagctt tctagccctg ttccctacac	900
aaatgcagta catagagttt gtctccctga tgcattcctat gagtttcaac	950
cagggtgatgt gatgtttgtg acaggatttg gagcactgaa aaatgatggg	1000
tacagtcaaa atcatcttcg acaagcacag gtgactctca tagacgctac	1050
aacttgcaat gaacctcaag cttacaatga cgccataact cctagaatgt	1100
tatgtgctgg ctcccttagaa ggaaaaacag atgcatgccca gggtgactct	1150
ggaggaccac tggttagttc agatgctaga gatatctggt accttgctgg	1200
aatagtgagc tggggagatg aatgtgcgaa acccaacaag cctgggtgtt	1250
atactagagt tacggccttg cgggactgga ttacttcaaa aactggtatc	1300
taagagacaa aagcctcatg gaacagataa catttttttt tgttttttgg	1350
gtgtggaggc cattttttaga gatacagaat tggagaagac ttgcaaaaca	1400
gctagatttg actgatctca ataaactgtt tgcttgatgc atgtattttc	1450
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tgatcatctgt gagcaatagt tgaaacttta tgtacataga gaaatagata	1550
atacaatatt acattacagc ctgtattcat ttgttctcta gaagttttgt	1600
cagaattttg acttgttgac ataaatttgt aatgcatata tacaatttga	1650
agcactcctt ttcttcagtt cctcagctcc tctcatttca gcaaatatcc	1700
attttcaagg tgcagaacaa ggagtgaag aaaatataag aagaaaaaaa	1750
ttccctacat ttatttgga cagaaaagta ttagggtgtt ttcttagtgg	1800
aatattagaa atgatcatat tcattatgaa aggtcaagca aagacagcag	1850
aataccaatc acttcatcat ttaggaagta tgggaactaa gttaaggaag	1900
tccagaaaga agccaagata tatccttatt ttcatttcca aacaactact	1950
atgataaatg tgaagaagat tctgtttttt tgtgacctat aataattata	2000
caaacttcat gcaatgtact tgttctaagc aaattaaagc aaatatttat	2050
ttaacattgt tactgaggat gtcaacatat aacaataaaa tataaatcac	2100
cca	2103

<210> SEQ ID NO 106

<211> LENGTH: 423

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 106

Met Met Tyr Arg Pro Asp Val Val Arg Ala Arg Lys Arg Val Cys	
1 5 10 15	
Trp Glu Pro Trp Val Ile Gly Leu Val Ile Phe Ile Ser Leu Ile	
20 25 30	
Val Leu Ala Val Cys Ile Gly Leu Thr Val His Tyr Val Arg Tyr	
35 40 45	
Asn Gln Lys Lys Thr Tyr Asn Tyr Tyr Ser Thr Leu Ser Phe Thr	
50 55 60	
Thr Asp Lys Leu Tyr Ala Glu Phe Gly Arg Glu Ala Ser Asn Asn	
65 70 75	

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Phe Thr Glu Met Ser Gln Arg Leu Glu Ser Met Val Lys Asn Ala	80	85	90
Phe Tyr Lys Ser Pro Leu Arg Glu Glu Phe Val Lys Ser Gln Val	95	100	105
Ile Lys Phe Ser Gln Gln Lys His Gly Val Leu Ala His Met Leu	110	115	120
Leu Ile Cys Arg Phe His Ser Thr Glu Asp Pro Glu Thr Val Asp	125	130	135
Lys Ile Val Gln Leu Val Leu His Glu Lys Leu Gln Asp Ala Val	140	145	150
Gly Pro Pro Lys Val Asp Pro His Ser Val Lys Ile Lys Lys Ile	155	160	165
Asn Lys Thr Glu Thr Asp Ser Tyr Leu Asn His Cys Cys Gly Thr	170	175	180
Arg Arg Ser Lys Thr Leu Gly Gln Ser Leu Arg Ile Val Gly Gly	185	190	195
Thr Glu Val Glu Glu Gly Glu Trp Pro Trp Gln Ala Ser Leu Gln	200	205	210
Trp Asp Gly Ser His Arg Cys Gly Ala Thr Leu Ile Asn Ala Thr	215	220	225
Trp Leu Val Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Thr Thr Tyr Lys Asn Pro	230	235	240
Ala Arg Trp Thr Ala Ser Phe Gly Val Thr Ile Lys Pro Ser Lys	245	250	255
Met Lys Arg Gly Leu Arg Arg Ile Ile Val His Glu Lys Tyr Lys	260	265	270
His Pro Ser His Asp Tyr Asp Ile Ser Leu Ala Glu Leu Ser Ser	275	280	285
Pro Val Pro Tyr Thr Asn Ala Val His Arg Val Cys Leu Pro Asp	290	295	300
Ala Ser Tyr Glu Phe Gln Pro Gly Asp Val Met Phe Val Thr Gly	305	310	315
Phe Gly Ala Leu Lys Asn Asp Gly Tyr Ser Gln Asn His Leu Arg	320	325	330
Gln Ala Gln Val Thr Leu Ile Asp Ala Thr Thr Cys Asn Glu Pro	335	340	345
Gln Ala Tyr Asn Asp Ala Ile Thr Pro Arg Met Leu Cys Ala Gly	350	355	360
Ser Leu Glu Gly Lys Thr Asp Ala Cys Gln Gly Asp Ser Gly Gly	365	370	375
Pro Leu Val Ser Ser Asp Ala Arg Asp Ile Trp Tyr Leu Ala Gly	380	385	390
Ile Val Ser Trp Gly Asp Glu Cys Ala Lys Pro Asn Lys Pro Gly	395	400	405
Val Tyr Thr Arg Val Thr Ala Leu Arg Asp Trp Ile Thr Ser Lys	410	415	420
Thr Gly Ile			

<210> SEQ ID NO 107

<211> LENGTH: 2397

<212> TYPE: DNA

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<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 107

agagaaagaa gcgtctccag ctgaagccaa tgcagccctc cggctctccg	50
cgaagaagtt ccctgccccg atgagcccc gccgtgcgtc cccgactatc	100
cccaggcggg cgtggggcac cgggcccagc gccgacgac gctgccgttt	150
tgcccttggg agtaggatgt ggtgaaagga tggggcttct cccttacggg	200
gctcacaatg gccagagaag attccgtgaa gtgtctgcgc tgcctgctct	250
acgcctcaa tctgctcttt tggttaatgt ccatcagtgt gttggcagtt	300
tctgcttggg tgagggacta ctaaataat gttctcactt taactgcaga	350
aacgagggtg gaggaagcag tcattttgac ttactttcct gtggttcac	400
cggtcattgat tgctgtttgc tgtttcctta tcattgtggg gatgttagga	450
tattgtgaa cggtgaaaag aaatctgttg cttcttgcac ggtactttgg	500
aagtttgctt gtcattttct gtgtagaact ggcttgtggc gtttgacat	550
atgaacagga acttatgggt ccagtacaat ggtcagatat ggtcactttg	600
aaagccagga tgacaaatta tggattacct agatatacggg ggttactca	650
tgcttggaa ttttttcaga gagagtttaa gtgctgtgga gtagtatatt	700
tcactgactg gttggaaatg acagagatgg actggcccc agattcctgc	750
tgtgttagag aattcccagg atgttccaaa caggcccacc aggaagatct	800
cagtgcctt tatcaagagg gttgtgggaa gaaaatgtat tcctttttga	850
gaggaaccaa acaactgcag gtgctgaggt ttctgggaat ctccattggg	900
gtgacacaaa tcctggccat gattctcacc attactctgc tctgggctct	950
gtattatgat agaagggagc ctgggacaga ccaaatgatg tccttgaaga	1000
atgacaactc tcagcacctg tcatgtccct cagtagaact gttgaaacca	1050
agcctgtcaa gaatctttga acacacatcc atggcaaaca gctttaatac	1100
acactttgag atggaggagt tataaaaaga aatgtcacag aagaaaacca	1150
caaacttggt ttattggact tgtgaatttt tgagtacata ctatgtgttt	1200
cagaaatatg tagaaataaa aatgttgcca taaaataaca cctaagcata	1250
tactattcta tgctttaaaa tgaggatgga aaagtttcat gtcataagtc	1300
accacctgga caataattga tgcccttaaa atgctgaaga cagatgtcat	1350
accactgtg tagcctgtgt atgactttta ctgaacacag ttatgttttg	1400
aggcagcatg gtttgattag catttccgca tccatgcaa cgagtcacat	1450
atggtgggac tggagccata gtaaagggtg atttacttct accaactagt	1500
atataaagta ctaattaaat gctaacatag gaagttagaa aatactaata	1550
acttttatta ctacgcgac tattcttctg atgctaaata aattatatat	1600
cagaaaactt tcaatattgg tgactaccta aatgtgattt ttgctggtta	1650
ctaaaaatatt cttaccactt aaaagagcaa gctaacacat tgtcttaagc	1700
tgatcaggga tttttgtat ataagtctgt gttaaatctg tataattcag	1750
tcgatttcag ttctgataat gttagaata accattatga aaaggaaaat	1800

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ttgtcctgta tagcatcatt attttttagcc tttcctgtta ataaagcttt	1850
actattctgt cctgggctta tattacacat ataactgtta tttaaatact	1900
taaccactaa ttttgaaaat taccagtgtg atacatagga atcattattc	1950
agaatgtagt ctggtcttta ggaagtatta ataagaaaat ttgcacataa	2000
cttagttgat tcagaaagga ctgtatgct gtttttctcc caaatgaaga	2050
ctctttttga cactaaacac tttttaaaaa gcttatcttt gccttctcca	2100
aacaagaagc aatagtctcc aagtcaatat aaattctaca gaaaatagtg	2150
ttctttttct ccagaaaaat gcttgtgaga atcattaaaa catgtgacaa	2200
tttagagatt ctttgtttta tttcactgat taatatactg tggcaaatta	2250
cacagattat taaatttttt tacaagagta tagtatattt attgaaatg	2300
ggaaaagtgc attttactgt attttgtgta ttttgtttat ttctcagaat	2350
atggaaagaa aattaaaatg tgtcaataaa tattttctag agagtaa	2397

<210> SEQ ID NO 108

<211> LENGTH: 305

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 108

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

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Leu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Ile	Gly	Val	Thr	Gln	Ile	Leu	Ala	Met	Ile	Leu
				230					235					240
Thr	Ile	Thr	Leu	Leu	Trp	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Arg	Arg	Glu	Pro
				245					250					255
Gly	Thr	Asp	Gln	Met	Met	Ser	Leu	Lys	Asn	Asp	Asn	Ser	Gln	His
				260					265					270
Leu	Ser	Cys	Pro	Ser	Val	Glu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ser	Arg
				275					280					285
Ile	Phe	Glu	His	Thr	Ser	Met	Ala	Asn	Ser	Phe	Asn	Thr	His	Phe
				290					295					300
Glu	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu										
				305										

<210> SEQ ID NO 109
<211> LENGTH: 2339
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 109

ccaaggccag agctgtggac accttatccc actcatcctc atcctcttcc	50
tctgataaag cccctaccag tgctgataaa gtctttctcg tgagagccta	100
gaggccttaa aaaaaaaagt gcttgaaaga gaaggggaca aaggaacacc	150
agtattaaga ggattttcca gtgtttctgg cagttggtcc agaaggatgc	200
ctccattcct gcttctcacc tgccctcttca tcacaggcac ctccgtgtca	250
cccgtggccc tagatccttg ttctgcttac atcagcctga atgagccctg	300
gaggaacact gaccaccagt tggatgagtc tcaaggctcct cctctatgtg	350
acaaccatgt gaatggggag tgggtaccact tcacgggcat ggcgggagat	400
gccatgccta ccttctgcat accagaaaac cactgtggaa cccacgcacc	450
tgtctggctc aatggcagcc accccctaga aggcgacggc attgtgcaac	500
gccaggcttg tgccagcttc aatgggaact gctgtctctg gaacaccacg	550
gtggaagtca aggcttgccc tggaggctac tatgtgtatc gtctgaccaa	600
gccagcgctc tgcttccacg tctactgtgg tcatttttat gacatctgcg	650
acgaggactg ccatggcagc tgctcagata ccagcgagtg cacatgcgct	700
ccaggaactg tgctaggccc tgacaggcag acatgctttg atgaaaatga	750
atgtgagcaa aacaacggtg gctgcagtga gatctgtgtg aacctcaaaa	800
actcctaccg ctgtgagtgt ggggttggcc gtgtgctaag aagtgtggc	850
aagacttgtg aagacgttga aggatgccac aataacaatg gtggctgcag	900
ccactcttgc cttggatctg agaaaggcta ccagtgtgaa tgtccccggg	950
gcctgtgtgt gtctgaggat aaccacactt gccaaagtcct tgtgtgtgtc	1000
aaatcaaatg ccattgaagt gaacatcccc agggagctgg ttggtggcct	1050
ggagctcttc ctgaccaaca cctcctgcg aggagtgtcc aacggcaccc	1100
atgtcaacat cctcttctct ctcaagacat gtggtacagt ggtcgatgtg	1150
gtgaatgaca agattgtggc cagcaacctc gtgacaggtc tacccaagca	1200
gaccccgggg agcagcgggg acttcatcat ccgaaccagc aagctgctga	1250

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tccccggtgac ctgcgagttt ccacgcctgt acaccatttc tgaaggatac      1300
gttcccaacc ttcgaaactc cccactggaa atcatgagcc gaaatcatgg      1350
gatcttccca ttactcttgg agatcttcaa ggacaatgag tttgaagagc      1400
cttaccggga agctctgccc accctcaagc ttcgtgactc cctctacttt      1450
ggcattgagc ccgtggtgca cgtgagcggc ttgaaaagct tggtgagag      1500
ctgctttgcc acccccacct ccaagatcga cgaggtcctg aaatactacc      1550
tcatccggga tggctgtgtt tcagatgact cggtaaagca gtacacatcc      1600
cgggatcacc tagcaaagca cttccaggtc cctgtcttca agttttgagg      1650
caaagaccac aaggaagtgt ttctgcactg ccgggttctt gtctgtggag      1700
tgttggagca gcgttccgc tgtgccagg gttgccaccg gcgaatgcgt      1750
cgtggggcag gaggagagga ctacagccgt ctacagggcc agacgctaac      1800
aggcggcccg atccgcacg actgggagga ctagtctgta gccatacctc      1850
gagtcctgc attggacggc tctgtctttt ggagcttctc cccccaccgc      1900
cctctaagaa catctgccaa cagctgggtt cagacttcac actgtgagtt      1950
cagactccca gcaccaactc actctgattc tggtcattc agtgggcaca      2000
ggtcacagca ctgctgaaca atgtggcctg ggtggggttt catctttcta      2050
gggttgaaaa ctaaactgtc caccagaaa gacactcacc ccatttcctt      2100
catttctttc ctacacttaa atacctcgtg tatggtgcaa tcagaccaca      2150
aaatcagaag ctgggtataa tatttcaagt taaaaccctt agaaaaatta      2200
aacagttact gaaattatga cttaaatacc caatgactcc ttaaatatgt      2250
aaattatagt tataccttga aatttcaatt caaatgcaga ctaattatag      2300
ggaatttgga agtgtatcaa taaaacagta tataatttt      2339
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<210> SEQ ID NO 110
<211> LENGTH: 545
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 110

```
Met Pro Pro Phe Leu Leu Leu Thr Cys Leu Phe Ile Thr Gly Thr      15
 1          5          10
Ser Val Ser Pro Val Ala Leu Asp Pro Cys Ser Ala Tyr Ile Ser      30
          20          25
Leu Asn Glu Pro Trp Arg Asn Thr Asp His Gln Leu Asp Glu Ser      45
          35          40
Gln Gly Pro Pro Leu Cys Asp Asn His Val Asn Gly Glu Trp Tyr      60
          50          55
His Phe Thr Gly Met Ala Gly Asp Ala Met Pro Thr Phe Cys Ile      75
          65          70
Pro Glu Asn His Cys Gly Thr His Ala Pro Val Trp Leu Asn Gly      90
          80          85
Ser His Pro Leu Glu Gly Asp Gly Ile Val Gln Arg Gln Ala Cys     105
          95          100
Ala Ser Phe Asn Gly Asn Cys Cys Leu Trp Asn Thr Thr Val Glu     120
          110          115
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Val Lys Ala Cys Pro Gly Gly Tyr Tyr	Val Tyr Arg Leu Thr Lys
125	130 135
Pro Ser Val Cys Phe His Val Tyr Cys	Gly His Phe Tyr Asp Ile
140	145 150
Cys Asp Glu Asp Cys His Gly Ser Cys	Ser Asp Thr Ser Glu Cys
155	160 165
Thr Cys Ala Pro Gly Thr Val Leu Gly	Pro Asp Arg Gln Thr Cys
170	175 180
Phe Asp Glu Asn Glu Cys Glu Gln Asn	Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser Glu
185	190 195
Ile Cys Val Asn Leu Lys Asn Ser Tyr	Arg Cys Glu Cys Gly Val
200	205 210
Gly Arg Val Leu Arg Ser Asp Gly Lys	Thr Cys Glu Asp Val Glu
215	220 225
Gly Cys His Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser	His Ser Cys Leu Gly
230	235 240
Ser Glu Lys Gly Tyr Gln Cys Glu Cys	Pro Arg Gly Leu Val Leu
245	250 255
Ser Glu Asp Asn His Thr Cys Gln Val	Pro Val Leu Cys Lys Ser
260	265 270
Asn Ala Ile Glu Val Asn Ile Pro Arg	Glu Leu Val Gly Gly Leu
275	280 285
Glu Leu Phe Leu Thr Asn Thr Ser Cys	Arg Gly Val Ser Asn Gly
290	295 300
Thr His Val Asn Ile Leu Phe Ser Leu	Lys Thr Cys Gly Thr Val
305	310 315
Val Asp Val Val Asn Asp Lys Ile Val	Ala Ser Asn Leu Val Thr
320	325 330
Gly Leu Pro Lys Gln Thr Pro Gly Ser	Ser Gly Asp Phe Ile Ile
335	340 345
Arg Thr Ser Lys Leu Leu Ile Pro Val	Thr Cys Glu Phe Pro Arg
350	355 360
Leu Tyr Thr Ile Ser Glu Gly Tyr Val	Pro Asn Leu Arg Asn Ser
365	370 375
Pro Leu Glu Ile Met Ser Arg Asn His	Gly Ile Phe Pro Phe Thr
380	385 390
Leu Glu Ile Phe Lys Asp Asn Glu Phe	Glu Glu Pro Tyr Arg Glu
395	400 405
Ala Leu Pro Thr Leu Lys Leu Arg Asp	Ser Leu Tyr Phe Gly Ile
410	415 420
Glu Pro Val Val His Val Ser Gly Leu	Glu Ser Leu Val Glu Ser
425	430 435
Cys Phe Ala Thr Pro Thr Ser Lys Ile	Asp Glu Val Leu Lys Tyr
440	445 450
Tyr Leu Ile Arg Asp Gly Cys Val Ser	Asp Asp Ser Val Lys Gln
455	460 465
Tyr Thr Ser Arg Asp His Leu Ala Lys	His Phe Gln Val Pro Val
470	475 480
Phe Lys Phe Val Gly Lys Asp His Lys	Glu Val Phe Leu His Cys
485	490 495

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Arg	Val	Leu	Val	Cys	Gly	Val	Leu	Asp	Glu	Arg	Ser	Arg	Cys	Ala
			500						505					510
Gln	Gly	Cys	His	Arg	Arg	Met	Arg	Arg	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Glu	Asp
			515						520					525
Ser	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gln	Gly	Gln	Thr	Leu	Thr	Gly	Gly	Pro	Ile	Arg
			530						535					540
Ile	Asp	Trp	Glu	Asp										
			545											

<210> SEQ ID NO 111
<211> LENGTH: 2063
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 111

gagagaggca gcagcttgct cagcggacaa ggatgctggg cgtgagggac	50
caaggcctgc cctgcactcg ggccctctcc agccagtgtc gaccagggac	100
ttctgacctg ctggccagcc aggacctgtg tggggaggcc ctctctctgc	150
cttgggggtga caatctcagc tccaggctac agggagaccg ggaggatcac	200
agagccagca tgttacagga tcctgacagt gatcaacctc tgaacagcct	250
cgatgtcaaa cccctgcgca aaccccgat ccccatggag accttcagaa	300
aggtggggat ccccatcatc atagcactac tgagcctggc gagtatcatc	350
attgtggttg tcctcatcaa ggtgattctg gataaatact acttcctctg	400
cgggcagcct ctccacttca tcccaggaa gcagctgtgt gacggagagc	450
tggactgtcc cttgggggag gacgaggagc actgtgtcaa gagcttcccc	500
gaagggcctg cagtggcagt ccgcctctcc aaggaccgat ccacactgca	550
ggtgtgtggc tcggccacag ggaactggtt ctctgcctgt ttcgacaact	600
tcacagaagc tctcgtgag acagcctgta ggcagatggg ctacagcaga	650
gctgtggaga ttggcccaga ccaggatctg gatgtgttg aaatcacaga	700
aaacagccag gagcttcgca tgcggaactc aagtggggccc tgtctctcag	750
gtccctctgt ctccctgcac tgtcttgctt gtgggaagag cctgaagacc	800
ccccgtgtgg tgggtgggga ggaggcctct gtggattctt ggccttgcca	850
ggtcagcatc cagtacgaca aacagcacgt ctgtggaggg agcatcctgg	900
acccccactg ggtcctcacg gcagccact gcttcagga acataccgat	950
gtgttcaact ggaaggtgcg ggcaggctca gacaaactgg gcagcttccc	1000
atccctggct gtggccaaga tcatcatcat tgaattcaac cccatgtacc	1050
ccaaagacaa tgacatcgcc ctcatgaagc tgcagttccc actcactttc	1100
tcaggcacag tcaggcccat ctgtctgccc ttctttgatg aggagctcac	1150
tccagccacc ccactctgga tcattggatg gggctttacg aagcagaatg	1200
gagggaagat gtctgacata ctgctgcagg cgtcagtcca ggtcattgac	1250
agcacacggt gcaatgcaga cgatgcgtac cagggggaag tcaccgagaa	1300
gatgatgtgt gcaggcatcc cggaaggggg tgtggacacc tgccaggggtg	1350
acagtgggtg gccctgatg taccaatctg accagtggca tgtgggtggc	1400

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atcgttagct ggggctatgg ctgcgggggc ccgagcaccc caggagtata      1450
caccaagggtc tcagcctatc tcaactggat ctacaatgtc tggaaggctg      1500
agctgtaatg ctgctgcccc ttgcagtgcc tgggagccgc ttccttcctg      1550
ccctgcccac ctgggggatcc cccaaagtca gacacagagc aagagtcccc      1600
ttgggtacac ccctctgccc acagcctcag catttcttgg agcagcaaag      1650
ggcctcaatt cctgtaagag accctcgagc cccagaggcg cccagaggaa      1700
gtcagcagcc ctagctcggc cacacttggt gctcccagca tcccaggag      1750
agacacagcc cactgaacaa ggtctcaggg gtattgctaa gccaagaagg      1800
aactttccca cactactgaa tggaagcagg ctgtcttgta aaagcccaga      1850
tcactgtggg ctggagagga gaaggaaagg gtctgcgcca gccctgtccg      1900
tcttcaccca tcccgaagcc tactagagca agaaaccagt tgtaataata      1950
aatgcactgc cctactgttg gtatgactac cgttacctac tgttgctatt      2000
gttattacag ctatggccac tattattaaa gagctgtgta acatctctgg      2050
caaaaaaaaa aaa                                              2063

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<210> SEQ ID NO 112

<211> LENGTH: 432

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 112

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Met Leu Gln Asp Pro Asp Ser Asp Gln Pro Leu Asn Ser Leu Asp
 1             5             10             15

Val Lys Pro Leu Arg Lys Pro Arg Ile Pro Met Glu Thr Phe Arg
20            25            30

Lys Val Gly Ile Pro Ile Ile Ile Ala Leu Leu Ser Leu Ala Ser
35            40            45

Ile Ile Ile Val Val Val Leu Ile Lys Val Ile Leu Asp Lys Tyr
50            55            60

Tyr Phe Leu Cys Gly Gln Pro Leu His Phe Ile Pro Arg Lys Gln
65            70            75

Leu Cys Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Cys Pro Leu Gly Glu Asp Glu Glu
80            85            90

His Cys Val Lys Ser Phe Pro Glu Gly Pro Ala Val Ala Val Arg
95            100           105

Leu Ser Lys Asp Arg Ser Thr Leu Gln Val Leu Asp Ser Ala Thr
110           115           120

Gly Asn Trp Phe Ser Ala Cys Phe Asp Asn Phe Thr Glu Ala Leu
125           130           135

Ala Glu Thr Ala Cys Arg Gln Met Gly Tyr Ser Arg Ala Val Glu
140           145           150

Ile Gly Pro Asp Gln Asp Leu Asp Val Val Glu Ile Thr Glu Asn
155           160           165

Ser Gln Glu Leu Arg Met Arg Asn Ser Ser Gly Pro Cys Leu Ser
170           175           180

Gly Ser Leu Val Ser Leu His Cys Leu Ala Cys Gly Lys Ser Leu
185           190           195

Lys Thr Pro Arg Val Val Gly Gly Glu Glu Ala Ser Val Asp Ser

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				200				205				210			
Trp	Pro	Trp	Gln	Val	Ser	Ile	Gln	Tyr	Asp	Lys	Gln	His	Val	Cys	
				215					220					225	
Gly	Gly	Ser	Ile	Leu	Asp	Pro	His	Trp	Val	Leu	Thr	Ala	Ala	His	
				230					235					240	
Cys	Phe	Arg	Lys	His	Thr	Asp	Val	Phe	Asn	Trp	Lys	Val	Arg	Ala	
				245					250					255	
Gly	Ser	Asp	Lys	Leu	Gly	Ser	Phe	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ala	Val	Ala	Lys	
				260					265					270	
Ile	Ile	Ile	Ile	Glu	Phe	Asn	Pro	Met	Tyr	Pro	Lys	Asp	Asn	Asp	
				275					280					285	
Ile	Ala	Leu	Met	Lys	Leu	Gln	Phe	Pro	Leu	Thr	Phe	Ser	Gly	Thr	
				290					295					300	
Val	Arg	Pro	Ile	Cys	Leu	Pro	Phe	Phe	Asp	Glu	Glu	Leu	Thr	Pro	
				305					310					315	
Ala	Thr	Pro	Leu	Trp	Ile	Ile	Gly	Trp	Gly	Phe	Thr	Lys	Gln	Asn	
				320					325					330	
Gly	Gly	Lys	Met	Ser	Asp	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Ser	Val	Gln	Val	
				335					340					345	
Ile	Asp	Ser	Thr	Arg	Cys	Asn	Ala	Asp	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Glu	
				350					355					360	
Val	Thr	Glu	Lys	Met	Met	Cys	Ala	Gly	Ile	Pro	Glu	Gly	Gly	Val	
				365					370					375	
Asp	Thr	Cys	Gln	Gly	Asp	Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Leu	Met	Tyr	Gln	Ser	
				380					385					390	
Asp	Gln	Trp	His	Val	Val	Gly	Ile	Val	Ser	Trp	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Cys	
				395					400					405	
Gly	Gly	Pro	Ser	Thr	Pro	Gly	Val	Tyr	Thr	Lys	Val	Ser	Ala	Tyr	
				410					415					420	
Leu	Asn	Trp	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Val	Trp	Lys	Ala	Glu	Leu				
				425					430						

<210> SEQ ID NO 113
<211> LENGTH: 1768
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 113

ggctggactg gaactcctgg tcccaagtga tccaccgcc tcagcctccc	50
aaggtgctgt gattataggt gtaagccacc gtgtctggcc tctgaacaac	100
tttttcagca actaaaaaag ccacaggagt tgaactgcta ggattctgac	150
tatgctgtgg tggctagtgc tcctactcct acctacatta aaatctgttt	200
tttgttctct tgtaactagc ctttaccttc ctaacacaga ggatctgtca	250
ctgtggctct ggcccaaacc tgaccttcac tctggaacga gaacagaggt	300
ttctaccac accgtcccct cgaagccggg gacagcctca ccttgctggc	350
ctctcgctgg agcagtgcc tcaccaactg totcacgtct ggaggcactg	400
actcgggcag tgcaggtagc tgagcctctt ggtagctgcg gctttcaagg	450
tgggccttgc cctggccgta gaagggattg acaagcccga agatttcata	500
ggcgatggct ccactgccc aggcacagc cttgctgtag tcaatcactg	550

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ccctggggcc aggacgggcc gtggacacct gctcagaagc agtgggtgag      600
acatcacgct gcccgcccat ctaacctttt catgtcctgc acatcacctg      650
atccatgggc taatctgaac tctgtcccaa ggaaccaga gcttgagtga      700
gctgtggctc agaccagaa ggggtctgct tagaccacct ggtttatgtg      750
acaggacttg cattctcctg gaacatgagg gaacgccgga ggaaagcaaa      800
gtggcaggga aggaacttgt gccaaattat gggtcagaaa agatggagggt      850
gttgggttat cacaaggcat cgagtctcct gcattcagtg gacatgtggg      900
ggaagggtcg ccgatggcgc atgacacact cgggactcac ctctggggcc      950
atcacagacg cgtttccgcc ccgatccacg taccagctgc tgaagggcaa     1000
ctgcaggccg atgctctcat cagccaggca gcagccaaaa tctgcgatca     1050
ccagccaggg gcagccgtct gggaaggagc aagcaaagtg accatttctc     1100
ctccctcctt tccctctgag aggccctcct atgtccctac taaagccacc     1150
agcaagacat agctgacagg ggctaattgg tcagtgttgg ccagggaggt     1200
cagcaaggcc tgagagctga tcagaagggc ctgctgtgcg aacacggaaa     1250
tgcctccagt aagcacaggc tgcaaaatcc ccaggcaaa gactgtgtgg     1300
ctcaatttaa atcatgttct agtaattgga gctgtcccca agaccaaggg     1350
agctagagot tggttcaaat gatctccaag ggcccttata cccagggaga     1400
ctttgatttg aatttgaaac cccaaatcca aacctaagaa ccagggtgcat     1450
taagaatcag ttattgccgg gtgtggtggc ctgtaatgcc aacattttgg     1500
gaggccgagg cgggtagatc acctgaggtc aggagttaa gaccagcctg     1550
gccaacatgg tgaaacccct gtctctacta aaaatacaaa aaaactagcc     1600
aggcatggtg gtgtgtgcct gtatcccagc tactcgggag gctgagacag     1650
gagaattact tgaacctggg aggtgaagga ggctgagaca ggagaatcac     1700
ttcagcctga gcaacacagc gagactctgt ctcagaaaaa ataaaaaaag     1750
aattatggtt atttgtaa                                     1768
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<210> SEQ ID NO 114
<211> LENGTH: 109
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 114

```
Met Leu Trp Trp Leu Val Leu Leu Leu Pro Thr Leu Lys Ser      15
 1           5           10
Val Phe Cys Ser Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Tyr Leu Pro Asn Thr Glu    30
          20           25           30
Asp Leu Ser Leu Trp Leu Trp Pro Lys Pro Asp Leu His Ser Gly    45
          35           40           45
Thr Arg Thr Glu Val Ser Thr His Thr Val Pro Ser Lys Pro Gly    60
          50           55           60
Thr Ala Ser Pro Cys Trp Pro Leu Ala Gly Ala Val Pro Ser Pro    75
          65           70           75
Thr Val Ser Arg Leu Glu Ala Leu Thr Arg Ala Val Gln Val Ala    90
          80           85           90
```

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Glu Pro Leu Gly Ser Cys Gly Phe Gln Gly Gly Pro Cys Pro Gly
95 100 105

Arg Arg Arg Asp

<210> SEQ ID NO 115
<211> LENGTH: 1197
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 115

cagcagtggt ctctcagtc tctcaaagca aggaaagagt actgtgtgct 50
gagagaccat ggcaaagaat cctccagaga attgtgaaga ctgtcacatt 100
ctaaatgcag aagcttttaa atccaagaaa atatgtaaat cacttaagat 150
ttgtggactg gtgtttggta tcctggccct aactctaatt gtccctgttt 200
gggggagcaa gcacttctgg ccggaggtac ccaaaaaagc ctatgacatg 250
gagcacactt tctacagcaa tggagagaag aagaagattt acatggaaat 300
tgatcctgtg accagaactg aaatatcag aagcggaaat ggactgatg 350
aaacattgga agtgcacgac tttaaaaacg gatacactgg catctacttc 400
gtgggtcttc aaaaatgttt tatcaaaact cagattaaag tgattcctga 450
attttctgaa ccagaagagg aaatagatga gaatgaagaa attaccacaa 500
ctttcttgga acagtcagtg atttgggtcc cagcagaaaa gcctattgaa 550
aaccgagatt ttcttaaaaa ttccaaaatt ctggagattt gtgataacgt 600
gaccatgtat tggatcaatc ccactcta atcagtttct gagttacaag 650
actttgagga ggagggagaa gatcttctact ttcctgcca cgaaaaaaaaa 700
gggattgaac aaaaatgaaca gtgggtggtc cctcaagtga aagtagagaa 750
gaccctgcac gccagacaag caagtgagga agaacttcca ataaatgact 800
atactgaaaa tggaatagaa ttgatccca tgctggatga gagaggttat 850
tgttgtattt actgccgtcg aggcaaccgc tattgccgcc gcgtctgtga 900
acctttacta ggctactacc catatccata ctgtaccaa ggaggacgag 950
tcactctgtg tgatcatcat ccttgtaact ggtgggtggc ccgcatgtg 1000
gggaggggtc aataggaggt ttgagctcaa atgcttaaac tgctggcaac 1050
atataataaa tgcatgctat tcaatgaatt tctgcctatg aggcactctg 1100
cccctggtag ccagctctcc agaattactt gtaggtaatt cctctcttca 1150
tgttctaata aacttctaca ttatcaccaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 1197

<210> SEQ ID NO 116
<211> LENGTH: 317
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 116

Met Ala Lys Asn Pro Pro Glu Asn Cys Glu Asp Cys His Ile Leu
1 5 10 15
Asn Ala Glu Ala Phe Lys Ser Lys Lys Ile Cys Lys Ser Leu Lys
20 25 30

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Ile	Cys	Gly	Leu	Val	Phe	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ala	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Val
			35						40					45
Leu	Phe	Trp	Gly	Ser	Lys	His	Phe	Trp	Pro	Glu	Val	Pro	Lys	Lys
			50						55					60
Ala	Tyr	Asp	Met	Glu	His	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Gly	Glu	Lys	Lys
			65						70					75
Lys	Ile	Tyr	Met	Glu	Ile	Asp	Pro	Val	Thr	Arg	Thr	Glu	Ile	Phe
			80						85					90
Arg	Ser	Gly	Asn	Gly	Thr	Asp	Glu	Thr	Leu	Glu	Val	His	Asp	Phe
			95						100					105
Lys	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Phe	Val	Gly	Leu	Gln	Lys	Cys
			110						115					120
Phe	Ile	Lys	Thr	Gln	Ile	Lys	Val	Ile	Pro	Glu	Phe	Ser	Glu	Pro
			125						130					135
Glu	Glu	Glu	Ile	Asp	Glu	Asn	Glu	Glu	Ile	Thr	Thr	Thr	Phe	Phe
			140						145					150
Glu	Gln	Ser	Val	Ile	Trp	Val	Pro	Ala	Glu	Lys	Pro	Ile	Glu	Asn
			155						160					165
Arg	Asp	Phe	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ser	Lys	Ile	Leu	Glu	Ile	Cys	Asp	Asn
			170						175					180
Val	Thr	Met	Tyr	Trp	Ile	Asn	Pro	Thr	Leu	Ile	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu
			185						190					195
Leu	Gln	Asp	Phe	Glu	Glu	Glu	Gly	Glu	Asp	Leu	His	Phe	Pro	Ala
			200						205					210
Asn	Glu	Lys	Lys	Gly	Ile	Glu	Gln	Asn	Glu	Gln	Trp	Val	Val	Pro
			215						220					225
Gln	Val	Lys	Val	Glu	Lys	Thr	Arg	His	Ala	Arg	Gln	Ala	Ser	Glu
			230						235					240
Glu	Glu	Leu	Pro	Ile	Asn	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ile	Glu	Phe
			245						250					255
Asp	Pro	Met	Leu	Asp	Glu	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Cys	Cys	Ile	Tyr	Cys	Arg
			260						265					270
Arg	Gly	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Cys	Arg	Arg	Val	Cys	Glu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Gly
			275						280					285
Tyr	Tyr	Pro	Tyr	Pro	Tyr	Cys	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Gly	Arg	Val	Ile	Cys
			290						295					300
Arg	Val	Ile	Met	Pro	Cys	Asn	Trp	Trp	Val	Ala	Arg	Met	Leu	Gly
			305						310					315
Arg	Val													

<210> SEQ ID NO 117
<211> LENGTH: 2121
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 117

gagctccct caggagcgcg ttagcttcac accttcggca gcaggagggc	50
ggcagcttct cgcaggcggc agggcgggcg gccaggatca tgtccaccac	100
cacatgccaa gtgtgtgcgt tcctcctgtc catcctgggg ctggccggct	150
gcacgcggc caccgggatg gacatgtgga gcaccagga cctgtacgac	200
aaccccgtaa cctccgtgtt ccagtacgaa gggctctgga ggagctgcgt	250

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gaggcagagt tcaggcttca ccgaatgcag gccctatttc accatcctgg	300
gacttcacag catgctgcag gcagtgcgag ccctgatgat cgtaggcatc	350
gtcctgggtg ccattggcct cctggtatcc atctttgccc tgaaatgcat	400
ccgcattggc agcatggagg actctgcca agccaacatg aactgacct	450
ccgggatcat gttcattgtc tcaggctttt gtgcaattgc tggagtgtct	500
gtgtttgcca acatgctggt gactaacttc tggatgtcca cagctaacat	550
gtacaccggc atgggtggga tggcgagac tgttcagacc aggtacacat	600
ttggtgcggc tctgttcgtg ggctgggtcg ctggaggcct cacactaatt	650
gggggtgtga tgatgtgcat cgctgccgg ggctggcac cagaagaaac	700
caactacaaa gccgtttctt atcatgcctc aggccacagt gttgcctaca	750
agcctggagg cttcaaggcc agcactggct ttgggtccaa caccaaaaac	800
aagaagatat acgatggagg tgccgcaca gaggacgagg tacaatctta	850
tccttccaag cagcactatg tgtaatgctc taagacctct cagcacgggc	900
ggaagaaact cccggagagc tcacccaaaa aacaaggaga tcccatctag	950
atttcttctt gcttttgact cacagctgga agttagaaaa gcctcgattt	1000
catcttttga gaggccaaat ggtcttagcc tcagtctctg tctctaaata	1050
ttccaccata aaacagctga gttatttatg aattagaggc tatagctcac	1100
attttcaatc ctctatttct ttttttaaat ataactttct actctgatga	1150
gagaatgtgg ttttaattctc tctctcacat tttgatgatt tagacagact	1200
ccccctcttc ctctagtca ataaacccat tgatgatcta tttccagct	1250
tatccccaa gaaaactttt aaaggaaaga gtagaccaa agatgttatt	1300
ttctgctgtt tgaattttgt ctccccaccc ccaacttggc tagtaataaa	1350
cacttactga agaagaagca ataagagaaa gatatttgta atctctccag	1400
cccatgatct cggttttctt aactgtgat cttaaaagtt accaaaccaa	1450
agtcattttc agtttgaggc aaccaaacct ttctactgct gttgacatct	1500
tcttattaca gcaacacccat tctaggagtt tctgagctc tccactggag	1550
tcctctttct gtcgcgggtc agaaattgtc cctagatgaa tgagaaaatt	1600
atTTTTTTta atttaagtcc taaatatagt taaaataaat aatgttttag	1650
taaaatgata cactatctct gtgaaatagc ctacccccta catgtggata	1700
gaaggaaatg aaaaaataat tgctttgaca ttgtctatat ggtactttgt	1750
aaagtcatgc ttaagtacaa attccatgaa aagctcacac ctgtaatcct	1800
agcacttttg gaggctgagg aggaaggatc acttgagccc agaagttcga	1850
gactagcctg ggcaacatgg agaagccctg tctctacaaa atacagagag	1900
aaaaaatcag ccagtcatgg tggcatacac ctgtagtccc agcattccgg	1950
gaggctgagg tgggaggatc acttgagccc agggagggtg gggctgcagt	2000
gagccatgat cacaccactg cactccagcc aggtgacata gcgagatcct	2050
gtctaaaaaa ataaaaata aataatggaa cacagcaagt cctaggaagt	2100
aggttaaaac taattcttta a	2121

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<210> SEQ ID NO 118
<211> LENGTH: 261
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 118

Met	Ser	Thr	Thr	Thr	Cys	Gln	Val	Val	Ala	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ile
1				5					10					15
Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys	Ile	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly	Met	Asp	Met	Trp
			20						25					30
Ser	Thr	Gln	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Asp	Asn	Pro	Val	Thr	Ser	Val	Phe	Gln
			35						40					45
Tyr	Glu	Gly	Leu	Trp	Arg	Ser	Cys	Val	Arg	Gln	Ser	Ser	Gly	Phe
			50						55					60
Thr	Glu	Cys	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Ile	Leu	Gly	Leu	Pro	Ala	Met
			65						70					75
Leu	Gln	Ala	Val	Arg	Ala	Leu	Met	Ile	Val	Gly	Ile	Val	Leu	Gly
			80						85					90
Ala	Ile	Gly	Leu	Leu	Val	Ser	Ile	Phe	Ala	Leu	Lys	Cys	Ile	Arg
			95						100					105
Ile	Gly	Ser	Met	Glu	Asp	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ala	Asn	Met	Thr	Leu	Thr
			110						115					120
Ser	Gly	Ile	Met	Phe	Ile	Val	Ser	Gly	Leu	Cys	Ala	Ile	Ala	Gly
			125						130					135
Val	Ser	Val	Phe	Ala	Asn	Met	Leu	Val	Thr	Asn	Phe	Trp	Met	Ser
			140						145					150
Thr	Ala	Asn	Met	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Met	Gly	Gly	Met	Val	Gln	Thr	Val
			155						160					165
Gln	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Phe	Val	Gly	Trp	Val
			170						175					180
Ala	Gly	Gly	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Gly	Gly	Val	Met	Met	Cys	Ile	Ala
			185						190					195
Cys	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ala	Pro	Glu	Glu	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Ala	Val	Ser
			200						205					210
Tyr	His	Ala	Ser	Gly	His	Ser	Val	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Pro	Gly	Gly	Phe
			215						220					225
Lys	Ala	Ser	Thr	Gly	Phe	Gly	Ser	Asn	Thr	Lys	Asn	Lys	Lys	Ile
			230						235					240
Tyr	Asp	Gly	Gly	Ala	Arg	Thr	Glu	Asp	Glu	Val	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Pro
			245						250					255
Ser	Lys	His	Asp	Tyr	Val									
				260										

<210> SEQ ID NO 119
<211> LENGTH: 2010
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 119

ggaaaaactg	ttctcttctg	tggcacagag	aacctgtgctt	caaagcagaa	50
gtagcagttc	cggagtccag	ctggctaaaa	ctcatcccag	aggataatgg	100
caacccatgc	cttagaaaatc	gctgggctgt	ttcttggtgg	tgttggaatg	150

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gtgggcacag tggctgtcac tgtcatgcct cagtggagag tgcggcctt	200
cattgaaaa aacatcgtgg tttttgaaa cttctgggaa ggactgtgga	250
tgaattgctg gaggcaggct aacatcagga tgcagtgcaa aatctatgat	300
tccctgtctg ctctttctcc ggacctacag gcagccagag gactgatgtg	350
tgtctgtctc gtgatgtcct tcttggtttt catgatggcc atccttggca	400
tgaaatgcac caggtgcacg ggggacaatg agaagggtgaa ggctcacatt	450
ctgtgcacgg ctggaatcat cttcatcatc acgggcatgg tgggtctcat	500
ccctgtgagc tgggttgcca atgccatcat cagagatttc tataactcaa	550
tagtgaatgt tgcccaaaaa cgtgagcttg gagaagctct ctacttagga	600
tggaccacgg cactggtgct gattgttgga ggagctctgt tctgtctcgt	650
ttttgtttg aacgaaaaga gcagtagcta cagatactcg ataccttccc	700
atcgcacaac ccaaaaaagt tatcacaccg gaaagaagtc accgagcgtc	750
tactccagaa gtcatgtatgt gtagttgtgt atgttttttt aactttacta	800
taaagccatg caaatgacaa aaatctatat tactttctca aaatggaccc	850
caaagaaact ttgatttact gttcttaact gcctaactctt aattacagga	900
actgtgcac agctattttat gattctataa gctatttcag cagaatgaga	950
tattaaacc aatgctttga ttgttctaga aagtatagta atttgttttc	1000
taagtggtt caagcatcta ctctttttat catttacttc aaaatgacat	1050
tgctaaagac tgcattattt tactactgta atttctccac gacatagcat	1100
tatgtacata gatgagtgt acatttatat ctacataga gacatgctta	1150
tatggtttta tttaaaatga aatgccagtc cttacactg aataaataga	1200
actcaactat tgcttttcag ggaaatcatg gatagggttg aagaaggtta	1250
ctattaattg tttaaaaaca gcttagggat taatgtcttc catttataat	1300
gaagattaaa atgaaggctt taatcagcat tgtaaaggaa attgaatggc	1350
tttctgatat gctgtttttt agcctaggag ttagaaatcc taacttcttt	1400
atcctcttct cccagaggct ttttttttct tgtgtattaa attaacattt	1450
ttaaaacgca gatattttgt caaggggctt tgcattcaaa ctgcttttcc	1500
agggtctata tcagaagaaa gataaaagtg tgatctaaga aaaagtgatg	1550
gttttaggaa agtgaaaata tttttgtttt tgtatttgaa gaagaatgat	1600
gcattttgac aagaaatcat atatgtatgg atatatttta ataagtattt	1650
gagtacagac tttgaggttt catcaatata aataaaagag cagaaaaata	1700
tgtcttggtt ttcatttgct taccaaaaaa acaacaacaa aaaaagttgt	1750
cctttgagaa cttcacctgc tcctatgtgg gtacctgagt caaaattgtc	1800
atttttgttc tgtgaaaaat aaatttcctt cttgtacat tctgttttag	1850
ttttactaaa atctgtaaat actgtatttt totgtttatt ccaaatttga	1900
tgaaactgac aatccaattt gaaagtttgt gtcgacgtct gtctagctta	1950
aatgaatgtg ttctatttgc ttatatacatt tatattaata aattgtacat	2000
ttttctaatt	2010

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<210> SEQ ID NO 120
<211> LENGTH: 225
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 120

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 121
<211> LENGTH: 1257
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 121

ggagagaggg	gcgcgggtga	aaggcgccatt	gatgcagcct	gcggcggcct	50
cggagcgcgg	cggagccaga	cgctgaccac	gttcctctcc	tcgggtctcct	100
ccgcctccag	ctccgcgctg	cccggcagcc	gggagccatg	cgaccccagg	150
gccccgcgcg	ctccccgcag	cggctccgcg	gcctcctgct	gctcctgctg	200
ctgcagctgc	ccgcgccgtc	gagcgccctc	gagatcccca	aggggaagca	250
aaagggcgag	ctccggcaga	gggaggtggt	ggacctgtat	aatggaatgt	300
gcttacaagg	gccagcagga	gtgcctggtc	gagacgggag	ccctggggcc	350

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aatgttattc cgggtacacc tgggatccca ggtcgggatg gattcaaagg	400
agaaaagggg gaatgtctga gggaaagctt tgaggagtcc tggacacca	450
actacaagca gtgttcattg agttcattga attatggcat agatcttggg	500
aaaattgctg agtgtacatt tacaaagatg cgttcaaata gtgctctaag	550
agttttgttc agtggctcac ttcggctaaa atgcagaaat gcatgctgtc	600
agcgttggtg ttccacattc aatggagctg aatgttcagg acctcttccc	650
attgaagcta taatttatTT ggaccaagga agccctgaaa tgaattcaac	700
aattaatatt catcgacatt cttctgtgga aggactttgt gaaggaattg	750
gtgctggatt agtggatggt gctatctggg ttggcacttg ttcagattac	800
ccaaaaggag atgcttctac tggatggaat tcagtttctc gcatcattat	850
tgaagaacta ccaaaataaa tgctttaatt ttcatttgct acctcttttt	900
ttattatgcc ttggaatggt tcacttaaat gacattttaa ataagtttat	950
gtatacatct gaatgaaaag caaagctaaa tatgtttaca gaccaaagtg	1000
tgatttcaca ctgtttttaa atctagcatt attcattttg cttcaatcaa	1050
aagtggtttc aatatttttt ttagttggtt agaatacttt cttcatagtc	1100
acattctctc aacctataat ttggaatatt gttgtgtctt tttgtttttt	1150
ctcttagtat agcattttta aaaaaatata aaagctacca atctttgtac	1200
aatttgtaaa tgttaagaat tttttttata tctgttaaat aaaaattatt	1250
tccaaca	1257

<210> SEQ ID NO 122

<211> LENGTH: 243

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 122

Met Arg Pro Gln Gly Pro Ala Ala Ser Pro Gln Arg Leu Arg Gly	
1 5 10 15	
Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Gln Leu Pro Ala Pro Ser Ser Ala	
20 25 30	
Ser Glu Ile Pro Lys Gly Lys Gln Lys Ala Gln Leu Arg Gln Arg	
35 40 45	
Glu Val Val Asp Leu Tyr Asn Gly Met Cys Leu Gln Gly Pro Ala	
50 55 60	
Gly Val Pro Gly Arg Asp Gly Ser Pro Gly Ala Asn Val Ile Pro	
65 70 75	
Gly Thr Pro Gly Ile Pro Gly Arg Asp Gly Phe Lys Gly Glu Lys	
80 85 90	
Gly Glu Cys Leu Arg Glu Ser Phe Glu Glu Ser Trp Thr Pro Asn	
95 100 105	
Tyr Lys Gln Cys Ser Trp Ser Ser Leu Asn Tyr Gly Ile Asp Leu	
110 115 120	
Gly Lys Ile Ala Glu Cys Thr Phe Thr Lys Met Arg Ser Asn Ser	
125 130 135	
Ala Leu Arg Val Leu Phe Ser Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Lys Cys Arg	
140 145 150	

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Asn	Ala	Cys	Cys	Gln	Arg	Trp	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Phe	Asn	Gly	Ala	Glu
				155					160					165
Cys	Ser	Gly	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ile	Glu	Ala	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Gln
				170					175					180
Gly	Ser	Pro	Glu	Met	Asn	Ser	Thr	Ile	Asn	Ile	His	Arg	Thr	Ser
				185					190					195
Ser	Val	Glu	Gly	Leu	Cys	Glu	Gly	Ile	Gly	Ala	Gly	Leu	Val	Asp
				200					205					210
Val	Ala	Ile	Trp	Val	Gly	Thr	Cys	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Pro	Lys	Gly	Asp
				215					220					225
Ala	Ser	Thr	Gly	Trp	Asn	Ser	Val	Ser	Arg	Ile	Ile	Ile	Glu	Glu
				230					235					240
Leu	Pro	Lys												

<210> SEQ ID NO 123
<211> LENGTH: 2379
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 123

gctgagcgtg tgcgcggtac ggggctctcc tgccttctgg gctccaacgc	50
agctctgtgg ctgaactggg tgctcatcac gggaactgct gggctatgga	100
atacagatgt ggcagctcag gtagcccaaa attgcctgga agaatacatc	150
atgtttttcg ataagaagaa attgtaggat ccagtttttt ttttaaccgc	200
ccccctccca ccccccaaaa aaactgtaaa gatgcaaaaa cgtaatatcc	250
atgaagatcc tattacctag gaagattttg atgttttgct gcgaatgcgg	300
tgttgggatt tatttgttct tggagtgttc tgcgtggctg gcaaagaata	350
atgttccaaa atcgggtccat ctcccaaggg gtccaatttt tcttcctggg	400
tgtcagcgag ccctgactca ctacagtgca gctgacaggg gctgtcatgc	450
aactggcccc taagccaaag caaaagacct aaggacgacc tttgaacaat	500
acaaagggatg ggtttcaatg taattaggct actgagcgga tcagctgtag	550
cactggttat agccccact gtcttactga caatgctttc ttctgccgaa	600
cgaggatgcc ctaagggctg taggtgtgaa ggcaaaatgg tatattgtga	650
atctcagaaa ttacaggaga taccctcaag tatacttgct ggttgcttag	700
gtttgtccct tcgctataac agccttcaaa aacttaagta taatcaattt	750
aaagggtcca accagctcac ctggctatac cttgaccata accatatcag	800
caatattgac gaaaatgctt ttaatggaat acgcagactc aaagagctga	850
ttcttagttc caatagaatc tcctattttc ttaacaatac cttcagacct	900
gtgacaaatt tacggaactt ggatctgtcc tataatcagc tgcattctct	950
gggatctgaa cagtttcggg gcttgcgga gctgctgagt ttacatttac	1000
ggtctaactc cctgagaacc atccctgtgc gaatattcca agactgccgc	1050
aacctggaac ttttggaacct gggatataac cggatccgaa gtttagccag	1100
gaatgtcttt gctggcatga tcagactcaa agaacttcac ctggagcaca	1150
atcaattttc caagctcaac ctggcccttt ttccaaggtt ggtcagcctt	1200

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cagaaccttt acttgacgtg gaataaaatc agtgtcatag gacagaccat	1250
gtcctggacc tggagctcct tacaaaggct tgatttatca ggcaatgaga	1300
tcgaagcttt cagtggaccc agtgttttcc agtgtgtccc gaatctgcag	1350
cgctcaaac tggattccaa caagctcaca ttatttggtc aagagatttt	1400
ggattcttgg atatccctca atgacatcag tcttgctggg aatatatggg	1450
aatgcagcag aaatatttgc tcccttgtaa actggctgaa aagttttaaa	1500
ggtctaaggg agaatacaat tatctgtgcc agtcccaaag agctgcaagg	1550
agtaaatgtg atcgatgcag tgaagaacta cagcatctgt ggcaaaagta	1600
ctacagagag gtttgatctg gccagggctc tcccaaagcc gacgtttaag	1650
cccaagctcc ccaggccgaa gcatgagagc aaacccctt tgccccgac	1700
ggtgggagcc acagagcccg gccacagagc cgatgctgac gccgagcaca	1750
tctctttcca taaaatcacc gcgggcagcg tggcgctttt cctgtccgtg	1800
ctcgtcatcc tgctggttat ctacgtgtca tggaaagcgt accctgcgag	1850
catgaagcag ctgcagcagc gctccctcat gcgaaggcac aggaaaaaga	1900
aaagacagtc cctaaagcaa atgactccca gcacccagga attttatgta	1950
gattataaac ccaccaacac ggagaccagc gagatgctgc tgaatgggac	2000
gggaccctgc acctataaca aatcgggctc caggagtggt gaggtatgaa	2050
ccattgtgat aaaaagagct cttaaaagct gggaaataag tggtgcttta	2100
ttgaactctg gtgactatca agggaacgcg atgcccccc tcccttccc	2150
tctccctctc actttggtgg caagatcctt cctgtccgt tttagtgcat	2200
tcataatact ggtcattttc ctctcataca taatcaaccc attgaaattt	2250
aaataccaca atcaatgtga agcttgaact ccggtttaat ataataccta	2300
ttgtataaga ccctttactg attccattaa tgctgcattt gttttaagat	2350
aaaacttctt tcataggtaa aaaaaaaaa	2379

<210> SEQ ID NO 124

<211> LENGTH: 513

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 124

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

-continued

Asn Gly Ile Arg Arg Leu Lys Glu Leu	Ile Leu Ser Ser Asn Arg
110	115 120
Ile Ser Tyr Phe Leu Asn Asn Thr Phe	Arg Pro Val Thr Asn Leu
125	130 135
Arg Asn Leu Asp Leu Ser Tyr Asn Gln	Leu His Ser Leu Gly Ser
140	145 150
Glu Gln Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Lys Leu	Leu Ser Leu His Leu Arg
155	160 165
Ser Asn Ser Leu Arg Thr Ile Pro Val	Arg Ile Phe Gln Asp Cys
170	175 180
Arg Asn Leu Glu Leu Leu Asp Leu Gly	Tyr Asn Arg Ile Arg Ser
185	190 195
Leu Ala Arg Asn Val Phe Ala Gly Met	Ile Arg Leu Lys Glu Leu
200	205 210
His Leu Glu His Asn Gln Phe Ser Lys	Leu Asn Leu Ala Leu Phe
215	220 225
Pro Arg Leu Val Ser Leu Gln Asn Leu	Tyr Leu Gln Trp Asn Lys
230	235 240
Ile Ser Val Ile Gly Gln Thr Met Ser	Trp Thr Trp Ser Ser Leu
245	250 255
Gln Arg Leu Asp Leu Ser Gly Asn Glu	Ile Glu Ala Phe Ser Gly
260	265 270
Pro Ser Val Phe Gln Cys Val Pro Asn	Leu Gln Arg Leu Asn Leu
275	280 285
Asp Ser Asn Lys Leu Thr Phe Ile Gly	Gln Glu Ile Leu Asp Ser
290	295 300
Trp Ile Ser Leu Asn Asp Ile Ser Leu	Ala Gly Asn Ile Trp Glu
305	310 315
Cys Ser Arg Asn Ile Cys Ser Leu Val	Asn Trp Leu Lys Ser Phe
320	325 330
Lys Gly Leu Arg Glu Asn Thr Ile Ile	Cys Ala Ser Pro Lys Glu
335	340 345
Leu Gln Gly Val Asn Val Ile Asp Ala	Val Lys Asn Tyr Ser Ile
350	355 360
Cys Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Glu Arg Phe	Asp Leu Ala Arg Ala Leu
365	370 375
Pro Lys Pro Thr Phe Lys Pro Lys Leu	Pro Arg Pro Lys His Glu
380	385 390
Ser Lys Pro Pro Leu Pro Pro Thr Val	Gly Ala Thr Glu Pro Gly
395	400 405
Pro Glu Thr Asp Ala Asp Ala Glu His	Ile Ser Phe His Lys Ile
410	415 420
Ile Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Leu Phe Leu	Ser Val Leu Val Ile Leu
425	430 435
Leu Val Ile Tyr Val Ser Trp Lys Arg	Tyr Pro Ala Ser Met Lys
440	445 450
Gln Leu Gln Gln Arg Ser Leu Met Arg	Arg His Arg Lys Lys Lys
455	460 465
Arg Gln Ser Leu Lys Gln Met Thr Pro	Ser Thr Gln Glu Phe Tyr
470	475 480

-continued

Val Asp Tyr Lys Pro Thr Asn Thr Glu Thr Ser Glu Met Leu Leu
485 490 495

Asn Gly Thr Gly Pro Cys Thr Tyr Asn Lys Ser Gly Ser Arg Glu
500 505 510

Cys Glu Val

<210> SEQ ID NO 125

<211> LENGTH: 998

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 125

ccgttatcgt cttgcgctac tgctgaatgt ccgtcccgga ggaggaggag 50
aggccttttg cgctgaccca gagatggccc cgagcgagca aattcctact 100
gtccggctgc gcggctaccg tggccgagct agcaaccttt cccctggatc 150
tcacaaaaac tcgactccaa atgcaaggag aagcagctct tgctcggttg 200
ggagacggtg caagagaatc tgccccctat aggggaatgg tgcgcacagc 250
cctaggggatc attgaagagg aaggctttct aaagctttgg caaggagtga 300
cacccgccat ttacagacac gtagtgatt ctggaggctc aatggtcaca 350
tatgaacatc tccgagaggt tgtgtttggc aaaagtgaag atgagcatta 400
tcccctttgg aaatcagtca ttggagggat gatggctggt gttattggcc 450
agtttttagc caatccaact gacctagtga aggttcagat gcaaatggaa 500
ggaaaaagga aactggaagg aaaaccattg cgatttcgtg gtgtacatca 550
tgcatttgca aaaatcttag ctgaaggagg aatacagagg ctttgggcag 600
gctgggtacc caatatacaa agagcagcac tggatgaatat gggagattta 650
accacttatg atacagtga acactacttg gtattgaata caccacttga 700
ggacaatatc atgactcacg gtttatcaag tttatgttct ggactggtag 750
cttctattct gggaacacca gccgatgtca tcaaaagcag aataatgaat 800
caaccacgag ataaacaagg aaggggactt ttgtataaat catcgactga 850
ctgcttgatt caggctgttc aaggtgaagg attcatgagt ctatataaag 900
gctttttacc atcttggctg agaatgaccc cttgggtcaat ggtgttctgg 950
cttacttatg aaaaaatcag agagatgagt ggagtcagtc cattttaa 998

<210> SEQ ID NO 126

<211> LENGTH: 323

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 126

Met Ser Val Pro Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Leu Pro Leu Thr Gln
1 5 10 15

Arg Trp Pro Arg Ala Ser Lys Phe Leu Leu Ser Gly Cys Ala Ala
20 25 30

Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Ala Thr Phe Pro Leu Asp Leu Thr Lys Thr
35 40 45

Arg Leu Gln Met Gln Gly Glu Ala Ala Leu Ala Arg Leu Gly Asp
50 55 60

-continued

Gly	Ala	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ala	Pro	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Met	Val	Arg	Thr	Ala	
				65					70					75	
Leu	Gly	Ile	Ile	Glu	Glu	Glu	Gly	Phe	Leu	Lys	Leu	Trp	Gln	Gly	
				80					85					90	
Val	Thr	Pro	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Arg	His	Val	Val	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Gly	Arg	
				95					100					105	
Met	Val	Thr	Tyr	Glu	His	Leu	Arg	Glu	Val	Val	Phe	Gly	Lys	Ser	
				110					115					120	
Glu	Asp	Glu	His	Tyr	Pro	Leu	Trp	Lys	Ser	Val	Ile	Gly	Gly	Met	
				125					130					135	
Met	Ala	Gly	Val	Ile	Gly	Gln	Phe	Leu	Ala	Asn	Pro	Thr	Asp	Leu	
				140					145					150	
Val	Lys	Val	Gln	Met	Gln	Met	Glu	Gly	Lys	Arg	Lys	Leu	Glu	Gly	
				155					160					165	
Lys	Pro	Leu	Arg	Phe	Arg	Gly	Val	His	His	Ala	Phe	Ala	Lys	Ile	
				170					175					180	
Leu	Ala	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ile	Arg	Gly	Leu	Trp	Ala	Gly	Trp	Val	Pro	
				185					190					195	
Asn	Ile	Gln	Arg	Ala	Ala	Leu	Val	Asn	Met	Gly	Asp	Leu	Thr	Thr	
				200					205					210	
Tyr	Asp	Thr	Val	Lys	His	Tyr	Leu	Val	Leu	Asn	Thr	Pro	Leu	Glu	
				215					220					225	
Asp	Asn	Ile	Met	Thr	His	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Cys	Ser	Gly	Leu	
				230					235					240	
Val	Ala	Ser	Ile	Leu	Gly	Thr	Pro	Ala	Asp	Val	Ile	Lys	Ser	Arg	
				245					250					255	
Ile	Met	Asn	Gln	Pro	Arg	Asp	Lys	Gln	Gly	Arg	Gly	Leu	Leu	Tyr	
				260					265					270	
Lys	Ser	Ser	Thr	Asp	Cys	Leu	Ile	Gln	Ala	Val	Gln	Gly	Glu	Gly	
				275					280					285	
Phe	Met	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Phe	Leu	Pro	Ser	Trp	Leu	Arg	Met	
				290					295					300	
Thr	Pro	Trp	Ser	Met	Val	Phe	Trp	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Ile	Arg	
				305					310					315	
Glu	Met	Ser	Gly	Val	Ser	Pro	Phe								
				320											

<210> SEQ ID NO 127
<211> LENGTH: 1505
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 127

cgcggtatcgg	acccaagcag	gtcggcgggcg	gcggcaggag	agcgggccggg	50
cgtcagctcc	tcgacccccg	tgctggggcta	gtccagcgag	gcggacgggc	100
ggcgtggggcc	catggccagg	cccggcatgg	agcgggtggcg	cgaccggctg	150
gcgctgtgtga	cgggggcctc	ggggggcatc	ggcgcgggccg	tgggccgggc	200
cctggtccag	cagggactga	aggtggtggg	ctgcgcccg	actgtgggca	250
acatcgagga	gctggctgct	gaatgtaaga	gtgcaggcta	ccccgggact	300
ttgatccct	acagatgtga	cctatcaaat	gaagaggaca	tcctctocat	350

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gttctcagct atccgttctc agcacagcgg tgtagacatc tgcatacaaca	400
atgctggcctt ggcccggcct gacacccctgc tctcaggcag caccagtgggt	450
tggaaggaca tgttcaatgt gaacgtgctg gccctcagca tctgcacacg	500
ggaagcctac cagtccatga aggagcggaa tgtggacgat gggcacatca	550
ttaacatcaa tagcatgtct gccaccgag tgttaccctt gtctgtgacc	600
cacttctata gtgccaccaa gtatgccgtc actgcgctga cagagggact	650
gaggcaagag cttcgggagg ccagaccca catccgagcc acgtgcatct	700
ctccaggtgt ggtggagaca caattgcctt tcaaactcca cgacaaggac	750
cctgagaagg cagctgccac ctatgagcaa atgaagtgtc tcaaaccgga	800
ggatgtggcc gaggtgtta tctacgtcct cagcaccccc gcacacatcc	850
agattggaga catccagatg aggccacgg agcagggtgac ctagtgactg	900
tgggagctcc tccttccttc ccaccccttc atggcttgcc tcctgcctct	950
ggattttagg tgttgatttc tggatcacgg gataccactt cctgtccaca	1000
ccccgaccag gggctagaaa atttgtttga gatttttata tcatctgtc	1050
aaattgcttc agttgtaaat gtgaaaaatg ggctggggaa aggaggtgggt	1100
gtccctaatt gttttacttg ttaacttgtt cttgtgcccc tgggcacttg	1150
gcctttgtct gctctcagtg tcttcctttt gacatgggaa aggagttgtg	1200
gccccaaatcc ccattcttctt gcacctcaac gtctgtggct cagggctggg	1250
gtggcagagg gaggccttca ccttatatct gtgtgtttat ccagggctcc	1300
agacttcctc ctctgcctgc cccactgcac cctctcccc ttatctatct	1350
ccttctcggc tccccagccc agtcttggct tcttgctccc tcctggggtc	1400
atccctccac tctgactctg actatggcag cagaacacca gggcctggcc	1450
cagtggattt catggtgatc attaaaaaag aaaaatcgca accaaaaaaa	1500
aaaaa	1505

<210> SEQ ID NO 128
<211> LENGTH: 260
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 128

Met Ala Arg Pro Gly Met Glu Arg Trp Arg Asp Arg Leu Ala Leu
1 5 10 15

Val Thr Gly Ala Ser Gly Gly Ile Gly Ala Ala Val Ala Arg Ala
20 25 30

Leu Val Gln Gln Gly Leu Lys Val Val Gly Cys Ala Arg Thr Val
35 40 45

Gly Asn Ile Glu Glu Leu Ala Ala Glu Cys Lys Ser Ala Gly Tyr
50 55 60

Pro Gly Thr Leu Ile Pro Tyr Arg Cys Asp Leu Ser Asn Glu Glu
65 70 75

Asp Ile Leu Ser Met Phe Ser Ala Ile Arg Ser Gln His Ser Gly
80 85 90

Val Asp Ile Cys Ile Asn Asn Ala Gly Leu Ala Arg Pro Asp Thr

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95					100					105				
Leu	Leu	Ser	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Trp	Lys	Asp	Met	Phe	Asn	Val
			110						115					120
Asn	Val	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ile	Cys	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Ser
			125						130					135
Met	Lys	Glu	Arg	Asn	Val	Asp	Asp	Gly	His	Ile	Ile	Asn	Ile	Asn
			140						145					150
Ser	Met	Ser	Gly	His	Arg	Val	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ser	Val	Thr	His	Phe
			155						160					165
Tyr	Ser	Ala	Thr	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Val	Thr	Ala	Leu	Thr	Glu	Gly	Leu
			170						175					180
Arg	Gln	Glu	Leu	Arg	Glu	Ala	Gln	Thr	His	Ile	Arg	Ala	Thr	Cys
			185						190					195
Ile	Ser	Pro	Gly	Val	Val	Glu	Thr	Gln	Phe	Ala	Phe	Lys	Leu	His
			200						205					210
Asp	Lys	Asp	Pro	Glu	Lys	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Glu	Gln	Met	Lys
			215						220					225
Cys	Leu	Lys	Pro	Glu	Asp	Val	Ala	Glu	Ala	Val	Ile	Tyr	Val	Leu
			230						235					240
Ser	Thr	Pro	Ala	His	Ile	Gln	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ile	Gln	Met	Arg	Pro
			245						250					255
Thr	Glu	Gln	Val	Thr										
			260											

<210> SEQ ID NO 129
<211> LENGTH: 1177
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 129

aactttctaca tgggcctcct gctgctgggtg ctcttcctca gcctcctgcc	50
ggtggcctac accatcatgt ccctcccacc ctcccttgac tgcgggccgt	100
tcaggtgcag agtctcagtt gcccgggagc acctcccctc ccgaggcagt	150
ctgctcagag gccctcggcc cagaattcca gttctggttt catgccagcc	200
tgtaaaaggc catggaactt tgggtgaatc accgatgcca tttaagaggg	250
ttttctgccca ggatggaaat gttagtcgt tctgtgtctg cgctgttcatt	300
ttcagtagcc accagccacc tgtggccgtt gagtgttga aatgaggaac	350
tgagaaaatt aattttctcat gtatttttct catttattta ttaattttta	400
actgatagtt gtacatatatt ggggtacat gtgatatttg gatacatgta	450
tacaatatat aatgatcaaa tcagggtaac tgggatatcc atcacatcaa	500
acatttatttt ttattctttt ttagacagag tctcactctg tccccaggc	550
tggagtgcag tggtgccatc tcagcttact gcaacctctg cctgccaggt	600
tcaagcgatt ctcatgcctc cacctcccaa gtagctggga ctacaggcat	650
gcaccacaat gcccaactaa tttttgtatt tttagtagag acgggggtttt	700
gccatgttgc ccaggctggc cttgaactcc tggcctcaaa caatccactt	750
gcctcggcct cccaaagtgt tatgattaca ggcgtgagcc accgtgcctg	800
gcctaaacat ttatcttttc tttgtgttgg gaactttgaa attatacaat	850

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gaattattgt taactgtcat ctccctgctg tgctatggaa cactgggact	900
tcttccctct atctaactgt atattgtac cagttaacca accgtacttc	950
atccccactc ctctctatcc tteccaacct ctgatcacct cattctactc	1000
tctacctcca tgagatccac ttttttagct cccacatgtg agtaagaaaa	1050
tgcaaatattt gtctttctgt gcctggctta ttctacttaa cataatgact	1100
tcctgttcca tccatgttgc tgcaaatgac aggatttcgt tcttaatttc	1150
aattaaaata accacacatg gcaaaaa	1177

<210> SEQ ID NO 130
<211> LENGTH: 111
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 130

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 131
<211> LENGTH: 2061
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 131

ttctgaagta acggaagcta ccttgtataa agacctcaac actgctgacc	50
atgatcagcg cagcctggag catcttcctc atcgggacta aaattgggct	100
gttccttcaa gtagcacctc tatcagttat ggctaaatcc tgtccatctg	150
tgtgtcgctg cgatgcgggt ttcatcttact gtaatgatcg ctttctgaca	200
tccattccaa caggaatacc agaggatgct acaactctct accttcagaa	250
caaccaaata aataatgctg ggattccttc agatttgaaa aacttgctga	300
aagtagaaaag aatataccta taccacaaca gtttagatga atttcctacc	350
aacctcccaa agtatgtaaa agagttacat ttgcaagaaa ataacataag	400
gactatcact tatgattcac tttcaaaaat tccctatctg gaagaattac	450
atttagatga caactctgtc tctgcagtta goatagaaga gggagcattc	500
cgagacagca actatctccg actgcttttc ctgtcccgta atcaccttag	550

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cacaattccc tggggtttgc ccaggactat agaagaacta cgcttggatg      600
ataatcgcat atccactatt tcatacccat ctcttcaagg tctcactagt      650
ctaaacgcc  tggttctaga tggaaacctg ttgaacaatc atggtttagg      700
tgacaaagtt ttcttcaacc tagttaattt gacagagctg tccttgggtg      750
ggaattccct gactgctgca ccagtaaacc ttccaggcac aaacctgagg      800
aagctttatc ttcaagataa ccacatcaat cgggtgcccc caaatgcttt      850
ttcttatcta aggcagctct atcgactgga tatgtccaat aataacctaa      900
gtaattttacc tcagggtatc ttgatgatt  tggacaatat aacacaactg      950
attcttgcga acaatccctg gtattgctgg tgcaagatga aatgggtacg     1000
tgactggtta caatcactac ctgtgaaggt caacgtgcgt gggctcatgt     1050
gccaaagccc agaaaaggtt cgtgggatgg ctattaagga tctcaatgca     1100
gaaactgtttg attgtaagga cagtgggatt gtaagcacca ttcagataac     1150
cactgcaata cccaacacag tgtatcctgc ccaaggacag tggccagctc     1200
cagtgcacaa acagccagat attaagaacc ccaagctcac taaggatcaa     1250
caaaccacag ggagtccctc aagaaaaaca attacaatta ctgtgaagtc     1300
tgtcacctct gataccattc atatctcttg gaaacttgct ctacctatga     1350
ctgctttgag actcagctgg cttaactgg  gccatagccc ggcatttgga     1400
tctataacag aaacaattgt aacaggggaa cgcagtgagt acttggtcac     1450
agccctggag cctgattcac cctataaagt atgcatgggt cccatggaaa     1500
ccagcaacct ctacctattt gatgaaactc ctgtttgtat tgagactgaa     1550
actgcacccc ttcgaatgta caaccctaca accaccctca atcgagagca     1600
agagaaagaa cttacaaaaa accccaattt acctttggct gccatcattg     1650
gtggggctgt ggcctgggtt accattgccc ttcttgettt agtgtgttg     1700
tatgttcata ggaatggatc gctcttctca aggaactgtg catatagcaa     1750
agggaggaga agaaaggatg actatgcaga agctggcact aagaaggaca     1800
actctatcct ggaaatcagg gaaacttctt ttcagatggt accaataagc     1850
aatgaaccca tctcgaagga ggagtttgta atacacacca tatttcctcc     1900
taatggaatg aatctgtaca aaaacaatca cagtgaaagc agtagtaacc     1950
gaagctacag agacagtggg attccagact cagatcactc aactcatga     2000
tgctgaagga ctcacagcag acttgtgttt tgggtttttt aaacctaaag     2050
gaggtgatgg t                                     2061
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<210> SEQ ID NO 132

<211> LENGTH: 649

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 132

```
Met Ile Ser Ala Ala Trp Ser Ile Phe Leu Ile Gly Thr Lys Ile
  1             5             10             15
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Gly Leu Phe Leu Gln Val Ala Pro Leu Ser Val Met Ala Lys Ser
      20             25             30
```

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Cys	Pro	Ser	Val	Cys	Arg	Cys	Asp	Ala	Gly	Phe	Ile	Tyr	Cys	Asn	35	40	45
Asp	Arg	Phe	Leu	Thr	Ser	Ile	Pro	Thr	Gly	Ile	Pro	Glu	Asp	Ala	50	55	60
Thr	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Asn	Asn	Gln	Ile	Asn	Asn	Ala	Gly	Ile	65	70	75
Pro	Ser	Asp	Leu	Lys	Asn	Leu	Leu	Lys	Val	Glu	Arg	Ile	Tyr	Leu	80	85	90
Tyr	His	Asn	Ser	Leu	Asp	Glu	Phe	Pro	Thr	Asn	Leu	Pro	Lys	Tyr	95	100	105
Val	Lys	Glu	Leu	His	Leu	Gln	Glu	Asn	Asn	Ile	Arg	Thr	Ile	Thr	110	115	120
Tyr	Asp	Ser	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ile	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Leu	His	Leu	125	130	135
Asp	Asp	Asn	Ser	Val	Ser	Ala	Val	Ser	Ile	Glu	Glu	Gly	Ala	Phe	140	145	150
Arg	Asp	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ser	Arg	Asn	His	155	160	165
Leu	Ser	Thr	Ile	Pro	Trp	Gly	Leu	Pro	Arg	Thr	Ile	Glu	Glu	Leu	170	175	180
Arg	Leu	Asp	Asp	Asn	Arg	Ile	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ser	Leu	185	190	195
Gln	Gly	Leu	Thr	Ser	Leu	Lys	Arg	Leu	Val	Leu	Asp	Gly	Asn	Leu	200	205	210
Leu	Asn	Asn	His	Gly	Leu	Gly	Asp	Lys	Val	Phe	Phe	Asn	Leu	Val	215	220	225
Asn	Leu	Thr	Glu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Val	Arg	Asn	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ala	Ala	230	235	240
Pro	Val	Asn	Leu	Pro	Gly	Thr	Asn	Leu	Arg	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Gln	245	250	255
Asp	Asn	His	Ile	Asn	Arg	Val	Pro	Pro	Asn	Ala	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Leu	260	265	270
Arg	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Asp	Met	Ser	Asn	Asn	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asn	275	280	285
Leu	Pro	Gln	Gly	Ile	Phe	Asp	Asp	Leu	Asp	Asn	Ile	Thr	Gln	Leu	290	295	300
Ile	Leu	Arg	Asn	Asn	Pro	Trp	Tyr	Cys	Gly	Cys	Lys	Met	Lys	Trp	305	310	315
Val	Arg	Asp	Trp	Leu	Gln	Ser	Leu	Pro	Val	Lys	Val	Asn	Val	Arg	320	325	330
Gly	Leu	Met	Cys	Gln	Ala	Pro	Glu	Lys	Val	Arg	Gly	Met	Ala	Ile	335	340	345
Lys	Asp	Leu	Asn	Ala	Glu	Leu	Phe	Asp	Cys	Lys	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ile	350	355	360
Val	Ser	Thr	Ile	Gln	Ile	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ile	Pro	Asn	Thr	Val	Tyr	365	370	375
Pro	Ala	Gln	Gly	Gln	Trp	Pro	Ala	Pro	Val	Thr	Lys	Gln	Pro	Asp	380	385	390
Ile	Lys	Asn	Pro	Lys	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asp	Gln	Gln	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ser	395	400	405

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Pro	Ser	Arg	Lys	Thr	Ile	Thr	Ile	Thr	Val	Lys	Ser	Val	Thr	Ser	
				410					415					420	
Asp	Thr	Ile	His	Ile	Ser	Trp	Lys	Leu	Ala	Leu	Pro	Met	Thr	Ala	
				425					430					435	
Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser	Trp	Leu	Lys	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Pro	Ala	Phe	Gly	
				440					445					450	
Ser	Ile	Thr	Glu	Thr	Ile	Val	Thr	Gly	Glu	Arg	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Leu	
				455					460					465	
Val	Thr	Ala	Leu	Glu	Pro	Asp	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Lys	Val	Cys	Met	Val	
				470					475					480	
Pro	Met	Glu	Thr	Ser	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Asp	Glu	Thr	Pro	Val	
				485					490					495	
Cys	Ile	Glu	Thr	Glu	Thr	Ala	Pro	Leu	Arg	Met	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Thr	
				500					505					510	
Thr	Thr	Leu	Asn	Arg	Glu	Gln	Glu	Lys	Glu	Pro	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Pro	
				515					520					525	
Asn	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Ile	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	Ala	Leu	Val	
				530					535					540	
Thr	Ile	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Val	Cys	Trp	Tyr	Val	His	Arg	Asn	
				545					550					555	
Gly	Ser	Leu	Phe	Ser	Arg	Asn	Cys	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Gly	Arg	Arg	
				560					565					570	
Arg	Lys	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Glu	Ala	Gly	Thr	Lys	Lys	Asp	Asn	Ser	
				575					580					585	
Ile	Leu	Glu	Ile	Arg	Glu	Thr	Ser	Phe	Gln	Met	Leu	Pro	Ile	Ser	
				590					595					600	
Asn	Glu	Pro	Ile	Ser	Lys	Glu	Glu	Phe	Val	Ile	His	Thr	Ile	Phe	
				605					610					615	
Pro	Pro	Asn	Gly	Met	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Asn	His	Ser	Glu	Ser	
				620					625					630	
Ser	Ser	Asn	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ile	Pro	Asp	Ser	Asp	
				635					640					645	
His	Ser	His	Ser												

<210> SEQ ID NO 133
<211> LENGTH: 1882
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 133

ccgtcatccc cctgcagcca cccttcccag agtcctttgc ccaggccacc	50
ccaggcttct tggcagccct gccgggccac ttgtcttcat gtctgccagg	100
gggagggtggg aaggaggtgg gagggggcgg tgcagaggca gtctgggctt	150
ggccagagct cagggtgctg agcgtgtgac cagcagtgag cagaggccgg	200
ccatggccag cctggggctg ctgctcctgc tcttactgac agcactgcc	250
ccgctgtggt cctcctcact gcctgggctg gacactgctg aaagtaaagc	300
caccattgca gacctgatcc tgtctgcgct ggagagagcc accgtcttcc	350
tagaacagag gctgcctgaa atcaacctgg atggcatggt gggggtcoga	400
gtgctggaag agcagctaaa aagtgtccgg gagaagtggg cccaggagcc	450

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cctgctgcag ccgctgagcc tgcgcgtggg gatgctgggg gagaagctgg	500
aggctgccat ccagagatcc ctccactacc tcaagctgag tgatcccaag	550
tacctaagag agttccagct gacctcccag cccgggtttt ggaagctccc	600
acatgcctgg atccacactg atgcctcctt ggtgtacccc acgttcgggc	650
cccaggactc attctcagag gagagaagtg acgtgtgcct ggtgcagctg	700
ctgggaaccg ggacggacag cagcgagccc tgcggcctct cagacctctg	750
caggagcctc atgaccaagc ccggctgctc aggtactgc ctgtcccacc	800
aactgctctt ctctctctgg gccagaatga ggggatgcac acagggacca	850
ctccaacaga gccaggacta tatcaacctc ttctgcgcca acatgatgga	900
cttgaaccgc agagctgagg ccacgagata cgcctaccct acccgggaca	950
tcttcatgga aaacatcatg ttctgtggaa tgggcggctt ctccgacttc	1000
tacaagctcc ggtggctgga ggccattctc agctggcaga aacagcagga	1050
aggatgcttc ggggagcctg atgctgaaga tgaagaatta tctaaagcta	1100
ttcaatatca gcagcattht tcgaggagag tgaagaggcg agaaaaacaa	1150
tttcagatt ctgctctgtg tgctcaggct ggagtacagt ggcgcaatct	1200
cggctcactg caacctttgc ctctggggtt caagcaattc tcttgctca	1250
tcctcccgag tagctgggac tacaggagcg tgccaccata cctggcta	1300
ttttatattt ttttagtaga gacagggttt catcatgttg ctcatgctgg	1350
tcctgaactc ctgatctcaa gagatccgcc cacctcaggc tcccaaagtg	1400
tgggattata ggtgtgagcc accgtgtctg gctgaaaagc actttcaaag	1450
agactgtgtt gaataaaggg ccaaggttct tgccaccag cactcatggg	1500
ggctctctcc cctagatggc tgetctctcc acaacacagc cacagcagt	1550
gcagccctgg gtggcttctc atacatctg gcagaatacc cccagcaaa	1600
cagagagcca caccatcca caccgccacc accaagcagc cgtgagacg	1650
gacggttcca tgccagctgc ctggaggagg aacagacccc ttagtctc	1700
atcccttaga tcctggaggg cacggatcac atcctgggaa gaaggcatct	1750
ggaggataag caaagccacc ccgacacca atcttgaag cctgagtag	1800
gcagggccag ggtaggtggg ggccgggagg gaccagggtg tgaacggatg	1850
aataaagttc aactgcaact gaaaaaaaaa aa	1882

<210> SEQ ID NO 134
<211> LENGTH: 440
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 134

Met	Ser	Ala	Arg	Gly	Arg	Trp	Glu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Arg	Arg	Ala	Cys
1				5				10						15
Arg	Gly	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Arg	Ala	Gln	Gly	Ala	Glu	Arg	Val
			20						25					30
Thr	Ser	Ser	Glu	Gln	Arg	Pro	Ala	Met	Ala	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu
			35					40						45
Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ala	Leu	Pro	Pro	Leu	Trp	Ser	Ser	Ser

-continued

50					55					60				
Leu	Pro	Gly	Leu	Asp	Thr	Ala	Glu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asp
				65					70					75
Leu	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ala	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ala	Thr	Val	Phe	Leu	Glu	Gln
				80					85					90
Arg	Leu	Pro	Glu	Ile	Asn	Leu	Asp	Gly	Met	Val	Gly	Val	Arg	Val
				95					100					105
Leu	Glu	Glu	Gln	Leu	Lys	Ser	Val	Arg	Glu	Lys	Trp	Ala	Gln	Glu
				110					115					120
Pro	Leu	Leu	Gln	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Arg	Val	Gly	Met	Leu	Gly	Glu
				125					130					135
Lys	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Gln	Arg	Ser	Leu	His	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Leu
				140					145					150
Ser	Asp	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Glu	Phe	Gln	Leu	Thr	Leu	Gln	Pro
				155					160					165
Gly	Phe	Trp	Lys	Leu	Pro	His	Ala	Trp	Ile	His	Thr	Asp	Ala	Ser
				170					175					180
Leu	Val	Tyr	Pro	Thr	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gln	Asp	Ser	Phe	Ser	Glu	Glu
				185					190					195
Arg	Ser	Asp	Val	Cys	Leu	Val	Gln	Leu	Leu	Gly	Thr	Gly	Thr	Asp
				200					205					210
Ser	Ser	Glu	Pro	Cys	Gly	Leu	Ser	Asp	Leu	Cys	Arg	Ser	Leu	Met
				215					220					225
Thr	Lys	Pro	Gly	Cys	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Cys	Leu	Ser	His	Gln	Leu	Leu
				230					235					240
Phe	Phe	Leu	Trp	Ala	Arg	Met	Arg	Gly	Cys	Thr	Gln	Gly	Pro	Leu
				245					250					255
Gln	Gln	Ser	Gln	Asp	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Leu	Phe	Cys	Ala	Asn	Met	Met
				260					265					270
Asp	Leu	Asn	Arg	Arg	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ile	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Pro	Thr
				275					280					285
Arg	Asp	Ile	Phe	Met	Glu	Asn	Ile	Met	Phe	Cys	Gly	Met	Gly	Gly
				290					295					300
Phe	Ser	Asp	Phe	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Arg	Trp	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ser
				305					310					315
Trp	Gln	Lys	Gln	Gln	Glu	Gly	Cys	Phe	Gly	Glu	Pro	Asp	Ala	Glu
				320					325					330
Asp	Glu	Glu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Ile	Gln	Tyr	Gln	Gln	His	Phe	Ser
				335					340					345
Arg	Arg	Val	Lys	Arg	Arg	Glu	Lys	Gln	Phe	Pro	Asp	Ser	Arg	Ser
				350					355					360
Val	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gly	Val	Gln	Trp	Arg	Asn	Leu	Gly	Ser	Leu	Gln
				365					370					375
Pro	Leu	Pro	Pro	Gly	Phe	Lys	Gln	Phe	Ser	Cys	Leu	Ile	Leu	Pro
				380					385					390
Ser	Ser	Trp	Asp	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Val	Pro	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Asn	Phe
				395					400					405
Tyr	Ile	Phe	Leu	Val	Glu	Thr	Gly	Phe	His	His	Val	Ala	His	Ala
				410					415					420
Gly	Leu	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ser	Arg	Asp	Pro	Pro	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser
				425					430					435

-continued

Gln Ser Val Gly Leu
440

<210> SEQ ID NO 135
<211> LENGTH: 884
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 135
ggctctgagtg cagagctgct gtcatggcgg ccgctctgtg gggcttcttt 50
cccgtcctgc tgctgctgct gctatcgggg gatgtccaga gtcgaggagt 100
ggccggggct gctgctgagg gatcgggagg gagtggggtc ggcataggag 150
atcgcttcaa gattgagggg cgtgcagttg ttccaggggt gaagcctcag 200
gactggatct cggcggcccg agtgctggta gacggagaag agcacgtcgg 250
tttctttaag acagatggga gttttgtggt tcatgatata ctttctggat 300
cttatgtagt ggaagttgta tctccagctt acagatttga tcccgttcga 350
gtggatatca cttcgaaagg aaaaatgaga gcaagatatg tgaattacat 400
caaaacatca gaggttgtca gactgcccta tcctctccaa atgaaatctt 450
caggtcacac ttcttacttt attaaaaggg aatcgtgggg ctggacagac 500
tttctaatga acccaatggt tatgatgatg gttcttcctt tattgatatt 550
tgtgtctctg cctaaagtgg tcaacacaag tgatcctgac atgagacggg 600
aaatggagca gtcaatgaat atgctgaatt ccaaccatga gttgcctgat 650
gtttctgagt tcatgacaag actcttctct tcaaaatcat ctggcaaatc 700
tagcagcggc agcagtaaaa caggcaaaaag tggggctggc aaaaggaggt 750
agtcaggcgc tccagagctg gcatttgcac aaacacggca aactgggtg 800
gcatccaagt cttggaaaac cgtgtgaagc aactactata aacttgagtc 850
atcccgacgt tgatctctta caactgtgta tggt 884

<210> SEQ ID NO 136
<211> LENGTH: 242
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 136
Met Ala Ala Ala Leu Trp Gly Phe Phe Pro Val Leu Leu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15
Leu Leu Ser Gly Asp Val Gln Ser Ser Glu Val Pro Gly Ala Ala
20 25 30
Ala Glu Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Val Gly Ile Gly Asp Arg Phe
35 40 45
Lys Ile Glu Gly Arg Ala Val Val Pro Gly Val Lys Pro Gln Asp
50 55 60
Trp Ile Ser Ala Ala Arg Val Leu Val Asp Gly Glu Glu His Val
65 70 75
Gly Phe Leu Lys Thr Asp Gly Ser Phe Val Val His Asp Ile Pro
80 85 90
Ser Gly Ser Tyr Val Val Glu Val Val Ser Pro Ala Tyr Arg Phe
95 100 105

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Asp	Pro	Val	Arg	Val	Asp	Ile	Thr	Ser	Lys	Gly	Lys	Met	Arg	Ala
				110						115				120
Arg	Tyr	Val	Asn	Tyr	Ile	Lys	Thr	Ser	Glu	Val	Val	Arg	Leu	Pro
				125						130				135
Tyr	Pro	Leu	Gln	Met	Lys	Ser	Ser	Gly	Pro	Pro	Ser	Tyr	Phe	Ile
				140						145				150
Lys	Arg	Glu	Ser	Trp	Gly	Trp	Thr	Asp	Phe	Leu	Met	Asn	Pro	Met
				155						160				165
Val	Met	Met	Met	Val	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ile	Phe	Val	Leu	Leu	Pro
				170						175				180
Lys	Val	Val	Asn	Thr	Ser	Asp	Pro	Asp	Met	Arg	Arg	Glu	Met	Glu
				185						190				195
Gln	Ser	Met	Asn	Met	Leu	Asn	Ser	Asn	His	Glu	Leu	Pro	Asp	Val
				200						205				210
Ser	Glu	Phe	Met	Thr	Arg	Leu	Phe	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ser	Ser	Gly	Lys
				215						220				225
Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Lys	Thr	Gly	Lys	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Lys
				230						235				240
Arg	Arg													

<210> SEQ ID NO 137
<211> LENGTH: 1571
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 137

gatggcgag ccacagcttc tgtgagattc gatttctccc cagttcccct	50
gtgggtctga ggggaccaga aggtgagct acgttggtt tctggaaggg	100
gaggctatat gcgtcaattc cccaaacaa gttttgacat ttcccctgaa	150
atgtcattct ctatctattc actgcaagt cctgctgttc caggccttac	200
ctgctgggca ctaacggcgg agccaggtg gggacagaat aaaggagcca	250
cgacctgtgc caccaactcg cactcagact ctgaactcag acctgaaatc	300
ttctcttcac gggaggcttg gcagtttttc ttactcctgt ggtctccaga	350
tttcaggcct aagatgaaag cctctagtct tgccttcagc cttctctctg	400
ctgcgtttta tctcctatgg actccttcca ctggactgaa gacactcaat	450
ttgggaagct gtgtgatcgc cacaaacctt caggaaatac gaaatggatt	500
ttctgagata cggggcagtg tgcaagccaa agatggaaac attgacatca	550
gaatcttaag gaggactgag tctttgcaag acacaaagcc tgcgaatcga	600
tgctgcctcc tgcgccattt gctaagactc tatctggaca gggattttaa	650
aaactaccag acccctgacc attatactct ccggaagatc agcagcctcg	700
ccaattcctt tcttaccatc aagaaggacc tccggctctc tcatgcccac	750
atgacatgcc attgtgggga ggaagcaatg aagaaatata gccagattct	800
gagtcacttt gaaaagctgg aacctcaggc agcagttgtg aaggctttgg	850
gggaactaga cattcttctg caatggatgg aggagacaga ataggaggaa	900
agtgatgctg ctgctaagaa tattcgaggt caagagctcc agtcttcaat	950

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acctgcagag gaggcatgac cccaaaccac catctcttta ctgtactagt      1000
cttgtgctgg tcacagtgtg tcttatttat gcattacttg cttccttgca      1050
tgattgtctt tatgcatccc caatcttaat tgagaccata cttgtataag      1100
atttttgtaa tatctttctg ctattggata tatttattag ttaatatatt      1150
tatttatttt ttgctattta atgtatttat ttttttactt ggacatgaaa      1200
ctttaaaaaa attcacagat tatatttata acctgactag agcagggtgat      1250
gtatttttat acagtaaaaa aaaaaaacct tgtaaattct agaagagtgg      1300
ctaggggggt tattcatttg tattcaacta aggacatatt tactcatgct      1350
gatgctctgt gagatatttg aaattgaacc aatgactact taggatgggt      1400
tgtggaataa gttttgatgt ggaattgcac atctacctta caattactga      1450
ccatccccag tagactcccc agtcccataa ttgtgtatct tccagccagg      1500
aatcctacac ggccagcatg tattttctaca aataaagttt tctttgcata      1550
ccaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a                                     1571

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<210> SEQ ID NO 138

<211> LENGTH: 261

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 138

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

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Ser	His	Ala	His	Met	Thr	Cys	His	Cys	Gly	Glu	Glu	Ala	Met	Lys
				215					220					225
Lys	Tyr	Ser	Gln	Ile	Leu	Ser	His	Phe	Glu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Pro	Gln
				230					235					240
Ala	Ala	Val	Val	Lys	Ala	Leu	Gly	Glu	Leu	Asp	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gln
				245					250					255
Trp	Met	Glu	Glu	Thr	Glu									
				260										

<210> SEQ ID NO 139
<211> LENGTH: 2395
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 139

cctggagccg gaagcgcggc tgcagcaggg cgaggctcca ggtggggctcg	50
gttcgcgcatc cagcctagcg tgtccacgat gcggctgggc tccgggacttt	100
tcgctacctg ttgcgtagcg atcgagggtgc tagggatcgc ggtcttctctt	150
cggggattct tcccggctcc cgttcgttcc tctgccagag cggaacacgg	200
agcggagccc ccagcgcccc aaccctcggc tggagccagt tctaactgga	250
ccacgctgcc accacctctc ttcagtaaa tggttattgt tctgatagat	300
gccttgagag atgattttgt gtttgggtca aagggtgtga aatttatgcc	350
ctacacaact taccttgtgg aaaaaggagc atctcacagt tttgtggctg	400
aagcaaagcc acctacagtt actatgcctc gaatcaaggc attgatgacg	450
gggagccttc ctggctttgt cgacgtcatc aggaacctca attctcctgc	500
actgctggaa gacagtgtga taagacaagc aaaagcagct ggaaaaagaa	550
tagtctttta tggagatgaa acctgggtta aattattccc aaagcatttt	600
gtggaatatg atggaacaac ctcatTTTTt gtgtcagatt acacagaggt	650
ggataataat gtcacgaggc atttgataa agtattaaaa agaggagatt	700
gggacatatt aatcctccac tacctggggc tggaccacat tggccacatt	750
tcagggccca acagccccct gattgggcag aagctgagcg agatggacag	800
cgtgctgatg aagatccaca cctcactgca gtcgaaggag agagagacgc	850
ctttacccaa tttgctgggt ctttgtgtg accatggcat gtctgaaaca	900
ggaagtccag gggcctcctc caccgaggag gtgaatacac ctctgatttt	950
aatcagttct gcgtttgaaa ggaaacccgg tgatatccga catccaaagc	1000
acgtccaata gacggatgtg gctgcgacac tggcgatagc acttggttta	1050
ccgattccaa aagacagtgt agggagcctc ctattcccag ttgtggaagg	1100
aagaccaatg agagagcagt tgagattttt acatttgaat acagtgcagc	1150
ttagtaaaact gttgcaagag aatgtgccgt catatgaaaa agatcctggg	1200
tttgagcagt ttaaaatgtc agaaagattg catgggaact ggatcagact	1250
gtacttgag gaaaagcatt cagaagtcct attcaacctg ggctccaagg	1300
ttctcaggca gtacctggat gctctgaaga cgctgagctt gtccctgagt	1350
gcacaagtgg ccagttctc accctgctcc tgctcagcgt cccacaggca	1400

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ctgcacagaa aggctgagct ggaagtccca ctgtcatctc ctgggttttc	1450
tctgtctctt tatttgggtga tcctgggttct ttcggccgtt cacgtcattg	1500
tggtgcacct agctgaaagt tcgtgctact tctgtggcct ctcgtggctg	1550
gcggcaggct gcctttcgtt taccagactc tggttgaaca cctggtgtgt	1600
gccaagtgtc ggcagtgcc tggacagggg gcctcaggga aggacgtgga	1650
gcagccttat cccaggcctc tgggtgtccc gacacaggtg ttcacatctg	1700
tgctgtcagg tcagatgcct cagttcttgg aaagctaggt tcctgcgact	1750
gttaccaagg tgattgtaaa gagctggcgg tcacagagga acaagcccc	1800
cagctgaggg ggtgtgtgaa tcggacagcc tcccagcaga ggtgtgggag	1850
ctgcagctga ggaagaaga gacaatcggc ctggacactc aggaggggtca	1900
aaagagact tggtcgcacc actcatcctg ccacccccag aatgcacacct	1950
gcctcatcag gtccagatct ctttccaagg cggacgtttt ctgttggaat	2000
tcttagtctt tggcctcggg caccttcatt cgtagctgg ggagtgggtg	2050
tgaggcagtg aagaagaggc ggatggtcac actcagatcc acagagccca	2100
ggatcaaggg acccactgca gtggcagcag gactgttggg cccccacccc	2150
aacctgcac agccctcatc ccctcttggc ttgagccgtc agaggccctg	2200
tgctgagtg ctgaccgaga cactcacagc tttgtcatca gggcacaggc	2250
ttctcgggag ccaggatgat ctgtgccacg cttgcacctc gggcccatct	2300
gggctcatgc tctctctcct gctattgaat tagtacctag ctgcacacag	2350
tatgtagtta ccaaaagaat aaacggcaat aattgagaaa aaaaa	2395

<210> SEQ ID NO 140

<211> LENGTH: 310

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 140

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

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	140		145		150
Ala Lys Ala Ala Gly Lys Arg Ile Val Phe Tyr Gly Asp Glu Thr					
	155		160		165
Trp Val Lys Leu Phe Pro Lys His Phe Val Glu Tyr Asp Gly Thr					
	170		175		180
Thr Ser Phe Phe Val Ser Asp Tyr Thr Glu Val Asp Asn Asn Val					
	185		190		195
Thr Arg His Leu Asp Lys Val Leu Lys Arg Gly Asp Trp Asp Ile					
	200		205		210
Leu Ile Leu His Tyr Leu Gly Leu Asp His Ile Gly His Ile Ser					
	215		220		225
Gly Pro Asn Ser Pro Leu Ile Gly Gln Lys Leu Ser Glu Met Asp					
	230		235		240
Ser Val Leu Met Lys Ile His Thr Ser Leu Gln Ser Lys Glu Arg					
	245		250		255
Glu Thr Pro Leu Pro Asn Leu Leu Val Leu Cys Gly Asp His Gly					
	260		265		270
Met Ser Glu Thr Gly Ser His Gly Ala Ser Ser Thr Glu Glu Val					
	275		280		285
Asn Thr Pro Leu Ile Leu Ile Ser Ser Ala Phe Glu Arg Lys Pro					
	290		295		300
Gly Asp Ile Arg His Pro Lys His Val Gln					
	305		310		

<210> SEQ ID NO 141
<211> LENGTH: 754
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 141

ggcacgaggc aagccttcca ggttatcgtg acgcaccttg aaagtctgag	50
agctactgcc ctacagaaag ttactagtgc cctaaagctg gcgctggcac	100
tgatgttact gctgctgttg gagtacaact tccctataga aaacaactgc	150
cagcacctta agaccactca caccttcaga gtgaagaact taaacccgaa	200
gaaattcagc attcatgacc aggatcacia agtactgggc ctggactctg	250
ggaatctcat agcagttcca gataaaaact acatacgccc agagatcttc	300
tttgcattag cctcatcctt gagctcagcc tctgcggaga aaggaagtcc	350
gattctcctg ggggtctcta aaggggagtt ttgtctctac tgtgacaagg	400
ataaaggaca aagtcattcca tcccttcagc tgaagaagga gaaactgatg	450
aagctggctg cccaaaagga atcagcacgc cggcccttca tcttttatag	500
ggctcaggtg ggctcctgga acatgctgga gtcggcggct caccgccgat	550
ggttcattcg cacctcctgc aattgtaatg agcctgttgg ggtgacagat	600
aaatttgaga acaggaaaca cattgaattt tcatttcaac cagtttgcaa	650
agctgaaatg agccccagtg aggtcagcga ttaggaaact gccccattga	700
acgccttcct cgctaatttg aactaattgt ataaaaacac caaacctgct	750
cact	754

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<210> SEQ ID NO 142
<211> LENGTH: 193
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 142

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 143
<211> LENGTH: 961
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 143

ctagagagta tagggcagaa ggatggcaga tgagtgactc cacatccaga 50
gctgcctccc tttaatccag gatcctgtcc ttcctgtcct gtaggagtgc 100
ctgttgccag tgtggggtga gacaagtttg tcccacaggg ctgtctgagc 150
agataagatt aagggtggg tctgtgctca attaactcct gtgggcacgg 200
gggctgggaa gagcaaagtc agcggtcct acagtcagca ccatgctggg 250
cctgccgtgg aaggaggtc tgtcctgggc gctgctgctg cttctcttag 300
gtccccagat cctgctgata tatgcctggc atttcacga gcaaaggac 350
tgtgatgaac acaatgtcat ggctcggtac ctccctgcc cagtggagtt 400
tgctgtccac acattcaacc aacagagcaa ggactactat gcctacagac 450
tggggcacat cttgaattcc tggaaggagc aggtggagtc caagactgta 500
ttctcaatgg agctactgct ggggagaact aggtgtggga aatttgaaga 550

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cgacattgac aactgccatt tccaagaaag cacagagctg aacaatactt	600
tcacctgctt cttcaccatc agcaccaggc cctggatgac tcagttcagc	650
ctcctgaaca agacctgctt ggagggatc cactgagtga aaccactca	700
caggcttgct catgtgctgc tcccacattc cgtggacatc agcactactc	750
tcctgaggac tcttcagtgg ctgagcagct ttggacttgt ttgttatcct	800
attttgcatg tgtttgagat ctgagatcag tgttttagaa aatccacaca	850
tcttgagcct aatcatgtag tgtagatcat taaacatcag cattttaaga	900
aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	950
aaaaaaaaa a	961

<210> SEQ ID NO 144
<211> LENGTH: 147
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 144

Met Leu Gly Leu Pro Trp Lys Gly Gly Leu Ser Trp Ala Leu Leu	
1 5 10 15	
Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ser Gln Ile Leu Leu Ile Tyr Ala Trp His	
20 25 30	
Phe His Glu Gln Arg Asp Cys Asp Glu His Asn Val Met Ala Arg	
35 40 45	
Tyr Leu Pro Ala Thr Val Glu Phe Ala Val His Thr Phe Asn Gln	
50 55 60	
Gln Ser Lys Asp Tyr Tyr Ala Tyr Arg Leu Gly His Ile Leu Asn	
65 70 75	
Ser Trp Lys Glu Gln Val Glu Ser Lys Thr Val Phe Ser Met Glu	
80 85 90	
Leu Leu Leu Gly Arg Thr Arg Cys Gly Lys Phe Glu Asp Asp Ile	
95 100 105	
Asp Asn Cys His Phe Gln Glu Ser Thr Glu Leu Asn Asn Thr Phe	
110 115 120	
Thr Cys Phe Phe Thr Ile Ser Thr Arg Pro Trp Met Thr Gln Phe	
125 130 135	
Ser Leu Leu Asn Lys Thr Cys Leu Glu Gly Phe His	
140 145	

<210> SEQ ID NO 145
<211> LENGTH: 1157
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 145

ctgtgcagct cgaggctcca gaggcacact ccagagagag ccaaggttct	50
gacgcgatga ggaagcacct gagctggtgg tggctggcca ctgtctgcat	100
gctgctcttc agccacctct ctgcggtcca gacgaggggc atcaagcaca	150
gaatcaagtg gaaccggaag gccctgccca gcaactgccca gatcaactgag	200
gcccaggtgg ctgagaaccg cccgggagcc ttcatcaagc aaggccgcaa	250
gctcgacatt gacttcggag ccgagggcaa caggtactac gaggccaaact	300

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actggcagtt ccccgatggc atccactaca acggctgctc tgaggcta	350
gtgaccaagg aggcatttgt caccggctgc atcaatgcca ccagggcggc	400
gaaccagggg gaggttccaga agccagacaa caagctccac cagcagggtg	450
tctggcggct ggtccaggag ctctgctccc tcaagcattg cgagttttgg	500
ttggagaggg gcgcaggact tcgggtcacc atgcaccagc cagtgtcct	550
ctgcctttcg gctttgatct ggctcatggt gaaataagct tgccaggagg	600
ctggcagtag agagcgcagc agcgagcaaa tcctggcaag tgaccagct	650
cttctcccc aaaccacgc gtgttctgaa ggtgcccagg agcggcgatg	700
cactcgcaact gcaaatgccg ctcccacgta tgcgccctgg tatgtgctg	750
cgttctgata gatgggggac tgtggcttct cgtcactcc attctcagcc	800
cctagcagag cgtctggcac actagattag tagtaaatgc ttgatgagaa	850
gaacacatca ggcactgcgc cacctgcttc acagtacttc ccaacaactc	900
ttagaggtag gtgtattccc gttttacaga taaggaaact gaggcccaga	950
gagctgaagt actgcaccca gcatcaccag ctagaaaagt gcagagccag	1000
gattcaaccc tggcttgtct aaccccaggt tttctgctct gtccaattcc	1050
agagctgtct ggtgatcact ttatgtctca cagggaccca catccaaaca	1100
tgtatctcta atgaaattgt gaaagctcca tgtttagaaa taaatgaaaa	1150
cacctga	1157

<210> SEQ ID NO 146

<211> LENGTH: 176

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 146

Met Arg Lys His Leu Ser Trp Trp Trp Leu Ala Thr Val Cys Met	
1 5 10 15	
Leu Leu Phe Ser His Leu Ser Ala Val Gln Thr Arg Gly Ile Lys	
20 25 30	
His Arg Ile Lys Trp Asn Arg Lys Ala Leu Pro Ser Thr Ala Gln	
35 40 45	
Ile Thr Glu Ala Gln Val Ala Glu Asn Arg Pro Gly Ala Phe Ile	
50 55 60	
Lys Gln Gly Arg Lys Leu Asp Ile Asp Phe Gly Ala Glu Gly Asn	
65 70 75	
Arg Tyr Tyr Glu Ala Asn Tyr Trp Gln Phe Pro Asp Gly Ile His	
80 85 90	
Tyr Asn Gly Cys Ser Glu Ala Asn Val Thr Lys Glu Ala Phe Val	
95 100 105	
Thr Gly Cys Ile Asn Ala Thr Gln Ala Ala Asn Gln Gly Glu Phe	
110 115 120	
Gln Lys Pro Asp Asn Lys Leu His Gln Gln Val Leu Trp Arg Leu	
125 130 135	
Val Gln Glu Leu Cys Ser Leu Lys His Cys Glu Phe Trp Leu Glu	
140 145 150	
Arg Gly Ala Gly Leu Arg Val Thr Met His Gln Pro Val Leu Leu	
155 160 165	

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Cys Leu Leu Ala Leu Ile Trp Leu Met Val Lys
170 175

<210> SEQ ID NO 147
<211> LENGTH: 333
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 147
gccttggcct cccaaagggc tgggattata ggcgtgacca ccatgtctgg 50
tccagagtct catttcctga tgatttatag actcaaagaa aactcatgtt 100
cagaagctct cttctcttct ggcctcctct ctgtcttctt tccctctttc 150
ttcttatttt aattagtagc atctactcag agtcatgcaa gctggaaatc 200
tttcattttg cttgtcagtg gggtaggtca ctgagtctta gtttttattt 250
tttgaatttt caactttcag attcaggggg tacatgtgaa ggtttgtttt 300
atgagtatat tgcattgatc tgaggtttgg ggt 333

<210> SEQ ID NO 148
<211> LENGTH: 73
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 148
Met Phe Arg Ser Ser Leu Leu Phe Trp Pro Pro Leu Cys Leu Leu
1 5 10 15
Ser Leu Phe Leu Leu Ile Leu Ile Ser Ser Ile Tyr Ser Glu Ser
20 25 30
Cys Lys Leu Glu Ile Phe His Phe Ala Cys Gln Trp Gly Arg Ser
35 40 45
Leu Ser Leu Ser Phe Tyr Phe Leu Lys Phe Gln Leu Ser Asp Ser
50 55 60
Gly Gly Thr Cys Glu Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu Tyr Ile Ala
65 70

<210> SEQ ID NO 149
<211> LENGTH: 1893
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 149
gtctccgcgt cacaggaact tcagcaccca cagggcggac agcgctcccc 50
tctacctgga gacttgactc ccgcgcgccc caaccctgct tatcccttga 100
ccgtcgagtg tcagagatcc tgcagccgcc cagtcccggc ccctctcccg 150
ccccacacc accctcctgg ctcttctgt ttttactcct ccttttcatt 200
cataacaaaa gctacagctc caggagccca gcgcgggct gtgacccaag 250
ccgagcgtgg aagaatgggg ttctctcgga cgggcacttg gattctggtg 300
ttagtgctcc cgattcaagc ttccccaaa cctggaggaa gccaaagaaa 350
atctctacat aatagagaat taagtgcaga aagacctttg aatgaacaga 400
ttgctgaagc agaagaagac aagattaaaa aaacatatcc tccagaaaac 450
aagccaggtc agagcaacta ttcttttgtt gataactga acctgctaaa 500

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ggcaataaca gaaaaggaaa aaattgagaa agaaagacaa tctataagaa 550
gctccccact tgataataag ttgaatgttg aagatgttga ttcaaccaag 600
aatcgaaaaac tgatcgatga ttatgactct actaagagtg gattggatca 650
taaattttcaa gatgatccag atggtcttca tcaactagac gggactcctt 700
taaccgctga agacattgtc cataaaatcg ctgccaggat ttatgaagaa 750
aatgacagag ccgtgtttga caagattgtt tctaaactac ttaatctcgg 800
ccttatcaca gaaagccaag cacatacact ggaagatgaa gtagcagagg 850
ttttacaaaa attaattctca aaggaagcca acaattatga ggaggatccc 900
aataagccca caagctggac tgagaatcag gctggaaaaa taccagagaa 950
agtgactcca atggcagcaa ttcaagatgg tcttgctaag ggagaaaacg 1000
atgaaacagt atctaacaca ttaaccttga caaatggctt ggaaggaga 1050
actaaaacct acagtgaaga caactttgag gaactccaat atttcccaaa 1100
tttctatgcg ctactgaaaa gtattgatcc agaaaaagaa gcaaaagaga 1150
aagaacact gattactatc atgaaaacac tgattgactt tgtgaagatg 1200
atggtgaaat atggaacaat atctccagaa gaagggtgtt cctaccttga 1250
aaacttggat gaaatgattg ctcttcagac caaaaacaag ctagaaaaaa 1300
atgctactga caatataagc aagcttttcc cagcaccatc agagaagagt 1350
catgaagaaa cagacagtac caaggaagaa gcagctaaga tggaaaagga 1400
atatggaagc ttgaaggatt ccacaaaaga tgataactcc aaccaggag 1450
gaaagacaga tgaacccaaa ggaaaacag aagcctattht ggaagccatc 1500
agaaaaaata ttgaatgggt gaagaacat gacaaaaagg gaaataaaga 1550
agattatgac ctttcaaaga tgagagactt catcaataaa caagctgatg 1600
cttatgtgga gaaaggcatc cttgacaagg aagaagccga ggccatcaag 1650
cgcattttata gcagcctgta aaaatggcaa aagatccagg agtctttcaa 1700
ctgtttcaga aaacataata tagcttaaaa cacttctaatt tctgtgatta 1750
aaatthtttg acccaagggg tattagaaag tgctgaatth acagtagtta 1800
acctttttaca agtgggttaa acatagctth cttcccgtaa aaactatctg 1850
aaagtaaagt tgtatgtaag ctgaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 1893

<210> SEQ ID NO 150

<211> LENGTH: 468

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 150

Met Gly Phe Leu Gly Thr Gly Thr Trp Ile Leu Val Leu Val Leu
1 5 10 15

Pro Ile Gln Ala Phe Pro Lys Pro Gly Gly Ser Gln Asp Lys Ser
20 25 30

Leu His Asn Arg Glu Leu Ser Ala Glu Arg Pro Leu Asn Glu Gln
35 40 45

Ile Ala Glu Ala Glu Glu Asp Lys Ile Lys Lys Thr Tyr Pro Pro
50 55 60

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Glu	Asn	Lys	Pro	Gly	Gln	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Val	Asp	Asn	Leu	65	70	75
Asn	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ala	Ile	Thr	Glu	Lys	Glu	Lys	Ile	Glu	Lys	Glu	80	85	90
Arg	Gln	Ser	Ile	Arg	Ser	Ser	Pro	Leu	Asp	Asn	Lys	Leu	Asn	Val	95	100	105
Glu	Asp	Val	Asp	Ser	Thr	Lys	Asn	Arg	Lys	Leu	Ile	Asp	Asp	Tyr	110	115	120
Asp	Ser	Thr	Lys	Ser	Gly	Leu	Asp	His	Lys	Phe	Gln	Asp	Asp	Pro	125	130	135
Asp	Gly	Leu	His	Gln	Leu	Asp	Gly	Thr	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ala	Glu	Asp	140	145	150
Ile	Val	His	Lys	Ile	Ala	Ala	Arg	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Asn	Asp	Arg	155	160	165
Ala	Val	Phe	Asp	Lys	Ile	Val	Ser	Lys	Leu	Leu	Asn	Leu	Gly	Leu	170	175	180
Ile	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gln	Ala	His	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	Glu	Val	Ala	Glu	185	190	195
Val	Leu	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ile	Ser	Lys	Glu	Ala	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Glu	Glu	200	205	210
Asp	Pro	Asn	Lys	Pro	Thr	Ser	Trp	Thr	Glu	Asn	Gln	Ala	Gly	Lys	215	220	225
Ile	Pro	Glu	Lys	Val	Thr	Pro	Met	Ala	Ala	Ile	Gln	Asp	Gly	Leu	230	235	240
Ala	Lys	Gly	Glu	Asn	Asp	Glu	Thr	Val	Ser	Asn	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	245	250	255
Thr	Asn	Gly	Leu	Glu	Arg	Arg	Thr	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Asp	Asn	260	265	270
Phe	Glu	Glu	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Pro	Asn	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Leu	Lys	275	280	285
Ser	Ile	Asp	Ser	Glu	Lys	Glu	Ala	Lys	Glu	Lys	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ile	290	295	300
Thr	Ile	Met	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ile	Asp	Phe	Val	Lys	Met	Met	Val	Lys	305	310	315
Tyr	Gly	Thr	Ile	Ser	Pro	Glu	Glu	Gly	Val	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Asn	320	325	330
Leu	Asp	Glu	Met	Ile	Ala	Leu	Gln	Thr	Lys	Asn	Lys	Leu	Glu	Lys	335	340	345
Asn	Ala	Thr	Asp	Asn	Ile	Ser	Lys	Leu	Phe	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ser	Glu	350	355	360
Lys	Ser	His	Glu	Glu	Thr	Asp	Ser	Thr	Lys	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Lys	365	370	375
Met	Glu	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Leu	Lys	Asp	Ser	Thr	Lys	Asp	Asp	380	385	390
Asn	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gly	Gly	Lys	Thr	Asp	Glu	Pro	Lys	Gly	Lys	Thr	395	400	405
Glu	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ile	Arg	Lys	Asn	Ile	Glu	Trp	Leu	Lys	410	415	420
Lys	His	Asp	Lys	Lys	Gly	Asn	Lys	Glu	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Ser	Lys	425	430	435

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Met	Arg	Asp	Phe	Ile	Asn	Lys	Gln	Ala	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Val	Glu	Lys
				440					445					450
Gly	Ile	Leu	Asp	Lys	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ile	Lys	Arg	Ile	Tyr
				455					460					465
Ser	Ser	Leu												

<210> SEQ ID NO 151
<211> LENGTH: 2598
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 151

cggctcgagg	ctcccgccag	gagaaaggaa	cattctgagg	ggagtctaca	50
ccctgtggag	ctcaagatgg	tcctgagtgg	ggcgctgtgc	ttccgaatga	100
aggactcggc	attgaagggtg	ctttatctgc	ataataacca	gcttctagct	150
ggagggctgc	atgcagggaa	ggtcattaaa	ggtgaagaga	tcagcgtggt	200
ccccaatcgg	tggctggatg	ccagcctgtc	ccccgtcatc	ctgggtgtcc	250
agggtggaag	ccagtgcctg	tcatgtgggg	tggggcagga	gccgactcta	300
acactagagc	cagtgaacat	catggagctc	tatcttggtg	ccaaggaatc	350
caagagcttc	accttctacc	ggcgggacat	ggggctcacc	tccagcttcg	400
agtcggctgc	ctaccggggc	tggttcctgt	gcacggtgcc	tgaagccgat	450
cagcctgtca	gactcaccca	gcttccccgag	aatggtggtc	ggaatgcccc	500
catcacagac	ttctacttcc	agcagtgtga	ctagggcaac	gtgcccccca	550
gaactccctg	ggcagagcca	gctcgggtga	ggggtgagtg	gaggagaccc	600
atggcggaca	atcactctct	ctgctctcag	gacccccacg	tctgacttag	650
tggggcacctg	accactttgt	cttctgggtc	ccagtttgga	taaattctga	700
gatttgagag	tcagtccacg	gtcctccccc	actggatggt	gctactgctg	750
tggaaccttg	taaaaacccat	gtggggtaaa	ctgggaataa	catgaaaaga	800
tttctgtggg	ggtgggggtg	gggagtgggt	ggaatcattc	ctgcttaatg	850
gtaactgaca	agtgttaccc	tgagccccgc	aggccaaccc	atccccagtt	900
gagccttata	gggtcagtag	ctctccacat	gaagtccctg	cactcaccac	950
tgtgcaggag	agggaggtgg	tcatagagtc	agggatctat	ggcccttggc	1000
ccagccccac	ccccctccct	ttaatcctgc	cactgtcata	tgctaccttt	1050
cctatctctt	ccctcatcat	cttggtgtgg	gcatgaggag	gtgggtgatgt	1100
cagaagaaat	ggctcgagct	cagaagataa	aagataagta	gggtatgctg	1150
atcctctttt	aaaaacccaa	gatacaatca	aaatcccaga	tgctgggtctc	1200
tattcccatg	aaaaagtgtc	catgacatat	tgagaagacc	tacttacaaa	1250
gtggcatata	ttgcaattta	ttttaattaa	aagataccta	tttatatatt	1300
tctttataga	aaaaagtctg	gaagagttta	cttcaattgt	agcaatgtca	1350
gggtggtggc	agtataggtg	atttttcttt	taattctggt	aatttatctg	1400
tatttcctaa	tttttctaca	atgaagatga	attccttgta	taaaaataag	1450
aaaagaaatt	aatcttgagg	taagcagagc	agacatcatc	tctgattgtc	1500

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ctcagcctcc acttccccag agtaaattca aattgaatcg agctctgctg	1550
ctctggttgg ttgtagtagt gatcaggaaa cagatctcag caaagccact	1600
gaggaggagg ctgtgctgag tttgtgtggc tggaatctct gggtaaggaa	1650
cttaaaagac aaaaatcatc tggttaattct ttcctagaag gatcacagcc	1700
cctgggattc caaggcattg gatccagtct ctaagaaggc tgctgtactg	1750
gttgaattgt gtccccctca aattcacatc cttcttgaa tctcagtctg	1800
tgagtttatt tggagataag gtctctgcag atgtagttag ttaagacaag	1850
gtcatgctgg atgaaggtag acctaaattc aatatgactg gtttccttgt	1900
atgaaaagga gagacacag agacagagga gacgcgggga agactatgta	1950
aagatgaagg cagagatcgg agttttgcag ccacaagcta agaaacacca	2000
aggattgtgg caaccatcag aagcttgga gaggcaaaga agaattcttc	2050
cctagaggct ttagagggat aacggctctg ctgaaacctt aatctcagac	2100
ttccagcctc ctgaacgaag aaagaataaa tttcggctgt tttaagccac	2150
caagataat tggttacagc agctctagga aactaatata gctgctaaaa	2200
tgatccctgt ctctcgtgt ttacattctg tgtgtgtccc ctcccacaat	2250
gtaccaaagt tgtctttgtg accaatagaa tatggcagaa gtgatggcat	2300
gccacttcca agattagggt ataaaagaca ctgcagcttc tacttgagcc	2350
ctctctctct gccacccacc gcccacaatc tatcttggt cactcgctct	2400
gggggaagct agctgccatg ctatgagcag gcctataaag agacttacgt	2450
ggtaaaaaat gaagtctcct gccacagacc acattagtga acctagaagc	2500
agagactctg tgagataatc gatgtttgtt gttttaagtt gctcagttt	2550
ggctctaact gttatgcagc aatagataaa taatatgcag agaaagag	2598

<210> SEQ ID NO 152

<211> LENGTH: 155

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 152

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

-continued

Leu Cys Thr Val Pro Glu Ala Asp Gln Pro Val Arg Leu Thr Gln
125 130 135
Leu Pro Glu Asn Gly Gly Trp Asn Ala Pro Ile Thr Asp Phe Tyr
140 145 150
Phe Gln Gln Cys Asp
155

<210> SEQ ID NO 153
<211> LENGTH: 1152
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 153

cttcagaaca ggttctcctt cccagtcac cagttgctcg agttagaatt 50
gtctgcaatg gccgccctgc agaaatctgt gagctctttc cttatgggga 100
ccctggccac cagctgcctc cttctcttgg ccctcttggt acagggagga 150
gcagctgcgc ccatcagctc ccactgcagg cttgacaagt ccaacttcca 200
gcagccctat atcaccaacc gcaccttcat gctggctaag gaggctagct 250
tggctgataa caacacagac gttcgtctca ttggggagaa actgttccac 300
ggagtcagta tgagtgcgc ctgctatctg atgaagcagg tgcagaactt 350
cacccttgaa gaagtgcgtg tccctcaatc tgatagggtc cagccttata 400
tgcaggagggt ggtgcccttc ctggccaggc tcagcaacag gctaagcaca 450
tgtcatattg aaggtgatga cctgcatac cagaggaatg tgcaaaagct 500
gaaggacaca gtgaaaaagc ttggagagag tggagagatc aaagcaattg 550
gagaactgga tttgctgttt atgtctctga gaaatgcctg catttgacca 600
gagcaaaagct gaaaaatgaa taactaacc cctttccctg ctagaaataa 650
caattagatg ccccaaagcg atttttttta accaaaagga agatgggaag 700
ccaaactcca tcatgatggg tggattccaa atgaaccctt gcgttagtta 750
caaaggaaac caatgccact tttgtttata agaccagaag gtagactttc 800
taagcataga tatttattga taacatttca ttgtaactgg tgttctatac 850
acagaaaaca atttattttt taaataattg tctttttcca taaaaagat 900
tactttccat tccttttaggg gaaaaaaccc ctaaatagct tcatgtttcc 950
ataatcagta ctttatattt ataaatgtat ttattattat tataagactg 1000
cattttattt atatcatttt attaatatgg atttatttat agaaacatca 1050
ttcgatattg ctacttgagt gtaaggctaa tattgatatt tatgacaata 1100
attatagagc tataacatgt ttatttgacc tcaataaaca cttggatatac 1150
cc 1152

<210> SEQ ID NO 154
<211> LENGTH: 179
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 154

Met Ala Ala Leu Gln Lys Ser Val Ser Ser Phe Leu Met Gly Thr
1 5 10 15

-continued

Leu	Ala	Thr	Ser	Cys	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Val	Gln	Gly
				20					25					30
Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ile	Ser	Ser	His	Cys	Arg	Leu	Asp	Lys	Ser
				35					40					45
Asn	Phe	Gln	Gln	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Thr	Asn	Arg	Thr	Phe	Met	Leu	Ala
				50					55					60
Lys	Glu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ala	Asp	Asn	Asn	Thr	Asp	Val	Arg	Leu	Ile
				65					70					75
Gly	Glu	Lys	Leu	Phe	His	Gly	Val	Ser	Met	Ser	Glu	Arg	Cys	Tyr
				80					85					90
Leu	Met	Lys	Gln	Val	Leu	Asn	Phe	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Val	Leu	Phe
				95					100					105
Pro	Gln	Ser	Asp	Arg	Phe	Gln	Pro	Tyr	Met	Gln	Glu	Val	Val	Pro
				110					115					120
Phe	Leu	Ala	Arg	Leu	Ser	Asn	Arg	Leu	Ser	Thr	Cys	His	Ile	Glu
				125					130					135
Gly	Asp	Asp	Leu	His	Ile	Gln	Arg	Asn	Val	Gln	Lys	Leu	Lys	Asp
				140					145					150
Thr	Val	Lys	Lys	Leu	Gly	Glu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Ile	Lys	Ala	Ile	Gly
				155					160					165
Glu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Leu	Phe	Met	Ser	Leu	Arg	Asn	Ala	Cys	Ile	
				170					175					

<210> SEQ ID NO 155
<211> LENGTH: 1320
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 155

ggcttgctga aaataaaatc aggactccta acctgctcca gtcagcctgc	50
ttccacgagg cctgtcagtc agtgcccgac ttgtgactga gtgtgcagtg	100
cccagcatgt accaggtcag tgcagagggc tgcctgaggg ctgtgctgag	150
agggagagga gcagagatgc tgctgagggg ggagggaggc caagctgccca	200
ggtttggggc tggggggccaa gtggagttag aaactgggat cccaggggga	250
gggtgcagat gagggagcga cccagattag gtgaggacag ttctctcatt	300
agccttttcc tacaggtggt tgcattcttg gcaatggtca tgggaaccca	350
cacctacagc cactggccca gctgctgccc cagcaaaggg caggacacct	400
ctgaggagct gctgaggtgg agcactgtgc ctgtgcctcc cctagagcct	450
gctaggccca accgccccc agagtccgtg agggccagtg aagatggacc	500
cctcaacagc agggccatct ccccctggag atatgagttg gacagagact	550
tgaaccggct ccccaggac ctgtaccacg cccgttgctt gtgcccgcac	600
tgcgctcagcc tacagacagg ctcccacatg gacccccggg gcaactcgga	650
gctgctctac cacaaccaga ctgtcttcta caggcggcca tgccatggcg	700
agaagggcac ccacaagggc tactgcctgg agcgcaggct gtaccgtgtt	750
tccttagctt gtgtgtgtgt gcggccccgt gtgatgggct agccggacct	800
gctggaggct ggtccccttt tgggaaacct ggagccaggt gtacaaccac	850
ttgccatgaa gggccaggat gccagatgc ttggccccctg tgaagtgtg	900

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tctggagcag caggatcccg ggacaggatg gggggctttg gggaaaacct 950
gcactttctgc acattttgaa aagagcagct gctgcttagg gccgccggaa 1000
gctggtgtcc tgtcattttc tctcaggaaa ggttttcaa gttctgccca 1050
tttctggagg ccaccactcc tgtctcttcc tcttttccca tcccctgcta 1100
ccctggccca gcacaggcac tttctagata tttccccctt gctggagaag 1150
aaagagcccc tggttttatt tgtttgttta ctcactcctc agtgagcatc 1200
tactttgggt gcattctagt gtagttacta gtcttttgac atggatgatt 1250
ctgaggagga agctgttatt gaatgtatag agatttatcc aaataaatat 1300
ctttatttaa aaatgaaaaa 1320

<210> SEQ ID NO 156

<211> LENGTH: 177

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 156

Met Arg Glu Arg Pro Arg Leu Gly Glu Asp Ser Ser Leu Ile Ser
1 5 10 15
Leu Phe Leu Gln Val Val Ala Phe Leu Ala Met Val Met Gly Thr
20 25 30
His Thr Tyr Ser His Trp Pro Ser Cys Cys Pro Ser Lys Gly Gln
35 40 45
Asp Thr Ser Glu Glu Leu Leu Arg Trp Ser Thr Val Pro Val Pro
50 55 60
Pro Leu Glu Pro Ala Arg Pro Asn Arg His Pro Glu Ser Cys Arg
65 70 75
Ala Ser Glu Asp Gly Pro Leu Asn Ser Arg Ala Ile Ser Pro Trp
80 85 90
Arg Tyr Glu Leu Asp Arg Asp Leu Asn Arg Leu Pro Gln Asp Leu
95 100 105
Tyr His Ala Arg Cys Leu Cys Pro His Cys Val Ser Leu Gln Thr
110 115 120
Gly Ser His Met Asp Pro Arg Gly Asn Ser Glu Leu Leu Tyr His
125 130 135
Asn Gln Thr Val Phe Tyr Arg Arg Pro Cys His Gly Glu Lys Gly
140 145 150
Thr His Lys Gly Tyr Cys Leu Glu Arg Arg Leu Tyr Arg Val Ser
155 160 165
Leu Ala Cys Val Cys Val Arg Pro Arg Val Met Gly
170 175

<210> SEQ ID NO 157

<211> LENGTH: 1515

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 157

cggcgatgt cgctcgtgct gctaagcctg gccgcgctgt gcaggagcgc 50
cgtaccccgga gagccgaccg ttcaatgtgg ctctgaaact gggccatctc 100
cagagtggat gctacaacat gatctaatacc ccggagactt gagggacctc 150

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cgagtagaac ctgttacaac tagtggtgca acaggggact attcaatttt      200
gatgaatgta agctgggtac tccgggcaga tgccagcatc cgcttggtga      250
aggccaccaa gatttggtg acggggcaaaa gcaacttcca gtcctacagc      300
tgtgtgaggt gcaattacac agaggccttc cagactcaga ccagaccctc      350
tggtggtaaa tggacatttt cctacatcgg cttccctgta gagctgaaca      400
cagtctattt cattggggcc cataatatc ctaatgcaa tatgaatgaa      450
gatggccctt ccatgtctgt gaatttcacc tcaccaggct gcctagacca      500
cataatgaaa tataaaaaaa agtgtgtcaa ggccggaagc ctgtgggatc      550
cgaacatcac tgcttgtaag aagaatgagg agacagtaga agtgaacttc      600
acaaccactc ccctgggaaa cagatacatg gctcttatcc aacacagcac      650
tatcatcggg ttttctcagg tgtttgagcc acaccagaag aaacaaacgc      700
gagcttcagt ggtgattcca gtgactgggg atagtgaagg tgctacggtg      750
cagctgactc catattttcc tacttggtgc agcgactgca tccgacataa      800
aggaacagtt gtgctctgcc cacaaacagg cgtccctttc cctctggata      850
acaacaaaag caagccggga ggctggctgc ctctcctcct gctgtctctg      900
ctggtggcca catgggtgct ggtggcaggg atctatctaa tgtggaggca      950
cgaaaggatc aagaagactt ccttttttac caccacacta ctgcccccca     1000
ttaaggttct tgtggtttac ccatctgaaa tatgtttcca tcacacaatt     1050
tgttacttca ctgaatttct tcaaaaccat tgcagaagtg aggtcatcct     1100
tgaaaagtgg cagaaaaaga aaatagcaga gatgggtcca gtgcagtggc     1150
ttgccactca aaagaaggca gcagacaaag tcgtcttcct tctttccaat     1200
gacgtcaaca gtgtgtgcga tggtaacctg ggcaagagcg agggcagtc     1250
cagtgagaac tctcaagacc tcttccccct tgcctttaac cttttctgca     1300
gtgatctaag aagccagatt catctgcaca aatacgtggt ggtctacttt     1350
agagagattg atacaaaaga cgattacaat gctctcagtg tctgccccaa     1400
gtaccacctc atgaaggatg cactgcttt ctgtgcagaa cttctccatg     1450
tcaagcagca ggtgtcagca ggaaaaagat cacaagcctg ccacgatggc     1500
tgctgctcct tgtag                                           1515
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 158
<211> LENGTH: 502
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 158

```
Met Ser Leu Val Leu Leu Ser Leu Ala Ala Leu Cys Arg Ser Ala
 1             5             10             15
Val Pro Arg Glu Pro Thr Val Gln Cys Gly Ser Glu Thr Gly Pro
                20             25             30
Ser Pro Glu Trp Met Leu Gln His Asp Leu Ile Pro Gly Asp Leu
                35             40             45
Arg Asp Leu Arg Val Glu Pro Val Thr Thr Ser Val Ala Thr Gly
                50             55             60
```

-continued

Asp	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Leu	Met	Asn	Val	Ser	Trp	Val	Leu	Arg	Ala	Asp	
				65					70					75	
Ala	Ser	Ile	Arg	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	Lys	Ile	Cys	Val	Thr	Gly	
				80					85					90	
Lys	Ser	Asn	Phe	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Cys	Val	Arg	Cys	Asn	Tyr	Thr	
				95					100					105	
Glu	Ala	Phe	Gln	Thr	Gln	Thr	Arg	Pro	Ser	Gly	Gly	Lys	Trp	Thr	
				110					115					120	
Phe	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Phe	Pro	Val	Glu	Leu	Asn	Thr	Val	Tyr	Phe	
				125					130					135	
Ile	Gly	Ala	His	Asn	Ile	Pro	Asn	Ala	Asn	Met	Asn	Glu	Asp	Gly	
				140					145					150	
Pro	Ser	Met	Ser	Val	Asn	Phe	Thr	Ser	Pro	Gly	Cys	Leu	Asp	His	
				155					160					165	
Ile	Met	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Lys	Cys	Val	Lys	Ala	Gly	Ser	Leu	Trp	
				170					175					180	
Asp	Pro	Asn	Ile	Thr	Ala	Cys	Lys	Lys	Asn	Glu	Glu	Thr	Val	Glu	
				185					190					195	
Val	Asn	Phe	Thr	Thr	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Met	Ala	Leu	
				200					205					210	
Ile	Gln	His	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ile	Gly	Phe	Ser	Gln	Val	Phe	Glu	Pro	
				215					220					225	
His	Gln	Lys	Lys	Gln	Thr	Arg	Ala	Ser	Val	Val	Ile	Pro	Val	Thr	
				230					235					240	
Gly	Asp	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ala	Thr	Val	Gln	Leu	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Phe	Pro	
				245					250					255	
Thr	Cys	Gly	Ser	Asp	Cys	Ile	Arg	His	Lys	Gly	Thr	Val	Val	Leu	
				260					265					270	
Cys	Pro	Gln	Thr	Gly	Val	Pro	Phe	Pro	Leu	Asp	Asn	Asn	Lys	Ser	
				275					280					285	
Lys	Pro	Gly	Gly	Trp	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Val	
				290					295					300	
Ala	Thr	Trp	Val	Leu	Val	Ala	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Met	Trp	Arg	His	
				305					310					315	
Glu	Arg	Ile	Lys	Lys	Thr	Ser	Phe	Ser	Thr	Thr	Thr	Leu	Leu	Pro	
				320					325					330	
Pro	Ile	Lys	Val	Leu	Val	Val	Tyr	Pro	Ser	Glu	Ile	Cys	Phe	His	
				335					340					345	
His	Thr	Ile	Cys	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Glu	Phe	Leu	Gln	Asn	His	Cys	Arg	
				350					355					360	
Ser	Glu	Val	Ile	Leu	Glu	Lys	Trp	Gln	Lys	Lys	Lys	Ile	Ala	Glu	
				365					370					375	
Met	Gly	Pro	Val	Gln	Trp	Leu	Ala	Thr	Gln	Lys	Lys	Ala	Ala	Asp	
				380					385					390	
Lys	Val	Val	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asn	Asp	Val	Asn	Ser	Val	Cys	Asp	
				395					400					405	
Gly	Thr	Cys	Gly	Lys	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Gln	
				410					415					420	
Asp	Leu	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ala	Phe	Asn	Leu	Phe	Cys	Ser	Asp	Leu	Arg	
				425					430					435	

-continued

Ser	Gln	Ile	His	Leu	His	Lys	Tyr	Val	Val	Val	Tyr	Phe	Arg	Glu
				440					445					450
Ile	Asp	Thr	Lys	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Leu	Ser	Val	Cys	Pro	Lys
				455					460					465
Tyr	His	Leu	Met	Lys	Asp	Ala	Thr	Ala	Phe	Cys	Ala	Glu	Leu	Leu
				470					475					480
His	Val	Lys	Gln	Gln	Val	Ser	Ala	Gly	Lys	Arg	Ser	Gln	Ala	Cys
				485					490					495
His	Asp	Gly	Cys	Cys	Ser	Leu								
				500										

<210> SEQ ID NO 159
<211> LENGTH: 535
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 159	
agccaccagc gcaacatgac agtgaagacc ctgcatggcc cagccatggt	50
caagtacttg ctgctgtcga tattggggct tgcctttctg agtgaggcgg	100
cagctcggaa aatcccaaaa gtaggacata cttttttcca aaagcctgag	150
agttgccgcg ctgtgccagg aggtagtatg aagcttgaca ttggcatcat	200
caatgaaac cagcgcgttt ccatgtcacg taacatcgag agccgctcca	250
cctccccctg gaattacact gtcacttggg accccaaccg gtacccctcg	300
gaagttgtac aggccagtg taggaacttg ggctgcatca atgctcaag	350
aaaggaagac atctccatga attccgttcc catccagcaa gagaccctgg	400
tcgtccggag gaagcaccaa ggctgctctg tttctttcca gttggagaag	450
gtgctggtga ctgttggtg cacctgcgtc acccctgtca tccacatgt	500
gcagtaagag gtgcatatcc actcagctga agaag	535

<210> SEQ ID NO 160
<211> LENGTH: 163
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 160	
Met Thr Val Lys Thr Leu His Gly Pro Ala Met Val Lys Tyr Leu	
1 5 10 15	
Leu Leu Ser Ile Leu Gly Leu Ala Phe Leu Ser Glu Ala Ala Ala	
20 25 30	
Arg Lys Ile Pro Lys Val Gly His Thr Phe Phe Gln Lys Pro Glu	
35 40 45	
Ser Cys Pro Pro Val Pro Gly Gly Ser Met Lys Leu Asp Ile Gly	
50 55 60	
Ile Ile Asn Glu Asn Gln Arg Val Ser Met Ser Arg Asn Ile Glu	
65 70 75	
Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Pro Trp Asn Tyr Thr Val Thr Trp Asp Pro	
80 85 90	
Asn Arg Tyr Pro Ser Glu Val Val Gln Ala Gln Cys Arg Asn Leu	
95 100 105	
Gly Cys Ile Asn Ala Gln Gly Lys Glu Asp Ile Ser Met Asn Ser	
110 115 120	

-continued

Val Pro Ile Gln Gln Glu Thr Leu Val Val Arg Arg Lys His Gln
125 130 135
Gly Cys Ser Val Ser Phe Gln Leu Glu Lys Val Leu Val Thr Val
140 145 150
Gly Cys Thr Cys Val Thr Pro Val Ile His His Val Gln
155 160

<210> SEQ ID NO 161
<211> LENGTH: 2380
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 161

acactggcca acaaaaacg aaagcactcc gtgctggaag taggaggaga 50
gtcaggactc ccaggacaga gagtgcacaa actaccacgc acagcccctt 100
ccgccccctc tggaggctga agagggatcc cagcccctgc caccacaga 150
cacgggctga ctgggggtgc tgccccctt gggggggggc agcacagggc 200
ctcaggcctg ggtgccacct ggcacctaga agatgcctgt gccctggttc 250
ttgctgtcct tggcactggg ccgaagccca gtggtccttt ctctggagag 300
gcttggtggg cctcaggacg ctaccactg ctctccgggc ctctcctgcc 350
gcctctggga cagtgcata ctctgcctgc ctggggacat cgtgcctgct 400
ccgggccccg tgctggcgcc tacgcacctg cagacagagc tgggtctgag 450
gtgcagaag gagaccgact gtgacctctg totgcgtgtg gctgtccact 500
tggcctgtga tgggcactgg gaagagcctg aagatgagga aaagtttgga 550
ggagcagctg actcaggggt ggaggagcct aggaatgcct ctctccaggc 600
ccaagtctg ctctccttcc aggcctacc tactgccgc tgcgctcctg 650
tggagggtga agtgcctgct gcccttgtgc agtttggtca gtctgtgggc 700
tctgtggtat atgactgctt cgaggctgcc ctagggagtg aggtacgaat 750
ctggtcctat actcagccca ggtacgagaa ggaactcaac cacacacagc 800
agctgcctgc cctgccctgg ctcaacgtgt cagcagatgg tgacaacgtg 850
catctggttc tgaatgtctc tgaggagcag cacttcggcc tctccctgta 900
ctggaatcag gtccagggcc ccccaaaacc ccggtggcac aaaaacctga 950
ctggaccgca gatcattacc ttgaaccaca cagacctggt tccctgcctc 1000
tgtattcagg tgtggcctct ggaacctgac tccgttagga cgaacatctg 1050
ccccttcagg gaggacccc gcgcacacca gaacctctgg caagccgcc 1100
gactgcgact gctgacctg cagagctggc tgctggacgc accgtgctcg 1150
ctgcccgcag aagcggcact gtgctggcgg gctccgggtg gggacctctg 1200
ccagccactg gtccccaccg tttcctggga gaacgtcact gtggacaagg 1250
ttctcgagtt ccattgctg aaaggccacc ctaacctctg tgttcagggt 1300
aacagctcgg agaagctgca gctgcaggag tgcttggtgg ctgactccct 1350
ggggcctctc aaagacgatg tgctactgtt ggagacacga ggcccccagg 1400
acaacagatc cctctgtgcc ttggaacca gtggctgtac ttcactacc 1450

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agcaaaagcct ccacgagggc agctcgcctt ggagagtact tactacaaga      1500
cctgcagtcga ggccagtgtc tgcagctatg ggacgatgac ttgggagcgc      1550
tatgggcctg ccccatggac aaatacatcc acaagcgctg ggcctcgtg      1600
tggtctggcct gcctactctt tgccgctgcg ctttcctca tcctccttct      1650
caaaaaggat cacgcgaaag ggtggctgag gctcttgaaa caggacgtcc      1700
gctcgggggc ggccgccagg ggccgcgcgg ctctgctcct ctactcagcc      1750
gatgactcgg gtttcgagcg cctggtgggc gccctggcgt cggccctgtg      1800
ccagctgccg ctgcgcgtgg ccgtagacct gtggagccgt cgtgaactga      1850
gcgcgcaggg gcccggtggt tggtttcacg cgcagcgcg ccagaccctg      1900
caggagggcg gcgtggtggt cttgtcttcc tctcccggtg cggtggcgct      1950
gtgcagcgag tggctacagg atggggtgtc cgggcccggg gcgcacggcc      2000
cgcacgacgc cttccgcgcc tcgctcagct gcgtgctgcc cgacttcttg      2050
cagggccggg cgcccggcag ctacgtgggg gcctgcttcg acaggtgct      2100
ccaccggac gccgtaccg cccttttccg caccgtgcc gtcttcacac      2150
tgccctccca actgccagac ttctggggg ccctgcagca gcctcgcgcc      2200
ccgctgttcc ggcggtcca agagagagcg gagcaagtgt cccgggccct      2250
tcagccagcc ctggatagct acttccatcc ccgggggact ccgcgcgcgg      2300
gacgcggggg gggaccaggg gcgggacctg gggcggggga cgggacttaa      2350
ataaaggcag acgctgtttt tctaaaaaaa      2380

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<210> SEQ ID NO 162

<211> LENGTH: 705

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 162

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Met Pro Val Pro Trp Phe Leu Leu Ser Leu Ala Leu Gly Arg Ser
 1             5             10            15
Pro Val Val Leu Ser Leu Glu Arg Leu Val Gly Pro Gln Asp Ala
          20             25            30
Thr His Cys Ser Pro Gly Leu Ser Cys Arg Leu Trp Asp Ser Asp
          35             40            45
Ile Leu Cys Leu Pro Gly Asp Ile Val Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Val
          50             55            60
Leu Ala Pro Thr His Leu Gln Thr Glu Leu Val Leu Arg Cys Gln
          65             70            75
Lys Glu Thr Asp Cys Asp Leu Cys Leu Arg Val Ala Val His Leu
          80             85            90
Ala Val His Gly His Trp Glu Glu Pro Glu Asp Glu Glu Lys Phe
          95            100           105
Gly Gly Ala Ala Asp Ser Gly Val Glu Glu Pro Arg Asn Ala Ser
        110            115           120
Leu Gln Ala Gln Val Val Leu Ser Phe Gln Ala Tyr Pro Thr Ala
        125            130           135
Arg Cys Val Leu Leu Glu Val Gln Val Pro Ala Ala Leu Val Gln
        140            145           150

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

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530	535	540
Ala Gln Gly Pro Val Ala Trp Phe His	Ala Gln Arg Arg Gln Thr	
545	550	555
Leu Gln Glu Gly Gly Val Val Val Leu	Leu Phe Ser Pro Gly Ala	
560	565	570
Val Ala Leu Cys Ser Glu Trp Leu Gln	Asp Gly Val Ser Gly Pro	
575	580	585
Gly Ala His Gly Pro His Asp Ala Phe	Arg Ala Ser Leu Ser Cys	
590	595	600
Val Leu Pro Asp Phe Leu Gln Gly Arg	Ala Pro Gly Ser Tyr Val	
605	610	615
Gly Ala Cys Phe Asp Arg Leu Leu His	Pro Asp Ala Val Pro Ala	
620	625	630
Leu Phe Arg Thr Val Pro Val Phe Thr	Leu Pro Ser Gln Leu Pro	
635	640	645
Asp Phe Leu Gly Ala Leu Gln Gln Pro	Arg Ala Pro Arg Ser Gly	
650	655	660
Arg Leu Gln Glu Arg Ala Glu Gln Val	Ser Arg Ala Leu Gln Pro	
665	670	675
Ala Leu Asp Ser Tyr Phe His Pro Pro	Gly Thr Pro Ala Pro Gly	
680	685	690
Arg Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Pro	Gly Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr	
695	700	705

<210> SEQ ID NO 163
<211> LENGTH: 2478
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 163

gtcagtgcgg gaggccggtc agccaccaag atgactgaca ggttcagctc	50
tctgcagcac actaccctca agccacctga tgtgacctgt atctccaaag	100
tgagatcgat tcagatgatt gttcatccta cccccacgcc aatccgtgca	150
ggcgatggcc accggctaac cctggaagac atcttccatg acctgttcta	200
ccacttagag ctccaggtca accgcacctc ccaaatgcac cttggaggga	250
agcagagaga atatgagttc ttcggcctga cccctgacac agagttcctt	300
ggcaccatca tgatttgcgt tcccacctgg gccaaaggaga gtgcccccta	350
catgtgccga gtgaagacac tgccagaccg gacatggacc tactccttct	400
ccggagcctt cctgtttctc atgggcttcc tcgtcgcagt actctgctac	450
ctgagctaca gatatgtcac caagccgcct gcacctccca actccctgaa	500
cgtccagcga gtccctgactt tccagccgct gcgcttcac caggagcacg	550
tctctgatccc tgtctttgac ctacagcgcc ccagcagtct ggcccagcct	600
gtccagtact cccagatcag ggtgtctgga cccagggagc ccgcaggagc	650
tccacagcgg catagcctgt ccgagatcac ctacttaggg cagccagaca	700
tctccatcct ccagccctcc aacgtgccac ctcccagat cctctcccca	750
ctgtccctatg ccccaaacgc tgcccctgag gtcggggccc catcctatgc	800
acctcaggtg acccccgaag ctcaattccc attctacgcc ccacaggcca	850

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tctctaaggt ccagccttcc tcctatgccc ctcaagccac tccggacagc	900
tggcctccct cctatggggt atgcatggaa ggttctggca aagactcccc	950
cactgggaca ctttctagtc ctaaacacct taggcctaaa ggtcagcttc	1000
agaaagagcc accagctgga agctgcatgt taggtggcct ttctctgcag	1050
gaggtgacct ccttggctat ggaggaatcc caagaagcaa aatcattgca	1100
ccagcccctg gggatttgca cagacagaac atctgaccca aatgtgctac	1150
acagtgggga ggaagggaca ccacagtacc taaagggccca gctccccctc	1200
ctctcctcag tccagatcga gggccacccc atgtccctcc ctttgcaacc	1250
tccttccggt ccatgttccc cctcggacca aggtccaagt ccctggggcc	1300
tgctggagtc ccttgttgtt cccaaggatg aagccaagag cccagcccct	1350
gagacctcag acctggagca gccacagaa ctggattctc ttttcagagg	1400
ccctggccctg actgtgcagt gggagtcctg aggggaatgg gaaaggcttg	1450
gtgcttcctc cctgtcccta cccagtgtca catccttggc tgtcaatccc	1500
atgcctgccc atgccacaca ctctgcgac tggcctcaga cgggtgccct	1550
tgagagaagc agagggagtg gcatgcaggg cccctgccat gggtgcgctc	1600
ctcaccggaa caaagcagca tgataaggac tgcagcgggg gagctctggg	1650
gagcagcttg tgtagacaag cgcgtgctcg ctgagccctg caaggcagaa	1700
atgacagtgc aaggaggaaa tgcagggaaa ctcccgaggt ccagagcccc	1750
acctcctaac accatggatt caaagtgtc aggggaatttg cctctccttg	1800
ccccattcct ggccagtttc acaatctagc tcgacagagc atgaggcccc	1850
tgccctctct gtcatgttcc aaagtgggga agagagcctg gaaaagaacc	1900
aggcctggaa aagaaccaga aggaggctgg gcagaaccag aacaacctgc	1950
acttctgcca aggccagggc cagcaggacg gcaggactct agggaggggt	2000
gtggcctgca gctcattccc agccagggca actgcctgac gttgcacgat	2050
ttcagcttca ttctctgat agaacaaagc gaaatgcagg tccaccaggg	2100
agggagacac acaagccttt tctgcaggca ggagtttcag accctatcct	2150
gagaatgggg tttgaaagga aggtgagggc tgtggcccct ggacgggtac	2200
aataacacac tgtactgatg tcacaacttt gcaagctctg ccttgggttc	2250
agcccactcg ggctcaaatt ccagcctcac cactcacaag ctgtgtgact	2300
tcaaacaaat gaaatcagtg cccagaacct cggtttcctc atctgtaatg	2350
tggggatcat aacacctacc tcatggagtt gtggtgaaga tgaaatgaag	2400
tcatgtcttt aaagtgttta atagtgcctg gtacatgggc agtgcccaat	2450
aaacggtagc tatttaaaaa aaaaaaaa	2478

<210> SEQ ID NO 164
<211> LENGTH: 574
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 164
Met Arg Thr Leu Leu Thr Ile Leu Thr Val Gly Ser Leu Ala Ala

-continued

1	5	10	15
His Ala Pro Glu Asp	Pro Ser Asp Leu	Leu Gln His Val Lys	Phe
20		25	30
Gln Ser Ser Asn Phe	Glu Asn Ile Leu Thr	Trp Asp Ser Gly	Pro
35		40	45
Glu Gly Thr Pro Asp	Thr Val Tyr Ser	Ile Glu Tyr Lys Thr	Tyr
50		55	60
Gly Glu Arg Asp Trp	Val Ala Lys Lys	Gly Cys Gln Arg Ile	Thr
65		70	75
Arg Lys Ser Cys Asn	Leu Thr Val Glu	Thr Gly Asn Leu Thr	Glu
80		85	90
Leu Tyr Tyr Ala Arg	Val Thr Ala Val	Ser Ala Gly Gly Arg	Ser
95		100	105
Ala Thr Lys Met Thr	Asp Arg Phe Ser	Ser Leu Gln His Thr	Thr
110		115	120
Leu Lys Pro Pro Asp	Val Thr Cys Ile	Ser Lys Val Arg Ser	Ile
125		130	135
Gln Met Ile Val His	Pro Thr Pro Thr	Pro Ile Arg Ala Gly	Asp
140		145	150
Gly His Arg Leu Thr	Leu Glu Asp Ile	Phe His Asp Leu Phe	Tyr
155		160	165
His Leu Glu Leu Gln	Val Asn Arg Thr	Tyr Gln Met His Leu	Gly
170		175	180
Gly Lys Gln Arg Glu	Tyr Glu Phe Phe	Gly Leu Thr Pro Asp	Thr
185		190	195
Glu Phe Leu Gly Thr	Ile Met Ile Cys	Val Pro Thr Trp Ala	Lys
200		205	210
Glu Ser Ala Pro Tyr	Met Cys Arg Val	Lys Thr Leu Pro Asp	Arg
215		220	225
Thr Trp Thr Tyr Ser	Phe Ser Gly Ala	Phe Leu Phe Ser Met	Gly
230		235	240
Phe Leu Val Ala Val	Leu Cys Tyr Leu	Ser Tyr Arg Tyr Val	Thr
245		250	255
Lys Pro Pro Ala Pro	Pro Asn Ser Leu	Asn Val Gln Arg Val	Leu
260		265	270
Thr Phe Gln Pro Leu	Arg Phe Ile Gln	Glu His Val Leu Ile	Pro
275		280	285
Val Phe Asp Leu Ser	Gly Pro Ser Ser	Leu Ala Gln Pro Val	Gln
290		295	300
Tyr Ser Gln Ile Arg	Val Ser Gly Pro	Arg Glu Pro Ala Gly	Ala
305		310	315
Pro Gln Arg His Ser	Leu Ser Glu Ile	Thr Tyr Leu Gly Gln	Pro
320		325	330
Asp Ile Ser Ile Leu	Gln Pro Ser Asn	Val Pro Pro Pro Gln	Ile
335		340	345
Leu Ser Pro Leu Ser	Tyr Ala Pro Asn	Ala Ala Pro Glu Val	Gly
350		355	360
Pro Pro Ser Tyr Ala	Pro Gln Val Thr	Pro Glu Ala Gln Phe	Pro
365		370	375
Phe Tyr Ala Pro Gln	Ala Ile Ser Lys	Val Gln Pro Ser Ser	Tyr
380		385	390

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Ala Pro Gln Ala Thr Pro Asp Ser Trp Pro Pro Ser Tyr Gly Val
395 400 405

Cys Met Glu Gly Ser Gly Lys Asp Ser Pro Thr Gly Thr Leu Ser
410 415 420

Ser Pro Lys His Leu Arg Pro Lys Gly Gln Leu Gln Lys Glu Pro
425 430 435

Pro Ala Gly Ser Cys Met Leu Gly Gly Leu Ser Leu Gln Glu Val
440 445 450

Thr Ser Leu Ala Met Glu Glu Ser Gln Glu Ala Lys Ser Leu His
455 460 465

Gln Pro Leu Gly Ile Cys Thr Asp Arg Thr Ser Asp Pro Asn Val
470 475 480

Leu His Ser Gly Glu Glu Gly Thr Pro Gln Tyr Leu Lys Gly Gln
485 490 495

Leu Pro Leu Leu Ser Ser Val Gln Ile Glu Gly His Pro Met Ser
500 505 510

Leu Pro Leu Gln Pro Pro Ser Gly Pro Cys Ser Pro Ser Asp Gln
515 520 525

Gly Pro Ser Pro Trp Gly Leu Leu Glu Ser Leu Val Cys Pro Lys
530 535 540

Asp Glu Ala Lys Ser Pro Ala Pro Glu Thr Ser Asp Leu Glu Gln
545 550 555

Pro Thr Glu Leu Asp Ser Leu Phe Arg Gly Leu Ala Leu Thr Val
560 565 570

Gln Trp Glu Ser

<210> SEQ ID NO 165
<211> LENGTH: 1060
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 165

tggcctactg gaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaagtcacc cgggcccgcg 50

gtggccacaa catggctgcg gcgccggggc tgctcttctg gctgttcgtg 100

ctgggggcgc tctggtgggt cccgggccag tcggatctca gccacggacg 150

gcgttttctg gacctcaaag tgtgcgggga cgaagagtgc agcatgttaa 200

tgtaccgtgg gaaagctctt gaagacttca cgggccctga ttgtcgtttt 250

gtgaatttta aaaaagtgta cgatgtatat gtctactaca aactggcagg 300

gggatccctt gaactttggg ctggaagtgt tgaacacagt tttggatatt 350

ttccaaaaga tttgatcaag gtacttcata aatacacgga agaagagcta 400

catattccag cagatgagac agactttgtc tgctttgaag gaggaagaga 450

tgattttaat agttataatg tagaagagct tttaggatct ttggaactgg 500

aggactctgt acctgaagag tcgaagaaag ctgaagaagt ttctcagcac 550

agagagaaat ctctgagga gtctcggggg cgtgaacttg accctgtgcc 600

tgagcccag gcattcagag ctgattcaga ggatggagaa ggtgctttct 650

cagagagcac cgaggggctg cagggacagc cctcagctca ggagagccac 700

cctcacacca gcggtcctgc ggctaacgct cagggagtgc agtcttcgtt 750

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ggacactttt gaagaaattc tgcacgataa attgaaagtg ccgggaagcg 800
aaagcagaac tggcaatagt tctcctgcct cggtggagcg ggagaagaca 850
gatgcttaca aagtcctgaa aacagaaatg agtcagagag gaagtggaca 900
gtgcgttatt cattacagca aaggatttcg ttggcatcaa aatctaagtt 950
tgttttacaa agattgtttt tagtactaag ctgccttggc agtttgcatt 1000
tttgagccaa acaaaaaatat attattttcc cttctaagta aaaaaaaaaa 1050
aaaaaaaaaa 1060

<210> SEQ ID NO 166

<211> LENGTH: 303

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 166

Met Ala Ala Ala Pro Gly Leu Leu Phe Trp Leu Phe Val Leu Gly
1 5 10 15
Ala Leu Trp Trp Val Pro Gly Gln Ser Asp Leu Ser His Gly Arg
20 25 30
Arg Phe Ser Asp Leu Lys Val Cys Gly Asp Glu Glu Cys Ser Met
35 40 45
Leu Met Tyr Arg Gly Lys Ala Leu Glu Asp Phe Thr Gly Pro Asp
50 55 60
Cys Arg Phe Val Asn Phe Lys Lys Gly Asp Asp Val Tyr Val Tyr
65 70 75
Tyr Lys Leu Ala Gly Gly Ser Leu Glu Leu Trp Ala Gly Ser Val
80 85 90
Glu His Ser Phe Gly Tyr Phe Pro Lys Asp Leu Ile Lys Val Leu
95 100 105
His Lys Tyr Thr Glu Glu Glu Leu His Ile Pro Ala Asp Glu Thr
110 115 120
Asp Phe Val Cys Phe Glu Gly Gly Arg Asp Asp Phe Asn Ser Tyr
125 130 135
Asn Val Glu Glu Leu Leu Gly Ser Leu Glu Leu Glu Asp Ser Val
140 145 150
Pro Glu Glu Ser Lys Lys Ala Glu Glu Val Ser Gln His Arg Glu
155 160 165
Lys Ser Pro Glu Glu Ser Arg Gly Arg Glu Leu Asp Pro Val Pro
170 175 180
Glu Pro Glu Ala Phe Arg Ala Asp Ser Glu Asp Gly Glu Gly Ala
185 190 195
Phe Ser Glu Ser Thr Glu Gly Leu Gln Gly Gln Pro Ser Ala Gln
200 205 210
Glu Ser His Pro His Thr Ser Gly Pro Ala Ala Asn Ala Gln Gly
215 220 225
Val Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Thr Phe Glu Glu Ile Leu His Asp Lys
230 235 240
Leu Lys Val Pro Gly Ser Glu Ser Arg Thr Gly Asn Ser Ser Pro
245 250 255
Ala Ser Val Glu Arg Glu Lys Thr Asp Ala Tyr Lys Val Leu Lys
260 265 270

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Thr Glu Met Ser Gln Arg Gly Ser Gly Gln Cys Val Ile His Tyr
275 280 285
Ser Lys Gly Phe Arg Trp His Gln Asn Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys
290 295 300
Asp Cys Phe

<210> SEQ ID NO 167
<211> LENGTH: 2570
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 167

ccaggaccag ggcgcaccgg ctccagcctct cacttgtcag aggccgggga	50
agagaagcaa agcgcaacgg tgtggtccaa gccggggcctt ctgcttcgcc	100
tctaggacat acacgggacc ccctaacttc agtcccccaa acgcgcaccc	150
tcgaagtctt gaactccagc cccgcacatc cacgcgcggc acaggcgcgg	200
caggcggcag gtcccggccg aaggcgatgc gcgcaggggg tcgggcagct	250
gggctcgggc ggcgggagta gggcccgga gggaggcagg gaggtgcat	300
attcagagtc gcgggctgcg ccctggggcag aggcgcgcct cgctccacgc	350
aacacctgct gctgccaccg cgccgcgatg agccgcgtgg tctcgctgct	400
gctggggcgc gcgctgctct gcggccacgg agccttctgc cgccgcgtgg	450
tcagcggcca aaagggtgtgt ttgtctgact tcaagcatcc ctgctacaaa	500
atggcctact tccatgaact gtccagccga gtgagctttc aggaggcacg	550
cctggcttgt gagagtgagg gaggagtcct cctcagcctt gagaatgaag	600
cagaacagaa gttaatatag agcatgttgc aaaacctgac aaaacccggg	650
acagggattt ctgatggtga tttctggata gggctttgga ggaatggaga	700
tgggcaaaca tctggtgcct gccagatct ctaccagtgg tctgatggaa	750
gcaattccca gtaccgaaac tggtagacag atgaaccttc ctgcggaagt	800
gaaaagtgtg ttgtgatgta tcaccaacca actgccaatc ctggccttgg	850
gggtccctac ctttaccagt ggaatgatga caggtgtaac atgaagcaca	900
attatatatt caagtatgaa ccagagatta atccaacagc ccctgtagaa	950
aagccttatc ttacaaatca accaggagac acccatcaga atgtggttgt	1000
tactgaagca ggtataattc ccaatcta attggttgtt ataccaacaa	1050
taccctctgt cttactgata ctggttgctt ttggaacctg ttgtttccag	1100
atgctgcata aaagtaaagg aagaacaaaa actagtccaa accagtctac	1150
actgtggatt tcaaagagta ccagaaaaga aagtggcatg gaagtataat	1200
aactcattga cttggttcca gaattttgta attctggatc tgtataagga	1250
atggcatcag aacaatagct tggaatggct tgaaatcaca aaggatctgc	1300
aagatgaact gtaagctccc ccttgaggca aatattaaag taatttttat	1350
atgtctatta ttctatttaa agaatatgct gtgctaataa tggagtgaga	1400
catgcttatt ttgctaaagg atgcacccaa acttcaaact tcaagcaaat	1450
gaaatggaca atgcagataa agttgttato aacacgtcgg gagtatgtgt	1500

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gttagaagca attcctttta tttctttcac ctttcataag ttgttatcta      1550
gtcaatgtaa tgtatatgtg attgaaattt acagtgtgca aaagtatttt      1600
acctttgcat aagtgtttga taaaaatgaa ctgttctaatt atttattttt      1650
atggcatctc atttttcaat acatgctctt ttgattaaag aaacttatta      1700
ctgttgtaaa ctgaattcac acacacacaa atatagtacc atagaaaaag      1750
tttgttttct cgaaataatt catctttcag cttctctgct tttggtaaat      1800
gtctaggaaa tctcttcaga aataagaagc tatttcatta agtgtgatat      1850
aaacctcctc aaacatttta cttagaggca aggattgtct aatttcaatt      1900
gtgcaagaca tgtgccttat aattattttt agcttaaaat taaacagatt      1950
ttgtaataat gtaactttgt taatagggtg ataacacta atgcagtcaa      2000
tttgaacaaa agaagtgaca tacacaatat aaatcatatg tcttcacacg      2050
ttgcctatat aatgagaagc agctctctga gggttctgaa atcaatgtgg      2100
tccctctctt gccactaaa caaagatggt tgttcggggg ttgggattga      2150
cactggaggc agatagttgc aaagttagtc taaggtttcc ctactgtgat      2200
ttagcctctg actatattag tatacaaaga ggtcatgtgg ttgagaccag      2250
gtgaatagtc actatcagtg tggagacaag cacagcacac agacatttta      2300
ggaaggaaa gaactacgaa atcgtgtgaa aatgggttgg aacccatcag      2350
tgatcgcata ttcatgtatg agggtttgct tgagatagaa aatgggtggc      2400
cctttctgtc ttatctccta gtttcttcaa tgcttacgcc ttgttcttct      2450
caagagaaa ttgtaactct ctggtcttca tatgtccctg tgctcctttt      2500
aaccaataaa agagttcttg tttctggggg aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa      2550
aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa      2570
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 168
<211> LENGTH: 273
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapien

<400> SEQUENCE: 168

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

Trp	Ser	Asp	Gly	Ser	Asn	Ser	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Thr	Asp
			125						130					135
Glu	Pro	Ser	Cys	Gly	Ser	Glu	Lys	Cys	Val	Val	Met	Tyr	His	Gln
			140						145					150
Pro	Thr	Ala	Asn	Pro	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Trp
			155						160					165
Asn	Asp	Asp	Arg	Cys	Asn	Met	Lys	His	Asn	Tyr	Ile	Cys	Lys	Tyr
			170						175					180
Glu	Pro	Glu	Ile	Asn	Pro	Thr	Ala	Pro	Val	Glu	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Leu
			185						190					195
Thr	Asn	Gln	Pro	Gly	Asp	Thr	His	Gln	Asn	Val	Val	Val	Thr	Glu
			200						205					210
Ala	Gly	Ile	Ile	Pro	Asn	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Val	Val	Ile	Pro	Thr	Ile
			215						220					225
Pro	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ile	Leu	Val	Ala	Phe	Gly	Thr	Cys	Cys	Phe
			230						235					240
Gln	Met	Leu	His	Lys	Ser	Lys	Gly	Arg	Thr	Lys	Thr	Ser	Pro	Asn
			245						250					255
Gln	Ser	Thr	Leu	Trp	Ile	Ser	Lys	Ser	Thr	Arg	Lys	Glu	Ser	Gly
			260						265					270
Met	Glu	Val												

<210> SEQ ID NO 169
<211> LENGTH: 43
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic oligonucleotide probe

<400> SEQUENCE: 169

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1. An isolated nucleic acid having at least 80% nucleic acid sequence identity to:

(a)a nucleic acid sequence encoding the polypeptide shown in **FIG. 94** (SEQ ID NO:94);

(b)a nucleic acid sequence encoding the polypeptide shown in **FIG. 94** (SEQ ID NO:94), lacking its associated signal peptide;

(c)a nucleic acid sequence encoding the extracellular domain of the polypeptide shown in **FIG. 94** (SEQ ID NO:94);

(d)a nucleic acid sequence encoding the extracellular domain of the polypeptide shown in **FIG. 94** (SEQ ID NO:94), lacking its associated signal peptide;
- (e)the nucleic acid sequence shown in **FIG. 93** (SEQ ID NO:93);

(f)the full-length coding sequence of the nucleic acid sequence shown in **FIG. 93** (SEQ ID NO:93); or

(g)the full-length coding sequence of the cDNA deposited under ATCC accession number 203660.
2. The isolated nucleic acid of claim 1 having at least 85% nucleic acid sequence identity to:

(a)a nucleic acid sequence encoding the polypeptide shown in **FIG. 94** (SEQ ID NO:94);

(b)a nucleic acid sequence encoding the polypeptide shown in **FIG. 94** (SEQ ID NO:94), lacking its associated signal peptide;

- [illegible]

- (b) a nucleic acid sequence encoding the polypeptide shown in **FIG. 94** (SEQ ID NO:94), lacking its associated signal peptide;
 - (c) a nucleic acid sequence encoding the extracellular domain of the polypeptide shown in **FIG. 94** (SEQ ID NO:94);
 - (d) a nucleic acid sequence encoding the extracellular domain of the polypeptide shown in **FIG. 94** (SEQ ID NO:94), lacking its associated signal peptide;
 - (e) the nucleic acid sequence shown in **FIG. 93** (SEQ ID NO:93);
 - (f) the full-length coding sequence of the nucleic acid sequence shown in **FIG. 93** (SEQ ID NO:93); or
 - (g) the full-length coding sequence of the cDNA deposited under ATCC accession number 203660.
- 15.** The isolated nucleic acid of claim 14, wherein said hybridization occurs under stringent conditions.
- 16.** The isolated nucleic acid of claim 14 which is at least 10 nucleotides in length.
- 17.** A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 1.
- 18.** The vector of claim 17, wherein said nucleic acid is operably linked to control sequences recognized by a host cell transformed with the vector.
- 19.** A host cell comprising the vector of claim 17.
- 20.** The host cell of claim 19, wherein said cell is a CHO cell, an *E. coli* or a yeast cell.
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