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(54) Title: GENERATION, EXPRESSION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THE HUMANIZED K33N MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides humanized antibodies that immunospecifically recognize human 9 integrin. Some of these antibodies inhibit the biological functions of the 9 integrin, thereby exhibiting therapeutic effects on various disorders or diseases that are associated with 9 integrin, including cancer, e.g., the growth and metastasis of a cancer cell, and inflammatory diseases, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, hepatitis, bronchial asthma, fibrosis, diabetes, arteriosclerosis, multiple sclerosis, granuloma, an inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease), an autoimmune disease, and so forth.



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DESCRIPTION

GENERATION, EXPRESSION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THE HUMANIZED K33N MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

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1. TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to humanized antibodies that immunospecifically recognize human $\alpha 9$ integrin and to their therapeutic and diagnostic uses for various diseases or disorders that are associated with or involve $\alpha 9$ integrin, including cancer, inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, disease conditions induced by $\alpha 9$ integrin, and the like.

2. BACKGROUND ART

Cells adhere to extracellular matrix (hereinafter abbreviated as ECM) mediated by a group of cell surface receptors which are termed integrins. Integrins perform their functions by forming 1 : 1 heterodimers of α and β chains. At least 18 types of α chain, 8 types of β chain and 24 types of $\alpha\beta$ heterodimer have been identified and confirmed so far. It is known that each integrin recognizes a specific ligand. Integrins are classified into subfamilies depending upon their ligand specificities or functions, and divided into collagen receptors, laminin receptors, RGD receptors recognizing an Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD) sequence present in fibronectin, vitronectin, etc., and leukocyte-specific receptors present only in leukocytes (Hynes, R. O., 2002, Integrins: Bidirectional, Allosteric Signaling Machines. *Cell* 110: 673-87; Miyasaka, M., 2000, New edition of *Adhesion Molecule Handbook*, Shujunsya). The $\alpha 4$ and $\alpha 9$ integrins are members of a subfamily that does not belong to any of these types and called the $\alpha 4$ integrin subfamily (Elise L. Palmer, Curzio Rfiegg, Ronald Ferrando, Robert Pytela, Shepard D., 1993, Sequence and Tissue Distribution of the Integrin $\alpha 9$ Subunit, a Novel Partner of $\beta 1$ That Is Widely Distributed in Epithelia and Muscle. *The Journal of Cell Biology*, 123: 1289-97). Meanwhile, ECM used to be considered so far to serve as a mere cementing substance between cells. It has now become clear that the

integrin-mediated ECM-cell interaction is significantly involved in regulating the growth, adhesion, movement, etc. of cells and associated with the onset of diseases including a progression of cancer, an exacerbation of inflammation, and the like.

For example, osteopontin (hereinafter abbreviated as OPN) which is one of the
5 ECMs is a secreted, acidic phosphorylated glycoprotein with a molecular weight of about 41 kDa and is a molecule, whose expression is widely observed in breast milk, urine, renal tubules, osteoclasts, osteoblasts, macrophages, activated T cells, tumor tissues, and so forth. OPN has the adhesion sequences, GRGDS (SEQ ID NO:1) at the center of its molecule, the SVVYGLR (SEQ ID NO:2) sequence in human OPN or the
10 SLAYGLR (SEQ ID NO:3) sequence in mouse OPN, and a thrombin-cleavage site in close proximity thereto, and binds through the GRGDS (SEQ ID NO:1) sequence to the RGD integrin or to the $\alpha 4$ ($\alpha 4\beta 1$) and $\alpha 9$ ($\alpha 9\beta 1$) integrins through the SVVYGLR (SEQ ID NO:2) sequence or the SLAYGLR (SEQ ID NO:3) sequence.

WO 02/081522 discloses a therapeutic effect on rheumatoid arthritis or hepatitis
15 by inhibiting the OPN functions using OPN knockout mice or neutralizing antibodies against OPN. Moreover, this publication discloses that the SVVYGLR (SEQ ID NO:2) sequence is essential as recognizing the $\alpha 9$ and $\alpha 4$ integrins for pathogenesis of an inflammatory disease and that receptors for OPN are expressed in immunocompetent cells or the like and associated with an inflammatory disease.

20 Differences in binding profile have been found in that $\alpha 4\beta 1$ binds both to OPN not cleaved with thrombin (uncleaved OPN) and to the N-terminal fragment of thrombin-cleaved OPN (cleaved OPN), whereas $\alpha 9\beta 1$ binds only to the cleaved OPN (Y. Yokosaki, et al., (1999) *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 274: 36328-36334; P. M. Green, et al., (2001) *FEBS Letters*, 503: 75-79; S. T. Barry, et al., (2000) *Experimental*
25 *Cell Research*, 258: 342-351).

The $\alpha 4$ and $\alpha 9$ integrins share many common ligands other than OPN. Known ligands are the EDA domain of fibronectin, propeptide-von Willebrand factor (pp-vWF), tissue transglutaminase (tTG), blood coagulation factor XIII, vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1), etc. In addition, the CS-1 domain of fibronectin, MadCAM-1

($\alpha 4\beta 7$), etc. are known as the ligands specifically recognized by the $\alpha 4$ integrin. Tenascin-C, plasmin, etc. are known as the ligands specifically recognized by the $\alpha 9$ integrin.

The amino acid sequences for the integrin subunits $\alpha 9$, $\alpha 4$ and $\beta 1$ are publicly known. For instance, human $\alpha 9$ is registered as NM_002207, mouse $\alpha 9$ as NM_133721, human $\alpha 4$ as NM_000885, mouse $\alpha 4$ as NM_010576, human $\beta 1$ as X07979, and mouse $\beta 1$ as NM_010578, at the GenBank. These integrins are also known to have high similarities between species in amino acid sequence.

3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

While a variety of drugs are known at present for the treatment of cancer, inflammatory diseases and autoimmune diseases, it has been desired to develop a preventive and/or therapeutic agent, etc. having more improved therapeutic effects on cancer, inflammatory diseases and autoimmune diseases. The present invention is based, in part, on the discovery by the present inventors that a specific inhibitory antibody against the $\alpha 9$ integrin has cancer-suppressing and anti-inflammatory effects.

Previously, the present inventors isolated mouse monoclonal antibody that immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin and is produced by hybridoma clones, K33N (Depository Accession No. FERM BP-10830). Herein, the hybridoma clone designation is interchangeably used as the designation of the monoclonal antibody produced by the clone. The mouse anti-human $\alpha 9$ integrin antibody was of IgG1 isotype. The monoclonal antibody inhibits the binding between human and/or mouse $\alpha 9$ integrin and a ligand of $\alpha 9$ integrin, such as osteopontin. Thus, the anti- $\alpha 9$ integrin antibody inhibits the $\alpha 9$ integrin functions and exhibits therapeutic effects on cancer, *e.g.*, the growth or metastasis of cancer cells, and on inflammatory diseases, *e.g.*, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, hepatitis, bronchial asthma, fibrosis, diabetes mellitus, arteriosclerosis, multiple sclerosis, granuloma, an inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease), an autoimmune disease, disease conditions induced by $\alpha 9$ integrin, and the like.

Furthermore, the anti- $\alpha 9$ integrin antibody of the present invention can be used as an *in vivo* diagnostic agent to detect the presence and the level of $\alpha 9$ integrin expression in a subject, thereby diagnosing a disorder or a disease involving $\alpha 9$ integrin.

However, since the monoclonal antibody is of mouse origin, possible adverse effects due to its immunogenicity in humans have hampered its direct applications to diagnostic or therapeutic uses in humans. In order to reduce the immunogenicity, the present inventors have prepared a humanized antibody that have biological activities corresponding to those exhibited by the original mouse anti- $\alpha 9$ integrin antibody from which said humanized antibody was derived.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, which immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin, said antibody comprising an antigen-binding region partially derived from a non-human origin and partially derived from a human origin. In a specific embodiment, the humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof of the present invention comprises a complementarity determining region (CDR) derived from a non-human source (donor), such as K33N monoclonal antibody, and a framework region (FR) derived from a human source (acceptor). In one embodiment, said humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof inhibits the binding between human $\alpha 9$ integrin and a ligand of human $\alpha 9$ integrin.

In a specific embodiment, said humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin comprises: (i) a heavy chain (H-chain) comprising at least one H-chain FR (FRH) derived from a variable region (V-region) of a human H-chain, and at least one H-chain complementarity determining region (CDRH) derived from at least one of the CDRHs of a non-human antibody K33N that immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin; or (ii) a light chain (L-chain) comprising at least one L-chain FR (FRL) derived from a V-region of a human L-chain, and at least one L-chain complementarity determining region (CDRL) derived from at least one of the CDRLs of a non-human antibody K33N that immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin; or both (i) and (ii) above. For example, said non-human antibody, from which at least one of the CDRHs and/or at

least one of the CDRLs of the humanized antibody of the invention is derived, is a monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma of Accession No. FERM BP-10830.

In a preferred specific embodiment, the humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, of the present invention comprises: (i) at least one
5 FRH derived from a human FRH, and at least one CDRH comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:4, 5 and 6; or (ii) at least one FRL derived from a human FRL, and at least one CDRL comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:11, 12 and 13; or (iii) both (i) and (ii) above.

10 Said humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, of the present invention may comprise CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3, which comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:4, 5 and 6, respectively. In the alternative, said humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, of the present invention comprises CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3, which comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID
15 NOS: 11, 12 and 13, respectively. In a preferred embodiment, said humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, of the present invention comprises CDRH1, CDRH2, CDRH3, CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3, which comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13, respectively. In another alternative, said humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, of the present
20 invention comprises a FRH derived from a variable region of a human H-chain encoded by GenBank Accession No. DA980102 (SEQ ID NO:18), or a FRL derived from a variable region of a human κ -L-chain encoded by GenBank Accession No. X72441 (SEQ ID NO:23). In a preferred embodiment, the FRH of the humanized antibody of the present invention comprises at least one amino acid sequence selected from the
25 group consisting of the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:19, 20, 21 and 22 (FRH1, FRH2, FRH3 and FRH4, respectively, encoded by the corresponding portions of DA980102). In another preferred embodiment, the FRL of the humanized antibody of the present invention comprises at least one amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:24, 25, 26 and 27 (FRL1,
30 FRL2, FRL3 and FRL4, respectively, encoded by the corresponding portions of X72441). In a more preferred embodiment, the humanized antibody or an

antigen-binding fragment thereof, of the present invention comprises: (i) a H-chain variable region (VH region) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:29; or (ii) a L-chain variable region (VL region) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31; or (iii) both (i) and (ii) above. In a most preferred embodiment, the
5 humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, of the present invention comprises: (i) a gamma-1 H-chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37; or (ii) a kappa L-chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:39; or (iii) both (i) and (ii) above.

The present invention further provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule
10 comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof of the present invention which immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin. Specifically, the present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a humanized H-chain comprising at least one amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ
15 ID NOS:4, 5 and 6, or a humanized L-chain comprising at least one amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:11, 12 and 13, or both said humanized H-chain and said humanized L-chain. In a preferred specific embodiment, such an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:28, which encodes a VH region, or a nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid
20 sequence of SEQ ID NO:29. In another preferred specific embodiment, such an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:30, which encodes a VL region, or a nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31. In yet another preferred specific embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention comprises the nucleotide sequences of both SEQ
25 ID NO:28 and 30. In a preferred specific embodiment, such an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:36, which encodes a gamma-1 H-chain, or a nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37. In another preferred specific embodiment, such an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:38, which encodes a kappa
30 L-chain, or a nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:39. In yet another preferred specific embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule of the

present invention comprises the nucleotide sequences of both SEQ ID NO:36 and 38.
In yet another preferred specific embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule of the
present invention further comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a signal peptide of
donor origin, such as the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:10 and 17, respectively,
5 or of heterologous origin.

The present invention further provides a vector, *e.g.*, an expression vector,
comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a H-chain or a L-chain, or both, of the
humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof of the present invention that
immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin. In such a vector, the nucleotide
10 sequence of the present invention may be operably linked to one or more regulatory
elements. The nucleotide sequence of the present invention may include a nucleotide
sequence encoding a signal peptide native to a non-human donor antibody from which a
CDR is derived, or a signal peptide of heterologous origin.

Furthermore, the present invention provides a host cell comprising the nucleic
15 acid molecule of the present invention, including a vector comprising the nucleic acid
molecule of the present invention. In one embodiment, the present invention provides
an isolated host cell comprising a first nucleic acid molecule encoding a humanized
H-chain of the present invention and a second nucleic acid molecule encoding a
humanized L-chain of the present invention, said first and second nucleic acid molecules
20 are each operably linked to a regulatory element in such a way that the biologically
functional humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of the present
invention is expressed.

Accordingly, the present invention further provides a method for preparing the
humanized antibody of the present invention, comprising culturing the host cell of the
25 invention under conditions so that the humanized antibody is expressed; and collecting
the produced humanized antibody.

The present invention further provides a composition comprising at least one of
the humanized antibodies of the present invention. In addition, the present invention
provides a pharmaceutical composition for preventing or treating a disorder or disease
30 that is associated with $\alpha 9$ integrin, comprising at least one of the humanized antibodies

of the present invention, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Either of said compositions can further comprise another active compound that can additively or synergistically ameliorate the disorder or disease. Such an active compound includes, but not by way of limitation, anti-inflammatory compounds, chemotherapeutic
5 compounds, and the like, as well as an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, such as an antibody that can immunospecifically bind human $\alpha 4$ integrin.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for preventing or treating a disorder or disease that is associated with or involves $\alpha 9$ integrin, said method comprising administering a prophylactically or therapeutically effective amount of at
10 least one of the humanized antibodies of the present invention to a subject in need thereof. For such uses, the humanized antibody of the present invention may be conjugated to a therapeutic moiety that enhances the biological effect of the humanized antibody. Examples of such a therapeutic moiety include another antibody, such as anti- $\alpha 4$ antibody (*e.g.*, to form a bispecific antibody), cytotoxins that are cytostatic or
15 cytotoxic, radioactive elements, and/or other therapeutic agents, including anti-inflammatory agents, antibiotics, and the like.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a method for diagnosing a disorder or disease, in a subject, that is associated with or involves $\alpha 9$ integrin, said method comprising administering a diagnostically effective amount of the humanized
20 antibody of the present invention to a subject to be examined. For such diagnostic uses, the humanized antibody of the present invention may be labeled with detectable markers, such as radioactive elements.

3.1. Definitions

As used herein, the term "antibody" refers to an antibody molecule capable of
25 immunospecifically binding to a desired antigen, such as the $\alpha 9$ integrin, and encompasses an antibody molecule as a whole or a fragment thereof, including an antigen-binding fragment.

The term "immunospecifically recognize" used herein refers to an ability of an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof to bind specifically to a target

polypeptide or protein, in particular, human $\alpha 9$ integrin. Such an antibody does not non-specifically bind to other polypeptides or proteins. However, an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that immunospecifically binds to the target polypeptide or protein (*e.g.*, human $\alpha 9$ integrin) may cross-react with other antigens. For example,

5 the humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment of the present invention that immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin may cross-react with, for example, $\alpha 9$ integrins of other species. Preferably, an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that immunospecifically binds to human $\alpha 9$ integrin does not cross-react with other antigens.

10 The term "an antigen-binding fragment" used herein refers to any fragment of an antibody that retains an ability to immunospecifically bind to a target polypeptide or protein, in particular, human $\alpha 9$ integrin and/or non-human $\alpha 9$ integrin, and includes single chain antibodies, Fab fragments, $F(ab')_2$ fragments, disulfide-linked Fvs, and fragments containing either a variable region of a light chain (VL) and/or a variable
15 region of a heavy chain (VH) or even a complementary determining region (CDR) that specifically binds to a target polypeptide or protein. Thus, such antigen-binding fragments of humanized antibody may or may not include partial or full-length human constant regions. Various methods for obtaining the antibody fragments described above are well known in the art.

20 The term "derived from a human source" or "derived from a non-human source" used herein refers to an antibody portion whose amino acid sequence is derived from a corresponding portion of a human antibody or of a non-human antibody.

The term "an acceptor sequence" used herein refers to a nucleotide sequence or an amino acid sequence of framework regions from a human antibody VH or VL region
25 that serves as an acceptor for CDRs from a donor antibody, which is usually a non-human antibody.

Any discussion of documents, acts, materials, devices, articles or the like which has been included in the present specification is not to be taken as an admission that any or all of these matters form part of the prior art base or

were common general knowledge in the field relevant to the present disclosure as it existed before the priority date of each claim of this application.

Throughout this specification the word "comprise", or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated element, integer or step, or group of elements, integers or steps, but not the exclusion of any other element, integer or step, or group of elements, integers or steps.

4 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Fig. 1 shows the result of experiments in which cell-adhesion inhibitory activity

of anti-human alpha-9 integrin antibodies (i.e., two clones of the present invention (i.e., K33N and M35A), five other clones (1K11, 21C5, 24I11, 25B6, and 28S1), and Y9A2) was measured with a human alpha-9 integrin expressing cell (human melanoma cell G361) and an OPN alpha-9 integrin binding-site peptide (SVVYGLR). A monoclonal antibody against human osteopontin (5A1) was used as a negative control.

Fig. 2 shows the result of experiments in which cell-adhesion inhibitory activity of anti-human alpha-9 integrin antibodies (i.e., two clones of the present invention (i.e., K33N and M35A), five other clones (1K11, 21C5, 24I11, 25B6, and 28S1), and Y9A2) was measured with a human alpha-9 integrin expressing cell (human melanoma cell G361) and an alpha-9 integrin binding-site peptide of a tenascin-C fragment. A monoclonal antibody against human osteopontin (5A1) was used as a negative control.

Fig. 3 shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:7) of mouse K33N VH cDNA along with the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:8). Amino acid residues are shown in single letter code. The signal peptide sequence (SEQ ID NO:10) is in italic. The N-terminal amino acid residue (Q) of the mature VH is double-underlined. CDR sequences according to the definition of Kabat *et al.* (Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interests, Fifth edition, NIH Publication No. 91-3242, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991) are underlined.

Fig. 4 shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:14) of mouse K33N VL cDNA along with the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:15). Amino acid residues are shown in single letter code. The signal peptide sequence (SEQ ID NO:17) is in italic. The N-terminal amino acid residue (D) of the mature VL is double-underlined. CDR sequences according to the definition of Kabat *et al.* (1991) are underlined.

Fig. 5 shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:32) of the designed K33N VH (ChK33N VH) gene flanked by SpeI and HindIII sites (underlined), along with the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:8). Amino acid residues are shown in single letter code. The signal peptide sequence (SEQ ID NO:10) is in italic. The N-terminal amino acid residue (Q) of the mature VH is double-underlined. CDR sequences according to the definition of Kabat *et al.* (1991) are underlined. The intron

sequence is in *italic*.

Fig. 6 shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:33) of the designed K33N VL (ChK33N VL) gene flanked by NheI and EcoRI sites (underlined), along with the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:15). Amino acid residues are shown in single letter code. The signal peptide sequence (SEQ ID NO:17) is in *italic*. The N-terminal amino acid residue (D) of the mature VL is double-underlined. CDR sequences according to the definition of Kabat et al. (1991) are underlined. The intron sequence is in *italic*.

Fig. 7 shows the schematic structure of pChK33N and pHuK33N (collectively Expression Vector). Proceeding clockwise from the SalI site at the top, the plasmid contains the heavy chain transcription unit starting with the human cytomegalovirus (CMV) major immediate early promoter and enhancer (CMV promoter) to initiate transcription of the antibody heavy chain gene. The CMV promoter is followed by the VH exon, a genomic sequence containing the human gamma-1 heavy chain constant region including the CH1, hinge, CH2 and CH3 exons with the intervening introns, and a polyadenylation site of the gamma-1 gene for mRNA processing following CH3. After the heavy chain gene sequence, the light chain transcription unit begins with the CMV promoter, followed by the VL exon and a genomic sequence containing the human kappa chain constant region exon (CL) with part of the intron preceding it, and a poly A signal of the kappa gene. The light chain gene is then followed by the SV40 early promoter (SV40 promoter), the *E. coli* xanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase gene (*gpt*), and a segment containing the SV40 polyadenylation site (SV40 poly(A) site). Finally, the plasmid contains a part of the plasmid pUC19, comprising the bacterial origin of replication (pUC ori) and beta-lactamase gene (beta lactamase).

Fig. 8 shows the alignment of the amino acid sequences of K33N VH (SEQ ID NO:9), humanized K33N (HuK33N) VH (SEQ ID NO:29) and FRH1 (SEQ ID NO:19), FRH2 (SEQ ID NO:20), FRH3 (SEQ ID NO:21) and FRH4 (SEQ ID NO:22) of human acceptor sequences, derived from the amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleotide sequence of GenBank accession number DA980102. Amino acid residues are shown in single letter code. Numbers above the sequences indicate the locations according to

Kabat et al. (1991). CDR sequences defined by Kabat et al. (1991) are underlined. Double-underlined residues were predicted to contact with the CDRs and the mouse residues were retained at these locations in the humanized form. Met at position 82 in DA980102 (underlined), that is atypical at this position in human VH sequences, was replaced with a typical residue Leu to reduce potential immunogenicity. CDR residues in DA980102 are omitted in the figure.

Fig. 9 shows the alignment of the amino acid sequences of K33N VL (SEQ ID NO:16), humanized K33N (HuK33N) VL (SEQ ID NO:31) and FRL1 (SEQ ID NO:24), FRL2 (SEQ ID NO:25), FRL3 (SEQ ID NO:26) and FRL4 (SEQ ID NO:27) of human acceptor sequences, derived from the amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleotide sequence of GenBank accession number X72441. Amino acid residues are shown in single letter code. Numbers above the sequences indicate the positions according to Kabat et al. (1991). CDR sequences defined by Kabat et al. (1991) are underlined. Double-underlined residues were predicted to contact with the CDRs and the mouse residues were retained at these locations in the humanized form. CDR residues in X72441 are omitted in the figure.

Fig. 10 shows the oligonucleotides used for construction of the HuK33N VH gene.

Fig. 11 shows the oligonucleotides used for construction of the HuK33N VL gene.

Fig. 12 shows the oligonucleotides used for construction of the HuK33N VH gene. An arrow denotes the position and orientation (5' to 3') of each oligonucleotide. Amino acid residues of the VH region (SEQ ID NO:29) are shown in single letter code.

Fig. 13 shows the oligonucleotides used for construction of the HuK33N VL gene. An arrow denotes the position and orientation (5' to 3') of each oligonucleotide. Amino acid residues of the VL region (SEQ ID NO:31) are shown in single letter code.

Fig. 14 shows the nucleotide sequence of the HuK33N VH gene flanked by SpeI and HindIII sites (underlined) (SEQ ID NO:34) is shown along with the deduced amino acid sequence of the signal peptide (SEQ ID NO:58; shown in italic) and the VH region

(SEQ ID NO:29). Amino acid residues are shown in single letter code. The signal peptide sequence is in *italic*. The N-terminal amino acid residue (Q) of the mature VH is double-underlined. CDR sequences according to the definition of Kabat et al. (1991) are underlined. The intron sequence is in *italic*.

5 **Fig. 15** shows the nucleotide sequence of the HuK33N VL gene flanked by NheI and EcoRI sites (underlined) (SEQ ID NO:35) is shown along with the deduced amino acid sequence of the signal peptide (SEQ ID NO:59; shown in *italic*) and the VL region (SEQ ID NO:31). Amino acid residues are shown in single letter code. The signal peptide sequence is in *italic*. The N-terminal amino acid residue (D) of the mature VL
10 is double-underlined. CDR sequences according to the definition of Kabat et al. (1991) are underlined. The intron sequence is in *italic*.

Fig. 16 shows the comparison of the affinity of chimeric and humanized K33N antibodies to human $\alpha 9$ integrin. The binding of chimeric and humanized K33N at 1 and 0.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ to CHO/ $\alpha 9$ cells was examined by cell ELISA. Experiments were
15 carried out in triplicate. The mean absorbance value with SEM is shown in the figure.

Fig. 17 shows the sequences of oligonucleotides used for PCR amplification and sequencing of HuK33N heavy and light chain cDNA (SEQ ID NO:44-50).

Fig. 18 shows the nucleotide sequence of the coding region of HuK33N
20 gamma-1 heavy chain (SEQ ID NO:36) in pHuK33N is shown along with the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:37). Amino acid residues are shown in single letter code. A termination codon is denoted by “•”.

Fig. 19 shows the nucleotide sequence of the coding region of HuK33N kappa light chain (SEQ ID NO:38) in pHuK33N is shown along with the deduced amino acid
25 sequence (SEQ ID NO:39). Amino acid residues are shown in single letter code. A termination codon is denoted by “•”.

Fig. 20 shows the result of SDS-PAGE analysis of purified antibodies. Six μg of chimeric and humanized IgG1/ κ antibodies (ChK33N and HuK33N, respectively) were run on a 10% polyacrylamide gel in the presence of SDS under reducing conditions

according to Sambrook et al. (Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, 2nd ed., 1989, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY). Broad Range Protein Marker (MW; New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA) was used as size markers. Numbers shown at the right side denote the size of markers in kilo Dalton (kDa).

5 **Fig. 21** shows the result of FACS analysis of the binding of mouse K33N antibody to human $\alpha 9$ integrin. Mouse K33N antibody was tested at various concentrations, starting at 1.67 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and serial 3-fold dilutions, for binding to CHO/hu $\alpha 9$ cells. Geometric mean channel fluorescence values (MCF; Y-axis) are plotted at each antibody concentration tested (X-axis) in the figure. EC_{50} values were
10 calculated using GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA).

Fig. 22 shows the results of FACS analysis of the binding of chimeric and humanized K33N antibodies to human $\alpha 9$ integrin. Each antibody was tested at various concentrations, starting at 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and serial 3-fold dilutions, for binding to CHO/hu $\alpha 9$ cells. Geometric mean channel fluorescence values (MCF; Y-axis) are plotted at each
15 antibody concentration tested (X-axis) in the figure. EC_{50} values were calculated using GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA).

Fig. 23 shows the dose-responsive cell adhesion inhibition rate of mouse, chimeric and humanized K33N antibodies to human $\alpha 9$ integrin and mouse anti human $\alpha 9$ integrin antibody Y9A2. Each antibody was tested at the concentrations of 5, 1, 0.2,
20 0.04, 0.008 and 0.0016 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ for cell adhesion of human $\alpha 9$ integrin expressed cell line G-361. Experiments were carried out in quartet. The mean inhibition rate value is shown in the figure.

5. MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

25 5.1. Preparation of Antibodies Against Human $\alpha 9$ Integrin

Antibodies that immunospecifically recognize human $\alpha 9$ integrin or any epitope thereof may be generated by any suitable method known in the art.

The $\alpha 9$ integrin used as an antigen in the present invention may be (1) proteins

derived from all cells from human that express $\alpha 9$ integrin, or all tissues where these cells are present, (2) recombinant proteins in which the $\alpha 9$ integrin-encoding gene DNA, preferably cDNA, is transfected into bacteria, yeast, cell lines including animal cells, etc. and expressed, or (3) synthetic proteins.

5 The $\alpha 9$ integrin includes polypeptides comprising substantially the same amino acid sequences as the amino acid sequences of human $\alpha 9$ integrins (SEQ ID NO:55, wherein 1-29 residues are the signal peptide).

 Herein, the term "polypeptides comprising substantially the same amino acid sequence" means variant polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence, in which
10 multiple amino acids, preferably 1 to 10 amino acids and more preferably 1 to several (e.g., 1 to 5) amino acids are substituted, deleted and/or modified, as long as these variant polypeptides have biological properties substantially equivalent to the naturally occurring human $\alpha 9$ integrin; and variant polypeptides comprising an amino acid
15 sequence, wherein multiple amino acids, preferably 1 to 10 amino acids and more preferably 1 to several (e.g., 1 to 5) amino acids are added to the amino acid sequence of naturally occurring human $\alpha 9$ integrin. Furthermore, the variant polypeptides may be those having a plurality of these substitutions, deletions, modifications and additions of amino acids.

 The human $\alpha 9$ integrin as an antigen in the present invention can be produced
20 by methods well known in the art, such as chemical synthesis method, cell culture method, etc., or their modifications, in addition to the gene recombinant techniques.

 Examples of the methods for producing variant polypeptides include a synthetic oligonucleotide site-directed mutagenesis (gapped duplex method), a point mutagenesis method which involves introducing a point mutation at random by treatment with nitrite
25 or sulfite, a method which involves preparing a deletion mutant with Bal31 enzyme, or other enzymes, a cassette mutagenesis, a linker scanning method, a miss incorporation method, a mismatch primer method, a DNA segment synthesis method, and the like.

 The human $\alpha 9$ integrin to be used as an antigen in the present invention also includes a "part" of said $\alpha 9$ integrin. As used herein, the "part" refers to a part

comprising a region required for binding to a ligand of the $\alpha 9$ integrin, for example, OPN, VCAM-1, tenascin-C, etc.; specifically, a part comprising the 14th-980th amino acid residues, and a part comprising the 11th-981st amino acid residues, of the mature human $\alpha 9$ integrin (the 30th-1035th amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:55). The
5 "part" of said $\alpha 9$ integrin can be produced by gene recombination or chemical synthesis according to methods known in the art described below, or modifications thereof, or can be produced by appropriately digesting the human $\alpha 9$ integrin isolated by the cell culture method with a proteolytic enzyme or the like.

As an antigen, a cell per se that overexpresses the $\alpha 9$ integrin on the cell
10 membrane, or a membrane fraction thereof, can be also used. Cells overexpressing human $\alpha 9$ integrin can be prepared by recombinant DNA technologies well known in the art.

Using appropriate antigens prepared as described above, antibodies specific for human $\alpha 9$ integrin or any epitope thereof may be prepared by various methods well
15 known in the art. Polyclonal antibodies to human $\alpha 9$ integrin can be produced by various procedures well known in the art. For example, an antigen of interest can be administered to various host animals including, but not limited to, rabbits, mice, rats, etc., to induce the production of antisera containing polyclonal antibodies specific for the antigen. Various adjuvants may be used to increase the immunological response,
20 depending on the host species, and include but are not limited to, Freund's (complete and incomplete) adjuvant, mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanins, dinitrophenol, and potentially useful adjuvants for humans such as BCG (Bacille Calmette-Guerin) and Corynebacterium parvum. Such adjuvants
25 are also well known in the art.

Monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using a wide variety of techniques known in the art including the use of hybridoma, recombinant, and phage display technologies, or a combination thereof. For example, monoclonal antibodies can be produced using hybridoma techniques including those known in the art and taught, for
30 example, in Harlow et al., Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, (Cold Spring Harbor

Laboratory Press, 2nd ed. 1988); Hammerling, et al., in: Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas, pp. 563-681 (Elsevier, N.Y., 1981) (both of which are incorporated by reference in their entireties). The term "monoclonal antibody" as used herein is not limited to antibodies produced through hybridoma technology. The term "monoclonal antibody" refers to an antibody that is derived from a single clone, including any eukaryotic, prokaryotic, or phage clone, and not the method by which it is produced.

Methods for producing and screening for specific antibodies using hybridoma technology are routine and well known in the art. In a non-limiting example, mice can be immunized with an antigen of interest or a cell expressing such an antigen. Once an immune response is detected, e.g., antibodies specific for the antigen are detected in the mouse serum, the mouse spleen is harvested and splenocytes isolated. The splenocytes are then fused by well known techniques to any suitable myeloma cells (e.g., P3U1, P3X63-Ag8, P3X63-Ag8-U1, P3NS1-Ag4, SP2/0-Ag14, P3X63-Ag8-653, etc.). Hybridomas are selected and cloned by limiting dilution. The hybridoma clones are then assayed by methods known in the art for cells that secrete antibodies capable of binding the antigen. Ascites fluid, which generally contains high levels of antibodies, can be generated by inoculating mice intraperitoneally with positive hybridoma clones.

Antibody fragments that recognize specific epitopes may be generated by known techniques. For example, Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments may be produced by proteolytic cleavage of immunoglobulin molecules, using enzymes such as papain (to produce Fab fragments) or pepsin (to produce F(ab')₂ fragments). F(ab')₂ fragments contain the complete light chain, and the variable region, the CH1 region and the hinge region of the heavy chain.

The antibodies of the invention or an antigen-binding fragment thereof can be also produced by any method known in the art for the synthesis of antibodies, in particular, by chemical synthesis or preferably, by recombinant expression techniques.

The nucleotide sequence encoding an antibody may be obtained from any information available to those skilled in the art (i.e., from Genbank, the literature, or by routine cloning and sequence analysis). If a clone containing a nucleic acid encoding a particular antibody or an epitope-binding fragment thereof is not available, but the

sequence of the antibody molecule or epitope-binding fragment thereof is known, a nucleic acid encoding the immunoglobulin may be chemically synthesized or obtained from a suitable source (e.g., an antibody cDNA library, or a cDNA library generated from, or nucleic acid, preferably poly A⁺ RNA, isolated from any tissue or cells
5 expressing the antibody, such as hybridoma cells selected to express an antibody) by PCR amplification using synthetic primers hybridizable to the 3' and 5' ends of the sequence or by cloning using an oligonucleotide probe specific for the particular gene sequence to identify, e.g., a cDNA clone from a cDNA library that encodes the antibody. Amplified nucleic acids generated by PCR may then be cloned into replicable cloning
10 vectors using any method well known in the art.

5.2. Preparation of Recombinant Antibodies

Once the nucleotide sequence of the antibody is determined, the nucleotide sequence of the antibody may be manipulated using methods well known in the art for the manipulation of nucleotide sequences, e.g., recombinant DNA techniques, site
15 directed mutagenesis, PCR, etc. (see, for example, the techniques described in Sambrook et al., supra; and Ausubel et al., eds., 1998, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, NY, which are both incorporated by reference herein in their entireties), to generate antibodies having a different amino acid sequence by, for example, introducing amino acid substitutions, deletions, and/or insertions into the
20 epitope-binding domain regions of the antibodies or any portion of antibodies which may enhance or reduce biological activities of the antibodies.

Recombinant expression of an antibody requires construction of an expression vector containing a nucleotide sequence that encodes the antibody. Once a nucleotide sequence encoding an antibody molecule or a heavy or light chain of an antibody, or
25 portion thereof has been obtained, the vector for the production of the antibody molecule may be produced by recombinant DNA technology using techniques well known in the art as discussed in the previous sections. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct expression vectors containing antibody coding sequences and appropriate transcriptional and translational control signals. These
30 methods include, for example, in vitro recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic

techniques, and in vivo genetic recombination. The nucleotide sequence encoding the heavy-chain variable region, light-chain variable region, both the heavy-chain and light-chain variable regions, an epitope-binding fragment of the heavy- and/or light-chain variable region, or one or more complementarity determining regions (CDRs) of an antibody may be cloned into such a vector for expression. Such a sequence may be fused with a polynucleotide encoding a signal peptide native to the original antibody or a heterologous signal peptide. Thus-prepared expression vector can be then introduced into appropriate host cells for the expression of the antibody. Accordingly, the invention includes host cells containing a polynucleotide encoding a humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin.

The host cell may be co-transfected with two expression vectors of the invention, the first vector encoding a heavy chain derived polypeptide and the second vector encoding a light chain derived polypeptide. The two vectors may contain identical selectable markers which enable equal expression of heavy and light chain polypeptides or different selectable markers to ensure maintenance of both plasmids. Alternatively, a single vector may be used which encodes, and is capable of expressing, both heavy and light chain polypeptides. The coding sequences for the heavy and light chains may comprise cDNA or genomic DNA.

In another embodiment, antibodies can also be generated using various phage display methods known in the art. In phage display methods, functional antibody domains are displayed on the surface of phage particles which carry the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. In a particular embodiment, such phage can be utilized to display antigen binding domains, such as Fab and Fv or disulfide-bond stabilized Fv, expressed from a repertoire or combinatorial antibody library (e.g., human or murine). Phage expressing an antigen binding domain that binds the antigen of interest can be selected or identified with antigen, e.g., using labeled antigen or antigen bound or captured to a solid surface or bead. Phage used in these methods are typically filamentous phage, including fd and M13. The antigen binding domains are expressed as a recombinantly fused protein to either the phage gene III or gene VIII protein.

Examples of phage display methods that can be used to make the immunoglobulins, or fragments thereof, of the present invention include those disclosed in Brinkman et al., J. Immunol. Methods, 182:41-50, 1995; Ames et al., J. Immunol. Methods, 184:177-186, 1995; Kettleborough et al., Eur. J. Immunol., 24:952-958, 1994; Persic et al., Gene, 187:9-18, 1997; Burton et al., Advances in Immunology, 57:191-280, 1994; PCT application No. PCT/GB91/01134; PCT publications WO 90/02809; WO 91/10737; WO 92/01047; WO 92/18619; WO 93/11236; WO 95/15982; WO 95/20401; and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,698,426; 5,223,409; 5,403,484; 5,580,717; 5,427,908; 5,750,753; 5,821,047; 5,571,698; 5,427,908; 5,516,637; 5,780,225; 5,658,727; 5,733,743 and 5,969,108; each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

As described in the above references, after phage selection, the antibody coding regions from the phage can be isolated and used to generate whole antibodies, including human antibodies, or any other desired fragments, and expressed in any desired host, including mammalian cells, insect cells, plant cells, yeast, and bacteria, e.g., as described in detail below. For example, techniques to recombinantly produce Fab, Fab' and F(ab')₂ fragments can also be employed using methods known in the art such as those disclosed in PCT publication WO 92/22324; Mullinax et al., BioTechniques, 12(6):864-869, 1992; and Sawai et al., AJRI, 34:26-34, 1995; and Better et al., Science, 240:1041-1043, 1988 (each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety). Examples of techniques which can be used to produce single-chain Fvs and antibodies include those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,946,778 and 5,258,498; Huston et al., Methods in Enzymology, 203:46-88, 1991; Shu et al., PNAS, 90:7995-7999, 1993; and Skerra et al., Science, 240:1038-1040, 1988.

Once an antibody molecule of the invention has been produced by any methods described above, it may then be purified by any method known in the art for purification of an immunoglobulin molecule, for example, by chromatography (e.g., ion exchange, affinity, particularly by affinity for the specific antigen after Protein A or Protein G purification, and sizing column chromatography), centrifugation, differential solubility, or by any other standard techniques for the purification of proteins. Further, the antibodies of the present invention or fragments thereof may be fused to heterologous

polypeptide sequences described herein or otherwise known in the art to facilitate purification.

For some uses, including *in vivo* use of antibodies in humans and *in vitro* detection assays, it may be preferable to use chimeric, humanized, or human antibodies.

- 5 Chimeric antibodies and humanized antibodies are discussed in details in Section 5.3, *infra*.

- Antibodies fused or conjugated to other compounds or heterologous polypeptides may be used in *in vitro* immunoassays, in purification methods (e.g., affinity chromatography), as well as *in vivo* therapeutic or diagnostic uses. See e.g., PCT publication Number WO 93/21232; EP 439,095; Naramura et al., Immunol. Lett., 39:91-99, 1994; U.S. Patent 5,474,981; Gillies et al., PNAS, 89:1428-1432, 1992; and Fell et al., J. Immunol., 146:2446-2452, 1991, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. For example, antibodies can be labeled in various ways using a known method or commercially available kit (e.g., biotin labeling, FITC labeling, APC labeling). As another example, antibodies may be conjugated to a therapeutic moiety that enhances the biological effect of the antibodies *in vivo*. Examples of such a therapeutic moiety include another antibody, cytotoxins that are cytostatic or cytotoxic, radioactive element, and/or other therapeutic agents, including anti-inflammatory agents, antibiotics, and the like. In the present invention, the humanized anti-human $\alpha 9$ integrin may be conjugated to another antibody, such as anti- $\alpha 4$ antibody (e.g., to form a bispecific antibody). As another example, the humanized antibody of the present invention may be labeled with detectable markers, such as radioactive elements, for *in vivo* diagnostic uses.

5.3. Chimeric and Humanized Antibodies

- 25 A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions of the antibody are derived from different animal species, such as antibodies having a variable region derived from a murine monoclonal antibody and a constant region derived from a human immunoglobulin. Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See e.g., Morrison, Science, 229:1202, 1985; Oi et al., BioTechniques, 4:214 1986;

Gillies et al., J. Immunol. Methods, 125:191-202, 1989; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,807,715; 4,816,567; and 4,816,397, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

A humanized antibody is a molecule that binds a desired antigen and comprises a variable region containing one or more complementarity determining regions (CDRs) derived from a non-human species and one or more framework regions derived from a human immunoglobulin molecule. The typical methods for humanizing non-human antibodies have been described in various references, such as those: by Queen et al., 1989, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:10029-10033 and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,585,089 and 5,693,762; by Riechmann et al., *Nature*, 332:323, 1988; and by Tsurushita et al., *Methods* 36:69-83, 2005, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties). For example, the reference by Tsurushita et al. (2005, *supra*; hereafter “Tsurushita”) provides a practical and instructive protocol for the humanization of mouse monoclonal antibodies based on the antibody-humanization method originally developed by Queen et al. (1989, *supra*). The general protocol disclosed in Tsurushita is briefly summarized below.

5.3.1. General protocol for preparing humanized antibodies

Cloning and sequencing of mouse V genes

Various methods are available for cloning cDNAs encoding the VH and VL regions of a target mouse monoclonal antibody. For example, 5' RACE (rapid amplification of cDNA ends) method using SMART RACE cDNA Amplification Kit (BD Biosciences, CA) or the GeneRacer Kit (Invitrogen, CA) has been commonly used. A gene-specific primer for 5' RACE can be prepared based on the isotypes of the H-chain and the L-chain of the target monoclonal antibody so that it can bind immediately downstream of the variable region for each of the H-chain and L-chain. Thus, 5' RACE primer may be designed to be specific for each subtype in mouse, such as $\gamma 1$, $\gamma 2a$, $\gamma 2b$ or $\gamma 3$. Alternatively, a common primer for all subtypes may be designed based on the consensus or highly homologous region among the subtypes. In Tsurushita, the following 5' RACE primers are disclosed as examples:

- (i) 5'-GCCAGTGGATAGACTGATGG- (SEQ ID NO:56) (for cloning of

mouse $\gamma 1$, $\gamma 2a$, $\gamma 2b$ and $\gamma 3$ H-chains)

- (ii) 5'-GATGGATACAGTTGGTGCAGC- (SEQ ID NO:57) (for cloning of mouse κ light chains).

PCR-amplified V gene fragments can be directly cloned into a plasmid vector, for example, using the Zero Blunt TOPO PCR Cloning Kit (Invitrogen), and their DNA sequences determined. The obtained sequences should be confirmed by, for example, comparing their encoding amino acid sequences with those of the target monoclonal antibody determined by the N-terminal amino acid sequencing, using, for example a Model 241 Protein Sequencer (Hewlett-Packard, CA). Typically, the determination of at least 15-20 amino acid residues at the N-terminus of the target antibody, for example, by Edman degradation, is sufficient to confirm the authenticity of the cloned DNA sequences. *Tsurushita* cautions that when glutamine, which is one of the two most common N-terminal amino acid in mouse, is the N-terminal amino acid, it might have been converted to pyroglutamine and blocks the sequencing at the N-terminus. In that case, it is necessary to deblock the N-terminus to obtain the sequence.

Three-dimensional modeling of V regions

Based on the sequences of the VH and VL regions, the framework residues of the target antibody that are potentially important for maintaining the conformational structure of the CDRs, are first identified by the method, for example, described by R. Levy *et al.*, 1989, *Biochemistry* 28:7168-7175; and by B. Zilber *et al.*, 1990, *Biochemistry* 29:10032-10041. Typically, each of the VH and VL regions is divided into 14 structurally meaningful segments, which are β strands and loop-like structures comprising the domain structure of the immunoglobulin superfamily. The amino acid sequence of each of the segments from the target antibody is aligned with the corresponding segments of antibodies of known structures, in the PDB database (*see* H.M. Berman *et al.*, 2000, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 28:235-342). By multiple sequence alignment, a corresponding segment having the highest sequence homology to each of the target segment is selected and the three-dimensional model of the V-region is constructed. In order to optimize the structure, the model is subjected to multiple

cycles of conjugate gradient energy minimization (*e.g.*, using ENCAD, or as described by Press *et al.*, 1990, in “*Numerical Recipes*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge; AMBER by Weiner *et al.*, 1981, *J. Comp. Chem.* 2:287-303; 3D-JIG-SAW available at BioMolecularModelling or “BMM” web site run by Cancer Research UK; or
5 SWISS-MODEL available at ExPASy Proteomics Server web site run by Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Geneva).

Selection of human frameworks

In parallel with modeling the structure of the V regions, the amino acid sequences deduced from the cDNA cloning of the mouse VH and VL regions,
10 respectively, are compared to human V region sequences in the databases, for example, the Kabat database (*see* Johnson *et al.*, 2000, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 28:214-218.), GenBank, and so forth. Human framework regions that have overall sequence identity of at least about 65%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, or at least 95% identity, with the mouse sequence, can be
15 searched using, for example, the Smith-Waterman algorithm (by Gusfield, 1997, in “*Algorithms on Strings, Trees, and Sequences*”, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge), or BLAST (by Karlin *et al.*, 1990, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:2264-2268), and the like. These human sequences may be based on cDNA-based and protein-derived sequences; however, the use of germline is often preferable as it
20 may be useful in eliminating potential immunogenicity associated with somatic hypermutations in cDNA-based, protein-derived sequences. In the alternative, as described in Queen *et al.* (1989, *supra*), the use of a consensus framework sequence can also identify and remove such hypermutated residues in the framework obtained from cDNA-based or protein-derived sequences. In the case where a germline VH segment
25 is used as an acceptor framework, VH segments encoded on chromosome 14, rather than 15 and 16, should be used as only those on chromosome 14 produce functional VH regions.

Design of humanized V regions

According to Queen *et al.* (1989, *supra*), it is necessary to identify framework

amino acids within about 4-6 Å of the CDRs as these residues are considered to be potential key framework residues that support the correct CDR structures. Such a process can be achieved using a computer program, such as RASMOL available at Molecular Visualization Freeware web site supported by National Science Foundation
5 (NSF), that calculates interatomic distances from the atomic coordinates or, through manual inspection of a computer model. If amino acids at key framework positions are different between mouse donor and human acceptor sequences, those of mouse donor usually replace the human residues. However, if such residues have minimal contribution to support the CDR structures, the corresponding human residues are
10 typically used. Also, if the selected human acceptor contains "atypical" amino acids, which occur in less than about 10-20% of the V region sequences, they may be the result of somatic hypermutation during affinity maturation and should be replaced with the donor residues in order to avoid potential immunogenicity in humans.

In addition, other factors, such as residues of potential N-linked glycosylation
15 signals, need to be carefully considered in order to design humanized V regions (*see Tsurushita* for details).

Humanized antibodies may contain a human constant region or a portion thereof from the human κ or λ light chain, and/or the $\gamma 1$, $\gamma 2$, $\gamma 3$, $\gamma 4$, μ , $\alpha 1$, $\alpha 2$, δ , or ϵ heavy chain of human antibodies, or variants thereof, depending on the effector functions
20 required or to be eliminated for therapeutic uses. For example, a Fc portion of the constant region containing a mutation may be fused to the variable region of the chimeric or humanized antibody of the present invention so as to reduce the binding of the antibody to Fc receptors and/or to reduce its ability to fix complement (*see*, for example, Winter *et al.*, GB 2,209,757 B; Morrison *et al.*, WO 89/07142, Morgan *et al.*,
25 WO 94/29351). Such manipulations of antibody molecules can be carried out by recombinant DNA technology as described in Section 5.2.

Preferably the resulting chimeric or humanized antibody has the same specificity as the non-human donor antibody and an affinity similar to or at least about 1/3, at least about 1/2, or at least about 2/3, of that of the non-human donor antibody. In another
30 aspect, the resulting chimeric or humanized antibody has an affinity constant of at least

about $1 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}$, preferably at least about $1 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1}$, and most preferably at least about $1 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1}$.

In addition to the general protocol described above, antibodies can be humanized using a variety of techniques known in the art including, for example, CDR-grafting (EP 239,400; PCT publication WO 91/09967; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,225,539; 5,530,101 and 5,585,089), veneering or resurfacing (EP 592,106; EP 519,596; Padlan, Molecular Immunology, 28(4/5):489-498, 1991; Studnicka et al., Protein Engineering, 7(6):805-814, 1994; Roguska et al., Proc Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 91:969-973, 1994), and chain shuffling (U.S. Patent No. 5,565,332), all of which are hereby incorporated by
10 reference in their entireties.

5.3.2. Additional considerations for preparing humanized antibodies as pharmaceuticals

To offer humanized antibodies as pharmaceuticals, an efficient and consistent production system therefor needs to be prepared. For example, an appropriate
15 expression vector for humanized antibodies is prepared by inserting H- and L-chain sequences, and a high-productivity cell line transfected with the expression vector can be obtained as a seed cell for a master cell bank (MCB), which serves as a stable and semi-permanent source for a working cell bank (WCB). Humanized antibodies can be then prepared by culturing working cells from the WCB and collecting the culture
20 medium.

Various expression vectors with appropriate regulatory genes can be used for the preparation of such a production cell line. As a host cell, those commonly used for expressing mammalian proteins can be used for the expression of humanized antibodies. Examples of such host cells include, but are not limited to, Chinese Hamster Ovary
25 (CHO) cells, SP2/0-Ag14.19 cells, NSO cells, and the like. The productivity of humanized antibodies can be maximized by selecting the best combination of an expression vector and a host cell. Furthermore, the composition of culture media should be explored in order to select suitable media, from various serum-free culture media and supplements, so that the expression of humanized antibodies by the host cell

can be optimized.

Based on the efficiency and the final yield, the humanized antibodies produced by the host cell can be purified from the culture supernatant using various methods well known in the art, including affinity chromatography, ion-exchange chromatography,
5 hydrophobic interaction chromatography, and the like.

5.4. Pharmaceutical Composition and Therapeutic Uses

The present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, described above, that immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin. The pharmaceutical composition
10 comprising the humanized antibody of the present invention as an active ingredient can be used as an agent for preventing and/or treating a disorder or disease that is associated with $\alpha 9$ integrin, including, but not limited to, cancer, *e.g.*, the growth or metastasis of cancer cells, and an inflammatory disease, *e.g.*, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, hepatitis, bronchial asthma, fibrosis, diabetes mellitus, arteriosclerosis, multiple
15 sclerosis, granuloma, an inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease), an autoimmune disease, and the like.

The pharmaceutical composition comprising the humanized antibody of the present invention can also be used to treat chronic rejection after organ transplantation, and an autoimmune disease such as systemic autoimmune disease, erythematosis,
20 uveitis, Behcet's disease, polymyositis, glomerular proliferative nephritis, sarcoidosis, disease conditions induced by $\alpha 9$ integrin, and the like.

The preventive and/or therapeutic agent for preventing or treating the disorders or diseases described above, comprising the humanized antibody of the present invention, has low toxicity and can be administered to humans orally or parenterally,
25 directly as a liquid preparation by mixing in a suitable solvent, or as a pharmaceutical composition in an appropriate dosage form.

The pharmaceutical composition used for the administration described above contains the aforesaid antibody or salts thereof and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents or excipients. Such a composition is provided in a dosage form suitable for

oral or parenteral administration.

The dose may vary depending upon the age and the size of a subject to be administered, target disease, conditions, route of administration, and the like. When the antibody is used for preventing and/or treating, for example, rheumatoid arthritis in an adult patient, it is advantageous to intravenously administer the antibody of the present invention normally at a single dose of about 0.01 to about 20 mg/kg body weight, preferably about 0.1 to about 10 mg/kg body weight, and more preferably about 0.1 to about 5 mg/kg body weight, approximately 1 to 5 times per day, preferably approximately 1 to 3 times per day. In other parenteral administration and oral administration, the antibody can be administered in a dose corresponding to the dose given above. When the condition is especially severe, the dose may be increased according to the condition.

Various delivery systems are known and can be used to administer the pharmaceutical composition of the invention, e.g., encapsulation in liposomes, microparticles, microcapsules, recombinant cells capable of expressing the mutant viruses, receptor mediated endocytosis (see, e.g., Wu and Wu, 1987, J. Biol. Chem. 262:4429-4432). Methods of introduction include but are not limited to intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous, intranasal, epidural, and oral routes. The compounds may be administered by any convenient route, for example by infusion or bolus injection, by absorption through epithelial or mucocutaneous linings (e.g., oral mucosa, rectal and intestinal mucosa, etc.) and may be administered together with other biologically active agents. Administration can be systemic or local. Pulmonary administration can also be employed, e.g., by use of an inhaler or nebulizer, and formulation with an aerosolizing agent.

In a specific embodiment, it may be desirable to administer the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention locally to the area in need of treatment; this may be achieved by, for example, and not by way of limitation, local infusion during surgery, topical application, e.g., in conjunction with a wound dressing after surgery, by injection, by means of a catheter, by means of a suppository, by means of nasal spray, or by means of an implant, said implant being of a porous, non porous, or gelatinous material,

including membranes, such as sialastic membranes, or fibers. In one embodiment, administration can be by direct injection at the site (or former site) infected tissues.

In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition can be delivered in a vesicle, in particular a liposome (see Langer, 1990, *Science* 249:1527-1533; Treat et al.,
5 in *Liposomes in the Therapy of Infectious Disease and Cancer*, Lopez Berestein and Fidler (eds.), Liss, New York, pp. 353-365 (1989); Lopez-Berestein, *ibid.*, pp. 317-327; see generally *ibid.*).

In yet another embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition can be delivered in a controlled release system. In one embodiment, a pump may be used (see Langer,
10 *supra*; Sefton, 1987, *CRC Crit. Ref. Biomed. Eng.* 14:201; Buchwald et al., 1980, *Surgery* 88:507; and Saudek et al., 1989, *N. Engl. J. Med.* 321:574). In another embodiment, polymeric materials can be used (see *Medical Applications of Controlled Release*, Langer and Wise (eds.), CRC Pres., Boca Raton, Florida (1974); *Controlled Drug Bioavailability, Drug Product Design and Performance*, Smolen and Ball (eds.),
15 Wiley, New York (1984); Ranger and Peppas, *J. Macromol. Sci. Rev. Macromol. Chem.* 23:61 (1983); see also Levy et al., 1985, *Science* 228:190; During et al., 1989, *Ann. Neurol.* 25:351; Howard et al., 1989, *J. Neurosurg.* 71:105). In yet another embodiment, a controlled release system can be placed in proximity of the composition's target, thus requiring only a fraction of the systemic dose (see, e.g., Goodson, in *Medical*
20 *Applications of Controlled Release*, *supra*, vol. 2, pp. 115-138 (1984)). Other controlled release systems are discussed in the review by Langer (*Science* 249:1527-1533 (1990)).

Examples of the composition for oral administration include solid or liquid dosage forms, specifically, tablets (including dragees and film-coated tablets), pills,
25 granules, powdery preparations, capsules (including soft capsules), syrup, emulsions, suspensions, etc. Such a composition is manufactured by publicly known methods and contains a vehicle, a diluent or an excipient conventionally used in the field of pharmaceutical preparations. Examples of the vehicle or excipient for tablets are lactose, starch, sucrose, magnesium stearate, and the like.

30 The injectable preparations may include dosage forms for intravenous,

subcutaneous, intracutaneous and intramuscular injections, drip infusions, etc. These injectable preparations may be prepared by methods publicly known. The injectable preparations may be prepared, e.g., by dissolving, suspending or emulsifying the antibody or its salt described above in a sterile aqueous medium or an oily medium

5 conventionally used for injections. As the aqueous medium for injections, there are, for example, physiological saline, an isotonic solution containing glucose and other auxiliary agents, etc., which may be used in combination with an appropriate solubilizing agent such as an alcohol (e.g., ethanol), a polyalcohol (e.g., propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol), a nonionic surfactant [e.g., polysorbate 80, HCO-50

10 (polyoxyethylene (50 mol) adduct of hydrogenated castor oil)], etc. As the oily medium, there are employed, e.g., sesame oil, soybean oil, etc., which may be used in combination with a solubilizing agent such as benzyl benzoate, benzyl alcohol, etc. The injection thus prepared is preferably filled in an appropriate ampoule. The suppository used for rectal administration may be prepared by blending the aforesaid

15 antibody or its salt with conventional bases for suppositories.

Advantageously, the pharmaceutical compositions for oral or parenteral use described above are prepared into dosage forms in a unit dose suited to fit a dose of the active ingredients. Such dosage forms in a unit dose include, for example, tablets, pills, capsules, injections (ampoules), suppositories, etc. The amount of the aforesaid

20 antibody contained is generally about 5 to 500 mg per dosage form in a unit dose; especially in the form of injection, it is preferred that the aforesaid antibody is contained in about 5 to 100 mg and in about 10 to 250 mg for the other dosage forms.

Each composition described above may further contain other active components unless formulation causes any adverse interaction with the antibodies described above.

25 The present invention also relates to an inhibitor and/or promoter for cell and/or tissue remodeling, which comprises an $\alpha 9$ integrin-binding functional molecule (e.g., OPN, VCAM-1, tenascin-C, fibronectin, pp-vWF, tTG, etc.) as an active ingredient; and a method for inhibiting and/or promoting cell and/or tissue remodeling, which comprises contacting the $\alpha 9$ integrin-expressing cell and/or tissue (e.g., a tumor cell, neutrophil,

30 smooth muscle, etc.) with the $\alpha 9$ integrin-binding functional molecule. The dose,

method for administration, pharmaceutical preparation, etc. of the active ingredient in such a therapeutic agent can be appropriately determined by referring to the foregoing description of medicaments comprising the humanized antibodies of the present invention.

- 5 As described above, the present invention further provides a method for preventing or treating a disorder or disease that is associated with or involves $\alpha 9$ integrin, said method comprising administering an effective amount of at least one of the humanized antibodies of the present invention to a subject in need thereof.

5.5. Diagnostic Uses

- 10 The pharmaceutical composition comprising the humanized antibody of the present invention can be used as a diagnostic agent for cancer, e.g., the growth or metastasis of cancer cells, and an inflammatory disease, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, hepatitis, bronchial asthma, fibrosis, diabetes mellitus, cancer metastasis, arteriosclerosis, multiple sclerosis, granuloma, etc., or as a diagnostic agent for chronic
15 rejection after organ transplantation, an autoimmune disease such as systemic autoimmune disease, erythematosis, uveitis, Behcet's disease, polymyositis, glomerular proliferative nephritis, sarcoidosis, disease conditions induced by $\alpha 9$ integrin, and so forth. The humanized antibodies of the present invention are capable of specifically recognizing the $\alpha 9$ integrin and hence can be used to quantify the $\alpha 9$ integrin in a test
20 fluid, especially for quantification by the sandwich immunoassay, competitive assay, immunometry, nephrometry, etc., immunostaining, or the like. In applying these immunological methods to the assay methods of the present invention, it is not required to set forth any particular conditions, procedures, etc. It is sufficient to construct assay systems by adding ordinary technical consideration in the art to conventional conditions
25 and procedures. For details of these general technical means, reference can be made to reviews, texts or the like.

As described above, the $\alpha 9$ integrin can be quantified with high sensitivity by using the antibodies of the present invention. The humanized antibodies of the present inventions are particularly useful for diagnosing various diseases associated with the $\alpha 9$

integrin by applying the method for quantifying the $\alpha 9$ integrin *in vivo*. For instance, where an increase or decrease in the expression level of the $\alpha 9$ integrin is detected, it can be diagnosed that it is highly likely that one now suffers from diseases associated with the $\alpha 9$ integrin, e.g., cancer or an inflammatory disease, or it is highly likely that one will suffer from these diseases in the future. Thus, the present invention also provides a method for diagnosing a disorder or disease associated with or involve $\alpha 9$ integrin in a subject, said method comprising administering an effective amount of at least one of the humanized antibodies of the present invention or both to a subject in need thereof. Required dosages for such an *in vivo* diagnosis may be less than those required for therapeutic uses and can be determined by one skilled in the art according to routine procedures.

The humanized antibodies of the present invention can also be used for specifically detecting the $\alpha 9$ integrin present in a test fluid such as a body fluid, a tissue, etc. The humanized antibodies can also be used for preparation of antibody columns for purification of the $\alpha 9$ integrin, for detection of the $\alpha 9$ integrin contained in each fraction upon purification or for analysis of behaviors of the $\alpha 9$ integrin in cells to be tested.

6. EXAMPLES

The following examples illustrate the preparation of monoclonal antibodies that immunospecifically recognize human and/or mouse $\alpha 9$ integrin, the sequencing of the variable regions of the monoclonal antibodies and other characterization of the antibodies and the chimerization and the humanization of such antibodies, as well as the characterization of the resulting chimeric and humanized antibodies. These examples should not be construed as limiting.

6.1. Preparation of Mouse Antibody Against Human $\alpha 9$ Integrin

Mouse monoclonal antibodies against human $\alpha 9$ integrin were prepared according to the subtractive immunization method (by Williams C.V., *et al.*, 1992,

Biotechniques 12:842-847). Briefly, three Balb/c mice were injected intraperitoneally with NIH-3T3 cells expressing human $\alpha 9$ integrin (Human $\alpha 9$ /NIH-3T3 cells) at 3×10^6 per mouse. At one and two weeks after the injection, the mice were injected intraperitoneally with 3×10^6 cells/mouse of Human $\alpha 9$ /NIH-3T3 cells, followed by another intravenous injection of the same cells at 2×10^6 cell/mouse one week later. Hybridomas were prepared by the methods well known in the art (*see*, for example, Harlow et al., *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 2nd ed. 1988); Hammerling, et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, pp. 563-681 (Elsevier, N.Y., 1981). Hybridoma clones producing monoclonal antibodies that were immunospecifically reactive with Human $\alpha 9$ /CHO-K1 cells expressing human $\alpha 9$ integrin and with human melanoma cells endogenously expressing human $\alpha 9$ integrin but not with CHO K1 cells expressing human $\alpha 4$ integrin were established and a hybridoma clone (*i.e.*, K33N) producing monoclonal antibody immunospecifically recognizing human $\alpha 9$ integrin were isolated.

6.2. CDR Analysis of Anti-Human $\alpha 9$ Integrin Antibody

The amino acid sequences of CDRs of the monoclonal antibody (*i.e.*, K33N) were determined by reverse transcription of the mRNA extracted from the corresponding hybridoma to prepare cDNAs. Using the cDNAs as templates, the variable regions of the H-chains and L-chains were extended and amplified by PCR using ScFv-cloning primers (Light Primer Mix and Heavy Primer Mix; by Amersham Biosciences Corp., IL). The PCR products were cloned into pCRII TOPO vector, sequenced and the amino acid sequences were determined. This process was repeated three times. The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

CDRs	Amino Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
CDRH1	SYVMN	4
CDRH2	WIFPGSGNTKYNEKFKG	5

CDRH3	SWVSYERGYFDY	6
CDRL1	RASENIYYSLA	11
CDRL2	NANSLED	12
CDRL3	KQAYDVPYT	13

6.3. Cell Adhesion Inhibitory Activity

(1) Since it is known that cell adhesion involves the binding of $\alpha 9$ integrin to its ligands, *i.e.*, various ECMs, including OPN, fibronectin, Tenascin-C, VCAM-1, and the like, the isolated anti-human $\alpha 9$ integrin antibody was examined for its cell adhesion
5 inhibitory activity by using of binding of cells expressing human $\alpha 9$ integrin (human melanoma G361 cells) to ligands.

Briefly, OPN peptide was prepared as a bovine serum albumin (BSA)-fusion SVVYGLR (SEQ ID NO:2) peptide. TN-C fn3 (RAA) is prepared as the third region of Fibronectin Type III repeat in human Tenascin-C in which the GRD sequences of the
10 peptides have been replaced with the RAA sequence by expressing in *E. coli* host cells.

OPN peptide and Tenascin-C fragment (TN-C fn3 (RAA)) were added to a 96-well plate at 5 μ g/mL and incubated at 37°C for 1 hour to coat the plate and then the plate was blocked with a blocking solution (0.5% BSA/PBS). The human melanoma G361 cells were suspended in 0.25% BSA/DMEM (1x10⁵ cells/mL) and each
15 concentration of anti human $\alpha 9$ integrin antibodies were added to the cell suspension. The mixture of human melanoma G361 cells (1x10⁵ cells/mL) and the antibodies in 0.25% BSA/DMEM was added to the 96-well plate at 200 μ L/well and incubated at 37°C for 1 hour under 5% CO₂. Non-adherent cells were rinsed off with PBS and adherent cells were fixed and stained with 0.5% Crystal Violet (by WAKO, Osaka,
20 Japan)/20% methanol. The stained cells were washed with distilled water three times and then 20% acetic acid solution was added thereto to effect dissolution. The adhesion activity was quantified by measuring OD at 590 nm wavelength. Anti-human OPN monoclonal antibody (5A1) as negative control and prebiously prepared anti-human $\alpha 9$ integrin antibodies (1K11, 21C5, 24I11, 25B6 and 28S1) as positive control

were used.

Effect of anti human $\alpha 9$ integrin antibodies to the binding of G361 cells to OPN peptides is shown in Fig. 1, and to Tenascin-C fragment is shown in Fig. 2. As shown in Fig. 1, the cell adhesion involving OPN was inhibited by K33N at low concentration as compared with positive controls 21C5 and 24I11 and at the same concentration of Y9A2. The cell adhesion involving Tenascin-C was inhibited by K33N at low concentration, and, the same as Y9A2, the inhibitory effect was markedly stronger than the positive controls 21C5 and 24I11.

6.4. Humanization of Non-Human Antibodies

10 6.4.1. Cloning and sequencing of mouse K33N V genes

Mouse K33N hybridoma cells were grown in TIL Media I (Immuno-Biological Laboratories, Gunma, Japan) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; HyClone, Logan, UT) at 37°C in a 7.5% CO₂ incubator. Total RNA was extracted from approximately 10⁷ hybridoma cells using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) according to the supplier's protocol. Oligo dT-primed cDNA was synthesized using the GeneRacer Kit (Invitrogen) following the supplier's protocol. The variable region cDNAs for K33N heavy and light chains were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with Phusion DNA polymerase (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA) using 3' primers that anneal respectively to the mouse gamma-1 and kappa chain constant regions, and a GeneRacer 5' primer (5'-CGACTGGAGCACGAGGACACTGA-3') (SEQ ID NO:51) provided in the GeneRacer Kit. For PCR amplification of heavy chain variable region (VH), the 3' primer has the sequence 5'-GCCAGTGGATAGACAGATGG-3'(SEQ ID NO:52). For PCR amplification of light chain variable region (VL), the 3' primer has the sequence 5'-GATGGATACAGTTGGTGCAGC-3'(SEQ ID NO:53). The amplified VH and VL cDNAs were subcloned into the pCR4Blunt-TOPO vector (Invitrogen) for sequence determination. DNA sequencing of the variable regions was carried out at Tocore (Menlo Park, CA). Several heavy and light chain clones were sequenced and unique sequences homologous to typical mouse heavy and light chain variable regions were identified. The consensus cDNA sequences along with deduced amino acid sequences

of K33N VH and VL are shown in Figs. 3 and 4, respectively.

6.4.2. Construction of chimeric K33N IgG1/ κ antibody

A gene encoding K33N VH was generated as an exon including a splice donor signal and appropriate flanking restriction enzyme sites by PCR using K33N VH cDNA as a template, 5'-GGGACTAGTACCACCATGGGATGGAGCTGGATCTTTCTC-3' (SpeI site is underlined) (SEQ ID NO:40) as a 5' primer, and 5'-GGGAAAGCTTGTTTTAAGGACTCACCTGAGGAGACTCTGAGACTGGTGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:41) (HindIII site is underlined) as a 3' primer (Fig. 5). Likewise, a gene encoding K33N VL was generated as an exon including a splice donor signal and appropriate flanking restriction enzyme sites by PCR using K33N VL cDNA as a template, 5'-GGGGCTAGCACCACCATGAGTGTGCCCCACTCAACTCCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:42) (NheI site is underlined) as a 5' primer, and 5'-GGGGAATTCTGAGAAGACTACTTACGTTTTATTCCAGCTTGGTCCCCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:43) (EcoRI site is underlined) as a 3' primer (Fig. 6). The splice donor signals of the K33N VH and VL exons were derived from the mouse germline JH4 and J κ 2 sequences, respectively. PCR-amplified fragments were gel-purified using QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA), digested with SpeI and HindIII (for VH) or NheI and EcoRI (for VL), and cloned into a mammalian expression vector carrying human gamma-1 and kappa constant regions for production of chimeric K33N IgG1/ κ antibody. The schematic structure of the resulting expression vector, pChK33N, is shown in Fig. 7.

6.4.3. Generation of humanized K33N V genes

Humanization of the K33N variable regions was carried out as outlined by Queen et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86: 10029-10033, 1989). First, a molecular model of the K33N variable regions was constructed with the aid of computer programs. Next, based on a homology search against human variable region sequences, the human amino acid sequence derived from DA980102 (GenBank accession number), which has a high homology to K33N VH, was chosen as an acceptor to provide the frameworks for humanized K33N VH. The amino acid identity in the frameworks between the mouse

K33N and DA980102 VH regions is 74.7% (65/87). Likewise, the human amino acid sequence of X72441 (GenBank accession number) was chosen as an acceptor for humanization of K33N VL. The amino acid identity in the frameworks between the mouse K33N and X72441 VL regions is 76.3% (61/80).

5

At framework positions where the computer model suggested significant contact with the complementarity determining regions (CDRs), the amino acids from the K33N variable regions were substituted for the human framework amino acids. This was done at positions 28, 48, 66, 67 and 71 to generate humanized K33N (HuK33N) VH (Fig. 8). In addition, Met at position 82 of the human DA980102 acceptor was found to be atypical in the same subgroup of human VH sequences and therefore replaced by the most common amino acid residue (Leu) to reduce potential immunogenicity. For the light chain, replacements were made at residues 70 and 71 to generate HuK33N VL (Fig. 9). The alignments of K33N, designed HuK33N, and the human acceptor amino acid sequence are shown for VH in Fig. 8 and for VL in Fig. 9.

15

A gene encoding each of HuK33N VH and VL was designed as an exon including a signal peptide, a splice donor signal, and appropriate restriction enzyme sites for subsequent cloning into a mammalian expression vector. The splice donor signals of the HuK33N VH and VL exons were derived from the human germline JH4 and J κ 1 sequences, respectively. The signal peptide sequence of the mouse K33N VH gene was indicated to be suboptimal for precise cleavage by the SIG-Pred signal peptide prediction software (http://bmbpcu36.leeds.ac.uk/prot_analysis/Signal.html). Therefore, the signal peptide sequence of the VH gene of the mouse anti-human α 9 integrin monoclonal antibody 24I11 (Gene Techno Science), which was predicted to be cleaved efficiently and precisely by the SIG-Pred software, was used in the HuK33N VH gene. The signal peptide sequence in the humanized K33N VL exon was derived from the corresponding mouse K33N VL sequence. The SIG-Pred software indicated that the signal peptide of the HuK33N VL gene is cleaved efficiently and precisely.

25
30

The HuK33N VH and VL genes were constructed by extension and PCR

amplification of several overlapping synthetic oligonucleotide primers using ThermalAce DNA polymerase (Invitrogen) as outlined by He et al. (J. Immunol. 160: 1029-1035, 1998). The oligonucleotides used for construction of HuK33N VH and VL genes are listed in Figs. 10 and 11, respectively. The location of the oligonucleotides in the HuK33N VH and VL genes is shown in Figs. 12 and 13, respectively. PCR-amplified fragments were gel-purified using QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen) and cloned into pCR4Blunt-TOPO vector for sequence determination. After digestion with SpeI and HindIII (for VH) or NheI and EcoRI (for VL), HuK33N VH and VL genes were subcloned into corresponding sites in a mammalian expression vector for production in the human IgG1/ κ form. The schematic structure of the resulting expression vector, pHuK33N, is shown in Fig. 7. The nucleotide sequences of the obtained HuK33N VH and VL genes along with deduced amino acid sequences are shown in Figs. 14 and 15, respectively.

6.4.4. Transient expression of chimeric and humanized K33N IgG1/ κ

Chimeric and humanized K33N IgG1/ κ antibodies were transiently expressed by transfecting pChK33N and pHuK33N plasmid DNA, respectively, to HEK293 cells using polyethylenimine according to Durocher et al. (Nucl. Acids Res. 30: e9, 2002). Transiently transfected HEK293 cells were maintained for four days in DMEM containing 10% FBS at 37°C in a 7.5% CO₂ incubator. The expression level of each of ChK33N and HuK33N IgG1/ κ antibodies in culture supernatant was measured by sandwich ELISA. An ELISA plate was coated overnight at 4°C with 100 μ l/well of 1/2,000-diluted goat anti-human IgG Fc γ -chain-specific polyclonal antibodies (SouthernBiotech, Birmingham, AL) in PBS, washed with Wash Buffer (PBS containing 0.05% Tween 20), and blocked for 1 hr at room temperature with 300 μ l/well of Blocking Buffer (PBS containing 2% Skim Milk and 0.05% Tween 20). After washing with Wash Buffer, 100 μ l/well of samples appropriately diluted in ELISA Buffer (PBS containing 1% Skim Milk and 0.025% Tween 20) were applied to the ELISA plate. Human IgG1/ κ antibody purified from human myeloma serum (SouthernBiotech) was used as a standard. After incubating the ELISA plate for 2 hr at room temperature and washing with Wash Buffer, bound antibodies were detected using 100 μ l/well of

1/2,000-diluted HRP-conjugated goat anti-human kappa chain polyclonal antibodies (SouthernBiotech). After incubating for 1 hr at room temperature and washing with Wash Buffer, color development was performed by adding 100 µl/well of ABTS substrate (bioWORLD, Dublin, OH). Color development was stopped by adding 100
5 µl/well of 2% oxalic acid. Absorbance was read at 405 nm.

Binding of transiently expressed ChK33N and HuK33N antibodies to human $\alpha 9$ integrin was examined by cell ELISA. CHO-K1 stable transfectants expressing recombinant human $\alpha 9$ integrin on the surface (CHO/hu $\alpha 9$; provided by Gene Techno
10 Science) were seeded at 2×10^5 cells/well in 50 µl of F12/DMEM (HyClone) containing 10% FBS in a 96-well tissue culture plate and grown overnight at 37°C in a 7.5% CO₂ incubator. For testing of binding to human $\alpha 9$ integrin, 50 µl of ChK33N, HuK33N or irrelevant human IgG1/ κ myeloma antibody (SouthernBiotech) in F12/DMEM containing 10% FBS was added to each well. After incubating for 1 hr at 4°C and
15 washing cells twice with ice-cold PBS, 100 µl of 1/1,000-diluted HRP-conjugated goat anti-human IgG polyclonal antibodies (SouthernBiotech) was added to each well. After incubating for 1 hr at 4°C, cells were washed three times with ice-cold PBS. For color development, 100 µl of ABTS substrate was added. Color development was stopped by adding 100 µl of 2% oxalic acid. Absorbance was read at 405 nm. The
20 result showed that the binding of ChK33N antibody to human $\alpha 9$ integrin was almost same as that of HuK33N antibody at both 0.5 and 1 µg/ml (Fig. 16).

6.4.5. Generation of NS0 stable transfectants producing each of ChK33N and HuK33N IgG1/ κ antibodies

To obtain cell lines stably producing ChK33N and HuK33N IgG1/ κ antibodies,
25 the expression vectors pChK33N and pHuK33N, respectively, were introduced into the chromosome of a mouse myeloma cell line NS0 (European Collection of Animal Cell Cultures, Salisbury, Wiltshire, UK). NS0 cells were grown in DME medium containing 10% FBS at 37°C in a 7.5% CO₂ incubator. Stable transfection into NS0 was carried out by electroporation as described in Bebbington et al. (Bio/Technology 10:
30 169-175, 1992). Before transfection, expression vector was linearized using FspI.

Approximately 10^7 cells were transfected with 10 µg of linearized plasmid, suspended in DME medium containing 10% FBS, and plated into several 96-well plates. After 24 hr, selection media (DME medium containing 10% FBS, HT media supplement (Sigma, St. Louis, MO), 0.25 mg/ml xanthine and 1 µg/ml mycophenolic acid) was applied.

- 5 Approximately 10 days after the initiation of selection, culture supernatants were assayed for antibody production.

Expression of ChK33N and HuK33N IgG1/κ antibodies was measured by sandwich ELISA essentially according to the procedure described in Section 6.4.3. An NS0 stable transfectant producing a high level of ChK33N antibody (NS0-ChK33N
10 3D11) was adapted to growth in serum-free media using Hybridoma SFM (Invitrogen). An NS0 stable transfectant producing a high level of HuK33N antibody was further subcloned in a 96-well plate by limiting dilution. One of the subclones (NS0-HuK33N 8G8-11) was adapted to growth in Hybridoma-SFM. Testing with the PCR Mycoplasma Detection Set (Takara Bio USA, Madison, WI) indicated that both
15 NS0-ChK33N 3D11 and NS0-HuK33N 8G8-11 were negative for the presence of mycoplasma.

The authenticity of HuK33N heavy and light chains produced in NS0-HuK33N 6D5-11 was confirmed by cDNA sequencing. Total RNA was extracted from NS0-HuK33N 6D5-11 cells using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen) and oligo dT-primed
20 cDNA was synthesized using the GeneRacer Kit (Invitrogen) following suppliers' protocols. The coding region of gamma-1 heavy chain was amplified by PCR using CMV2 and JNT098 as primers (Fig. 17) and Phusion polymerase (New England Biolabs). PCR fragments were gel-purified and subjected to sequencing with CMV2, JNT082, JNT097 and JNT098 as primers (Fig. 17). Similarly, the coding region of
25 kappa light chain was amplified using CMV2 and JNT026 (Fig. 17). Gel-purified DNA fragments were subjected to sequencing with CMV2, JNT026, JNT080 and JNT084 as primers (Fig. 17). The obtained nucleotide sequence of the coding region for each of HuK33N heavy and light chains matched perfectly with the corresponding sequence in the pHuK33N vector (Figs. 18 and 19, respectively).

6.4.6. Purification and ChK33N and HuK33N antibodies

NS0-ChK33N 3D11 and NS0-HuK33N 8G8-11 cells were grown to exhaustion in Hybridoma-SFM in roller bottles. After centrifugation and filtration, culture supernatant was loaded onto a protein-A Sepharose column (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ). The column was washed with PBS before the antibody was eluted with 0.1 M glycine-HCl (pH 3.0). After neutralization with 1 M Tris-HCl (pH 8), the buffer of eluted antibody was changed to PBS by dialysis. Antibody concentration was determined by measuring absorbance at 280 nm (1 mg/ml = 1.4 OD). The antibody expression level was 50 µg/ml for NS0-ChK33N 3D11 cells and 12 µg/ml for NS0-HuK33N 8G8-11 cells.

Purified ChK33N and HuK33N antibodies were characterized by SDS-PAGE according to standard procedures. Analysis under reducing conditions indicated that each of ChK33N and HuK33N antibodies is comprised of a heavy chain with a molecular weight of about 50 kDa and a light chain with a molecular weight of about 25 kDa (Fig. 20). The purity of each antibody appeared to be more than 95%.

6.4.7. Characterization of ChK33N and HuK33N antibodies

Binding of mouse, chimeric and humanized K33N antibodies to human $\alpha 9$ integrin was examined in a FACS binding assay with CHO/hu $\alpha 9$ cells. Approximately 5×10^5 CHO/hu $\alpha 9$ cells/test were washed with FACS Binding Buffer (PBS containing 0.5% BSA and 0.05% NaN_3) and suspended in 200 µl of FACS Binding Buffer containing various amounts of test antibody. After 30 min on ice, the cells were washed with FACS Binding Buffer. The cells stained with mouse K33N were then suspended in 100 µl of 1/200-diluted FITC-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG polyclonal antibody (SouthernBiotech) in FACS Binding Buffer. The cells stained with chimeric or humanized K33N were suspended in 100 µl of 1/200-diluted FITC-labeled goat anti-human IgG polyclonal antibody (SouthernBiotech) in FACS Binding Buffer. After 30 min on ice, the cells were washed with FACS Binding Buffer, suspended in 200 µl of FACS Binding Buffer, and analyzed using a FACScan flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ). The EC50 value of mouse K33N antibody for binding to

CHO/huα9 cells was 104 ng/ml (Fig. 21). Between ChK33N and HuK33N antibodies, the binding pattern was very similar to each other (Fig. 22). In addition, the EC₅₀ values of ChK33N and HuK33N antibodies were nearly identical to each other (143 ng/ml for ChK33N antibody and 151 ng/ml for HuK33N antibody). This result
 5 indicates that mouse K33N antibody was successfully humanized without losing the antigen binding affinity.

6.4.8. Cell adhesion assay

96-well flat-bottomed microtiter plates (Nunc) were coated with 50 μL of 5μg/mL hTNC (AEIDGIEL) -BSA solution for 1 hour at 37°C in CO₂ incubator.
 10 Control wells were coated with 50 μL of 5μg/mL BSA solution. After coating reaction, solution in wells were replaced with 200 μL of 0.5 w/v% BSA (blocking) solution and incubated for 1 hour at room temperature. After blocking reaction, wells were washed with PBS. 150 μL of 2.5×10⁵ cells/mL G-361 cells suspended in TIL media containing 0.25 w/v% BSA and 50 μL of test antibody solution (0.25 w/v% BSA/TIL) were plated
 15 in the wells and incubated for 1 hour in a CO₂ incubator at 37°C. After incubation, each well was carefully washed three times with PBS solution in order to remove the non-adherent cells. 50 μL of 0.5 w/v% Crystal Violet solution was added to fix and stain the adherent cells. Thirty minutes later, excess dye was removed by washing with tub of water three times, and dye in the wells were solubilized with 50μL of 20 v/v%
 20 acetic acid. The absorbance of each well at 595 nm was measured using absorption spectrometer. Cell adhesion inhibition rate was calculated by the formula as follows; $(1-(A-B)/(C-B)) \times 100 (\%)$. A: Absorbance of the wells coated with hTNC-BSA in the presence of antibodies, B: Absorbance of the wells coated with BSA in the absence of any test antibodies, C: Absorbance of the wells coated with hTNC-BSA in the presence
 25 of Normal human IgG (negative control) (Figure 23).

Results

IC₅₀ of Y9A2 was 0.053 μg/ml (95%CI: 0.032 - 0.089). IC₅₀ of K33N, ChK33N and HuK33N were 0.075 μM (0.053 - 0.106), 0.090 μg/ml (0.063 - 0.128), 0.084 μg/ml
 30 (0.055 - 0.129), respectively, indicating IC₅₀ values of test antibodies were as on the

same level as that of Y9A2.

7. DEPOSITION

The hybridomas designated herein as K33N producing mouse anti-human $\alpha 9$ integrin monoclonal antibodies were deposited on May 29, 2007 with International Patent Organisms Depository, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, located at Central 6, 1-1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki (postal code: 305-8566) in accordance with the Budapest Treaty on the Deposit of Microorganisms, and accorded Accession Nos. FERM BP-10830 which is incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

8. INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The humanized monoclonal antibodies of the present invention inhibit the function of $\alpha 9$ integrin to exhibit therapeutic effects on cancer, e.g., the growth or metastasis of cancer cells, and an inflammatory disease, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, hepatitis, bronchial asthma, fibrosis, diabetes mellitus, cancer metastasis, arteriosclerosis, multiple sclerosis, granuloma, an inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease), an autoimmune disease, and the like.

9. LIST OF SEQUENCES

The sequences referenced throughout the specification are summarized below.

SEQ ID NO.	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SEQUENCE
1	AA	OPN adhesion sequence	GRGDS
2	AA	HuOPN's $\alpha 4\beta 1/\alpha 9\beta 1$ -binding site	SVVYGLR
3	AA	MuOPN's $\alpha 4\beta 1/\alpha 9\beta 1$ -bi	SLAYGLR

		inding site	
4	AA	CDRH1 of K33N(FERM BP-10830)	SYYMN
5	AA	CDRH2 of K33N (FERM BP-10830)	WIFPGSGNTKYNEKFKG
6	AA	CDRH3 of K33N (FERM BP-10830)	SWVSYERGYYYFDY
7	DNA	VH of K33N(FERM BP-10830) including sequence encoding signal peptide (1-57) Fig. 3	ATGGGATGGAGCTGGATCTTTCTCTTCCTCCTGTCA GGAAGTGCAGGTGTCCATTGCCAGGTCCAAGTCA GCAGTCTGGACCTGAGCTGGTGAAGCCTGGGGCT TCAGTGAAGATATCCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACAG CTTTACAAGTTACTATATGAATTGGGTGAAGAAGA GGCCTGGACAGGGACTTGAGTGGATTGGTTGGATC TTTCCTGGAAGTGGTAATACTAAGTACAATGAGAA GTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACACTGACGGCAGACACA TCCTCCAGTACAGCCTACATGCAGGTCAGCAGCCT GACATCTGAGGACTCTGCAGTCTATTTCTGTGCAA GATCGTGGGTTAGCTACGAGAGGGGGTATTATTTTG ACTACTGGGGTCAAGGCACCAGTCTCACAGTCTCC TCA
8	AA	VH of K33N (FERM BP-10830) including signal peptide (1-19) Fig. 3	MGWSWIFLFLSGTAGVHCQVQLQQSGPELVKPGAS VKISCKASGYSFTSYYMNWVKKRPGQGLEWIGWIF PGSGNTKYNEKFKGKATLTADTSSSTAYMQVSSLTSE DSAVYFCARSWVSYERGYYYFDYWGQGTSLTVSS
9	AA	Mature VH of K33N (FERM BP-10830)	QVQLQQSGPELVKPGASVKISCKASGYSFTSYYMN WVKKRPGQGLEWIGWIFPGSGNTKYNEKFKGKATL TADTSSSTAYMQVSSLTSEDSAVYFCARSWVSYERG YYFDYWGQGTSLTVSS
10	AA	Signal peptide of K33N H-chain	MGWSWIFLFLSGTAGVHC
11	AA	CDRL1 of K33N (FERM BP-10830)	RASENIYYSLA
12	AA	CDRL2 of K33N (FERM BP-10830)	NANSLED

		BP-10830)	
13	AA	CDRL3 of K33N (FERM BP-10830)	KQAYDVPYT
14	DNA	VL of K33N (FERM BP-10830) including sequence encoding signal peptide (1-60) Fig. 4	ATGAGTGTGCCCCACTCAACTCCTGGGGTTGCTGCT GCTGTGGCTTACAGACGCAGGATGTGACATCCAGA TGACTCAGTCTCCAGCCTCCCTGGCTGCATCTGTG GGAGAACTGTACCCCTCACATGTCGAGCAAGTG AGAACATTTACTACAGTTTAGCATGGTATCAGCAG AAGCAAGGGAAATCTCCTCAGCTCCTGATCTATAA TGCAAACAGCTTGGGAAGATGGTGTCCCATCGAGGT TCAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACACAGTATTCTATG AAGATCAACAGCATGCAGCCTGAAGATAACGCAA CTTATTTCTGTAAACAGGCTTATGACGTTCCGTACA CGTTCGGAGGGGGGACCAAGCTGGAAATAAAA
15	AA	VL of K33N (FERM BP-10830) including signal peptide (1-20) Fig. 4	<u>MSVPTQLLGLLLLWLTDAGC</u> <u>DIQMTQSPASLAASVGE</u> <u>TVTLTCRASENIYYSLAWYQQKQKGKSPQLLIYNANS</u> <u>LEDGVPSRFSGSGSGTQYSMKINSMQPEDTATYFCK</u> <u>QAYDVPYTFGGGKLEIK</u>
16	AA	Mature VL of K33N (FERM BP-10830)	<u>DIQMTQSPASLAASVGETVTLTCRASENIYYSLAWY</u> <u>QQKQKGKSPQLLIYNANSLEDGVPSRFSGSGSGTQYS</u> <u>MKINSMQPEDTATYFCKQAYDVPYTFGGGKLEIK</u>
17	AA	Signal peptide of K33N L-chain	<u>MSVPTQLLGLLLLWLTDAGC</u>
18	DNA	DA980102	AACCACATCCCTCCTCAGAAGCCCCCAGAGCACA ACTCCTTACCATGGACTGGACCTGGAGGATCCTCT TTTTGGTGGCAGCAGCCACAGGTGCCCACTCCCAG GTCCAGCTTGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGA AGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTTTCTGCAAGGC TTCTGGATACACCTTCACTAACTATGCTCTGCATTG GGTGCGCCAGGCCCCCGGACAAAGGCTTGAGTGG ATGGGATGGATCAACACTGGCAATGGTAACACAAA ATATTCACAGAAGTTCCAGGGCAGAGTCACCCTTA CCAGTGACACATCCGCGAGCACAGCCTACATGGA GATGAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAAGACACGGCTGTGT ATTACTGTGCGAGGAGCAGTGGCTGGTACGTTTGG TTCGACCCCTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCG TCTCCTCAGCTTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTTTTC CCCCCTGGCGCCCTGCTCCAGGAGCACCTCTGGGG

			GCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTA CTTCCCCGAA
19	AA	FRH1 of DA980102	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFT
20	AA	FRH2 of DA980102	WVRQAPGQRLEWMG
21	AA	FRH3 of DA980102	RVTLTSDTSASTAYMEMSSLRSED TAVYYCAR
22	AA	FRH4 of DA980102	WGQGTLV TVSS
23	DNA	X72441	CGCTCAGCTCCTGGGGCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCC GAGGTGCCAGATGTGACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCT CCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGT CACCATCACTTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGAGCATTAGCA GCTATTTAAATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGGAAA GCCCCTAAGCTCCTGATCTATGCTGCATCCAGTTTG CAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTG GATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGT CTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTACTGTCA ACAGAGTTACAGTACCCCTCGGACGTTTCGGCCAAG GGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAA
24	AA	FRL1 of X72441	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITC
25	AA	FRL2 of X72441	WYQQKPGKAPKLLIY
26	AA	FRL3 of X72441	GVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTITSLQPEDFATYYC
27	AA	FRL4 of X72441	FGQGTKVEIK
28	DNA	VH of HuK33N including signal peptide (16-72) Fig. 12	GGGACTAGTACCACCATGAAATGCAGCTGGGTTAT CTTCTTCCTGATGGCAGTGGTTACAGGGGTCAATT CACAGGTCCAACCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGT TAAGAAGCCTGGGGCTTCAGTGAAGGTTTCCTGCA AGGCTTCTGGCTACAGCTTTACAAGTTACTATATGA ATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCTGGACAGAGGCTTGA GTGGATTGGTTGGATCTTTCCTGGAAGTGGTAATAC TAAGTACAATGAGAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACA CTGACGGCAGACACATCCGCGAGCACAGCCTACAT GGAGCTCAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACTGCC GTCTATTACTGTGCAAGATCGTGGGTAGCTACGA GAGGGGGTATTATTTTGA TCTACTGGGGTCAAGGAA

			CCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGGTGAGTCCTCACAA AAGCTTCCC
29	AA	VH of HuK33N including signal peptide (1-19) Fig. 12	<u>MKCSWVIFFLMAVVTGVNSQVQLVQSGAEVKKPGAS</u> VKVSCKASGYSFTSY Y MNWVRQAPGQRLEWIGWIF PGSGNTKYNEKFKGKATLTADTSASTAYMELSSLRSE DTAVYYCARSWVSYER G YYFDYWGQGTLLTVSS
30	DNA	VL of HuK33N including signal peptide (16-75) Fig. 13	GGGGCTAGCACCACCATGAGTGTGCCCCTCAACT CCTGGGGTTGCTGCTGCTGTGGCTTACAGACGCAC GATGTGACATCCAGATGACTCAGTCTCCATCCTCCC TGTCTGCATCTGTGGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACA TGTCGAGCAAGTGAGAACATTTACTACAGTTTAGC ATGGTATCAGCAGAAAGCCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAAG CTCCTGATCTATAATGCAAACAGCTTGGAAGATGG TGTCCCATCGAGGTTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGGGA CACAGTATACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCT GAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGTAAACAGGCTTAT GACGTTCCGTACACGTTCCGACAAGGGACCAAGG TGGAATCAAACGTGAGTAGAATTTAAAGAATTCC CC
31	AA	VL of HuK33N including signal peptide (1-20) Fig. 13	<u>MSVPTQLLGLLLLWLTDARCDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDR</u> VTITCRASENIYYSLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYNANSL EDGVPSRFSGSGSGTQYTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCKQA YDVPYTFGQGTKVEIK
32	DNA	ChK33N VH gene flanked by SpeI and HindIII sites including sequence encoding signal peptide (1-57), flanked by SpeI and HindIII sites Fig. 5	<u>ACTAGTACCACCATGGGATGGAGCTGGATCTTTCT</u> CTTCCTCCTGTCAGGAAGTGCAGGTGTCCATTGCC AGGTCCAAGTGCAGCAGTCTGGACCTGAGCTGGT GAAGCCTGGGGCTTCAGTGAAGATATCCTGCAAGG CTTCTGGCTACAGCTTTACAAGTTACTATATGAATT GGGTGAAGAAGAGGCCTGGACAGGGACTTGAGTG GATTGGTTGGATCTTTCCTGGAAGTGGTAATACTAA GTACAATGAGAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACACTG ACGGCAGACACATCCTCCAGTACAGCCTACATGCA GGTCAGCAGCCTGACATCTGAGGACTCTGCAGTCT ATTTCTGTGCAAGATCGTGGGTAGCTACGAGAGG GGGTATTATTTTGACTACTGGGGTCAAGGCACCAG TCTCACAGTCTCCTCAGGTGAGTCCTTAAAC <u>AAGC</u> <u>TT</u>
33	DNA	ChK33N VL gene flanked	<u>GCTAGCACCACCATGAGTGTGCCCCTCAACTCCT</u> GGGGTTGCTGCTGCTGTGGCTTACAGACGCAGGA

		by NheI and EcoRI sites including sequence encoding signal peptide (1-60), flanked by NheI and EcoRI sites Fig. 6	TGTGACATCCAGATGACTCAGTCTCCAGCCTCCCT GGCTGCATCTGTGGGAGAACTGTCACCCTCACAT GTCGAGCAAGTGAGAACATTTACTACAGTTTAGC ATGGTATCAGCAGAAGCAAGGGAAATCTCCTCAG CTCCTGATCTATAATGCAAACAGCTTGGAAGATG GTGTCCCATCGAGGTTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGG GACACAGTATTCTATGAAGATCAACAGCATGCAG CCTGAAGATACCGCAACTTATTTCTGTAAACAGGC TTATGACGTTCCGTACACGTTTCGGAGGGGGGACC AAGCTGGAAATAAAACGTAAGTAGTCTTCTCAGAAT <u>TC</u>
34	DNA	HuK33N VH gene flanked by SpeI and HindIII sites Fig. 14	ACTAGTACCACCATGAAATGCAGCTGGGTTATCTT CTTCCTGATGGCAGTGGTTACAGGGGTCAATTAC AGGTCCAAGTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTTAA GAAGCCTGGGGCTTCAGTGAAGGTTTCTGCAAG GCTTCTGGCTACAGCTTTACAAGTTACTATATGAA TTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCTGGACAGAGGCTTGAG TGGATTGGTTGGATCTTTCCTGGAAGTGGTAATAC TAAGTACAATGAGAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACA CTGACGGCAGACACATCCGCCAGTACAGCCTACA TGGAGCTCAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACTGC CGTCTATTACTGTGCAAGATCGTGGGTTAGCTACG AGAGGGGGTATTATTTTGACTACTGGGGTCAAGG AACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGGTGAGTCTCACA <u>AAAGCTT</u>
35	DNA	HuK33N VL gene flanked by NheI and EcoRI sites Fig. 15	GCTAGCACCACCATGAGTGTGCCCACTCAACTCCT GGGGTTGCTGCTGCTGTGGCTTACAGACGCACGAT GTGACATCCAGATGACTCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTG TCTGCATCTGTGGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACAT GTCGAGCAAGTGAGAACATTTACTACAGTTTAGC ATGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAAG CTCCTGATCTATAATGCAAACAGCTTGGAAGATG GTGTCCCATCGAGGTTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGG GACACAGTATACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAG CCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGTAAACAGGC TTATGACGTTCCGTACACGTTTCGGACAAGGGACC AAGGTGGAAATCAAACGTGAGTAGAATTTAAAGAAT <u>TC</u>
36	DNA	HuK33N gamma-1 heavy chain in pHuK33N Fig. 18	ATGAAATGCAGCTGGGTTATCTTCTCCTGATGGCA GTGGTTACAGGGGTCAATTACAGGTCCAAGTGGT GCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTTAAGAAGCCTGGGGCT TCAGTGAAGGTTTCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACAG CTTTACAAGTTACTATATGAATTGGGTGCGCCAGGC CCCTGGACAGAGGCTTGAGTGGATTGGTTGGATCT TTCCTGGAAGTGGTAATACTAAGTACAATGAGAAG TTCAAGGGCAAGGCCCACTGACGGCAGACACAT

			<p>CCGCCAGTACAGCCTACATGGAGCTCAGCAGCCTG AGATCTGAGGACACTGCCGTCTATTACTGTGCAAG ATCGTGGGTAGCTACGAGAGGGGGTATTATTTGA CTACTGGGGTCAAGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCT CAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTG GCACCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAG CGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCC GAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAACTCAGGCGCCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTA CAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGT GACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCT ACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACAC CAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGT GACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCAGCAC CTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTC CCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCTCATGATCTCCCG GACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGTGACGTG AGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGT ACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGAC AAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTAC CGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCCTCCTGCACCAGGA CTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTC TCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAA CCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACC ACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGATGAGC TGACCAAGAACCAGGTACGCTGACCTGCCTGGT CAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGT GGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAA GACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCT TCTTCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGC AGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGT GATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGA AGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGA</p>
37	AA	HuK33N gamma-1 heavy chain Fig. 18	<p>MKCSWVIFFLMAVVTGVNSQVQLVQSGAEVKKPGA SVKVSCKASGYSFTSYVMNWVRQAPGQRLEWIGWI FPGSGNTKYNEKFKGKATLTADTSASTAYMELSSLRS EDTAVYYCARSWVSYERGYFDYWGQGTLLTVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSS LGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPP CPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVD VSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTY RVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTI SKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGF YPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSK LTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLS</p>

			PGK
38	DNA	HuK33N kappa light chain in pHuK33N Fig. 19	ATGAGTGTGCCCCACTCAACTCCTGGGGTTGCTGCT GCTGTGGCTTACAGACGCACGATGTGACATCCAGA TGACTCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTGG GAGACAGAGTCACCATCACATGTCGAGCAAGTGA GAACATTTACTACAGTTTAGCATGGTATCAGCAGA AGCCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAAGCTCCTGATCTATAAT GCAAACAGCTTGGAAGATGGTGTCCCATCGAGGTT CAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACACAGTATACTCTCA CCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCAACT TATTACTGTAAACAGGCTTATGACGTTCCGTACACG TTCGGACAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAACGAA CTGTGGCTGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCAT CTGATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTT GTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAGAGAGGC CAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAAT CGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGA CAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACC CTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACA AAGTCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTG AGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGAG AGTGTTAG
39	AA	HuK33N kappa light chain Fig. 19	MSVPTQLLGLLLLWLTDARCDIQMTQSPSSLSASVG DRVITICRASENIYYSLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYNAN SLEDGVPSRFSGSGSGTQYTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCKQ AYDVPYTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKS GTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES VTEQDSKDSSTYSLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTH QGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
40	DNA	5' primer for K33N VH with SpeI site	GGG <u>ACTAGT</u> ACCACCATGGGATGGAGCTGGATCTT TCTC
41	DNA	3' primer for K33N VH with HindIII site	GGGAAGCTTGTTTTAAGGACTCACCTGAGGAGAC TCTGAGACTGGTGCC
42	DNA	5' primer for K33N VL with NheI site	GGGGCTAGCACCACCATGAGTGTGCCCACTCAACT CCTG
43	DNA	3' primer for K33N VL with EcoRI site	GGGGAATTCTGAGAAGACTACTTACGTTTTATTTC AGCTTGGTCCCCC
44	DNA	CMV2	GAACCGTCAGATCGCCTGGAGACG
45	DNA	JNT026	TGAAAGATGAGCTGGAGGAC

46	DNA	JNT080	GAAGTGTGGCTGCACCATC
47	DNA	JNT082	CTTTCTTGTCCACCTTGGTG
48	DNA	JNT084	GTTGAAGCTCTTTGTGACGG
49	DNA	JNT097	GCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAG
50	DNA	JNT098	ACGTGCCAAGCATCCTCG
51	DNA	GeneRacer 5' primer	CGACTGGAGCACGAGGACACTGA
52	DNA	3' primer for PCR amplification of heavy chain variable region (VH)	GCCAGTGGATAGACAGATGG
53	DNA	3' primer for PCR amplification of light chain variable region (VL)	GATGGATACAGTTGGTGCAGC
54	AA	Tenascin-C 33-35	AEIDGIEL
55	AA	Human α 9 integrin (signal peptide; 1-29 residues; in <i>italic</i>)	<p><i>MGGPAAPRGAGRLRALLLALVVAGIPAGAYNLDPQRPV</i></p> <p><i>HFQGPADSFFGYAVLEHFHDNTRWVLVGAPKADSK</i></p> <p><i>YSPSVKSPGAVFKCRVHTNPDRRCTELDMARGKNR</i></p> <p><i>GTSCGKTCREDRDDEWMGVSLARQPKADGRVLAC</i></p> <p><i>AHRWKNIYYEADHILPHGFICYIIPSNLQAKGRTLIPC</i></p> <p><i>YEEYKKKYGEEHGSCQAGIAGFFTEELVVMGAPGSF</i></p> <p><i>YWAGTIKVLNLTNTYLKLNDEVIMNRRYTYLGYA</i></p> <p><i>VTAGHFSHPSTIDVVGGAPQDKGIGKVYIFRADRRS</i></p> <p><i>GTLIKIFQASGKKMGSYFGSSLCVDLNGDGLSDLL</i></p> <p><i>VGAPMFSEIRDEGQVTVYINRGNGALEEQALALTGDG</i></p> <p><i>AYNAHFGESIASLDDLDNDGFPDVAIGAPKEDDFAG</i></p> <p><i>AVYIYHGDAGGIVPQYSMKLSGQKINPVLRMFGQSI</i></p> <p><i>SGGIDMDGNGYPDVTVGAFMSDSVLLRARPVITV</i></p> <p><i>DVSIFLPGSINITAPQCHDGQQPVNCLNVTTCSFHG</i></p> <p><i>KHVPGEIGLNYVLMADVAKKEKGQMPRVYFVLLGE</i></p> <p><i>TMGQVTEKLQLTYMEETCRHYVAHVKRRVQDVISPI</i></p> <p><i>VFEAAYSLSHVTEGEEERELPPLTPVLRWKKGQKIA</i></p> <p><i>QKNQTVFERNCRSEDCAADLQLQGKLLLSMDEKT</i></p> <p><i>LYLALGAVKNISLNISISNLGDDAYDANVSFNVSREL</i></p> <p><i>FFINMWQKEEMGISCELLESDFLKCSVGFPFMRSKS</i></p> <p><i>KYEFVSIFDTSHLSGEEVLSFIVTAQSGNTERSESLH</i></p>

			DNTLVLMVPLMHEVDTSITGIMSPTSFVYGESVDAA NFIQLDDLECHFQPINITLQVYNTGPSTLPGSSVSISFP NRLSSGGAEMFHVQEMVVGQEKGNCSFQKNPTPCII PQEQENIFHTIFAFFTKSGRKVLDCEKPGISCLTAHCN FSALAKEESRTIDIYMLLNTEILKKDSSSVIQFMSRAK VKVDPALRVVEIAHGNPEEVTVVFEALHNLEPRGYV VGWIIAISLLVGILIFLLAVLLWKMGGFFRRRYKEIEA EKNRKENEDSWDWWQKNQ
56	DNA	5' RACE primer	GCCAGTGGATAGACTGATGG
57	DNA	5' RACE primer	GATGGATACAGTTGGTGCAGC
58	AA	Signal peptide of HuK33N H-chain	<i>MKCSWVIFFLMAVVTGVNS</i>
59	AA	Signal peptide of HuK33N L-chain	<i>MSVPTQLLGLLLLWLT DARC</i>
60	AA	Mature VH of HuK33N	<u>QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKV</u> <u>SC</u> <u>KASGYSFTSY</u> <u>YMN</u> <u>WVRQAPGQRLEWIGWIFPGSGNTKYNEKFKG</u> <u>KATL</u> <u>TADTSASTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCARS</u> <u>WVSYERG</u> <u>YYFDYWGQGLTVSS</u>
61	AA	Mature VL of HuK33N	<u>DIQMTQSPSSLSASV</u> <u>GDRVTITCR</u> <u>ASENIYYSLA</u> <u>WYQ</u> <u>QKPGKAPKLLIYNANS</u> <u>LEDGVP</u> <u>SRFSGSGSGTQYTLT</u> <u>ISSLPEDFATYYCKQAYDVPYTFGQGTKVEIK</u>
62	DNA	HuK33N VH gene	CAGGTCCAACCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTTA AGAAGCCTGGGGCTTCAGTGAAGGTTTCCTGCAA GGCTTCTGGCTACAGCTTTACAAGTTACTATATGAA TTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCTGGACAGAGGCTTGAG TGGATTGGTTGGATCTTTCCTGGAAGTGGTAATACT AAGTACAATGAGAAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACAC TGACGGCAGACACATCCGCCAGTACAGCCTACATG GAGCTCAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACTGCCG TCTATTACTGTGCAAGATCGTGGGTAGCTACGAG AGGGGGTATTATTTTGACTACTGGGGTCAAGGAAC CCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA
63	DNA	HuK33N VL gene	GACATCCAGATGACTCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCT GCATCTGTGGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACATGTCTG AGCAAGTGAGAACATTTACTACAGTTTAGCATGGT ATCAGCAGAAGCCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAAGCTCCT GATCTATAATGCAAACAGCTTGGAAGATGGTGTCC CATCGAGGTTCACTGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACACA GTATACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAG ATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGTAAACAGGCTTATGACG

			TTCCGTACACGTTCGGACAAGGGACCAAGGTGGA AATCAAA
--	--	--	-----------------------------------------------

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof that
5 immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin, comprising:
- (i) a H-chain comprising four FRHs derived from a VH region of a human antibody, and three CDRHs derived from a non-human antibody that immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin; and
 - (ii) a L-chain comprising four FRLs derived from a VL region of a human
10 antibody, and three CDRLs derived from a non-human antibody that immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin;

wherein said non-human antibody that immunospecifically recognizes human $\alpha 9$ integrin is a mouse monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma of Depository Accession No. FERM BP-10830,

- 15 said VH region comprises an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:18;

said VL region comprises an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23;

- 20 the CDRHs of said humanized antibody H-chain are CDRH1, CDHR2 and CDRH3 which comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:4, 5 and 6 respectively, and

the CDRLs of said humanized antibody L-chain are CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3 which comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:11, 12 and 13 respectively.

- 25 2. A humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof according to claim 1, wherein the FRs of said H-chain are FRH1, FRH2, FRH3 and FRH4 which comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:19, 20, 21, and 22 respectively;

and the FRs of said L-chain are FRL1, FRL2, FRL3, and FRL4 which comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:24, 25, 26 and 27 respectively.

3. A humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof according to claim 1, wherein said H-chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60 and said L-chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61.
4. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence
5 encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60.
5. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 4, wherein said nucleotide sequence has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:62.
6. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 4 further comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a signal peptide.
- 10 7. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 6, wherein said signal peptide comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58.
8. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61.
9. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 8, wherein said nucleotide sequence has
15 the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:63.
10. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 8 further comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a signal peptide.
11. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10, wherein said signal peptide comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:59.
- 20 12. A vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 4 or 8, or both, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to one or more regulatory elements.
13. An isolated host cell comprising the vector of claim 12.
14. A method for preparing a humanized antibody or an antigen-binding
25 fragment thereof, comprising culturing the host cell of claim 13 under conditions so that the humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof is expressed, and collecting the expressed humanized antibody.

15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 3, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5 16. A method for preventing or treating a disorder or disease associated with $\alpha 9$ integrin, said method comprising administering an effective amount of the humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 3 to a subject in need thereof.

10 17. A method for diagnosing a disorder or disease associated with $\alpha 9$ integrin *in vivo*, said method comprising administering an effective amount of the humanized antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 1 or 2 to a subject to be examined.

18. An antibody of claim 1, a nucleic acid of claim 4 or 8, a vector of claim 12, a cell of claim 13, a method of claim 14 or 16 or 17, or a composition of claim 15, substantially as described with reference to the Examples.

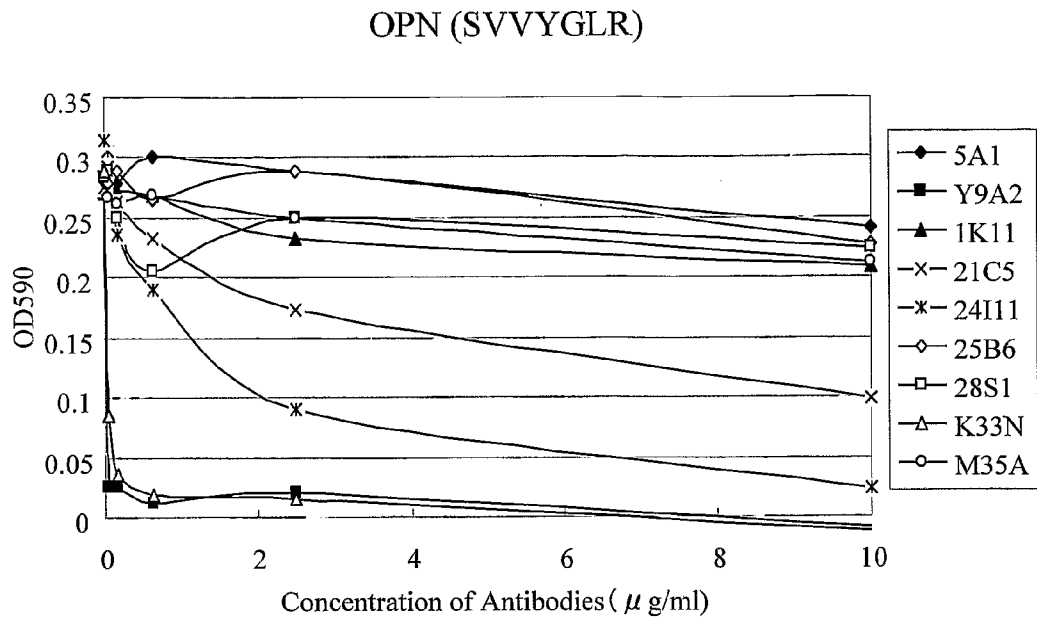
Figure 1

Figure 2

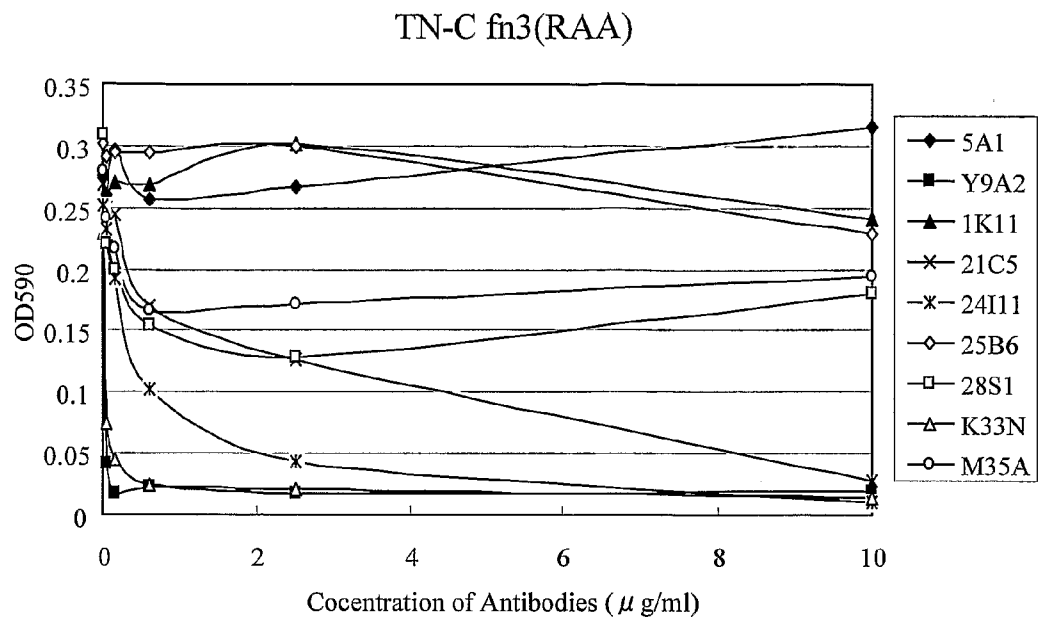


Figure 3

ATGGGATGGAGCTGGATCTTTCTCTTCCTCCTGTCAGGAACTGCAGGTGTCCATTGCCAG
M G W S W I F L F L L S G T A G V H C Q
GTCCAAGTGCAGCAGTCTGGACCTGAGCTGGTGAAGCCTGGGGCTTCAGTGAAGATATCC
V Q L Q Q S G P E L V K P G A S V K I S
TGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACAGCTTTACAAGTTACTATATGAATTGGGTGAAGAAGAGGCCT
C K A S G Y S F T S Y Y M N W V K K R P
GGACAGGGACTTGAGTGGATTGGTTGGATCTTTTCCTGGAAGTGGTAATACTAAGTACAAT
G Q G L E W I G W I F P G S G N T K Y N
GAGAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACACTGACGGCAGACACATCCTCCAGTACAGCCTACATG
E K F K G K A T L T A D T S S S T A Y M
CAGGTCAGCAGCCTGACATCTGAGGACTCTGCAGTCTATTTCTGTGCAAGATCGTGGGTT
Q V S S L T S E D S A V Y F C A R S W V
AGCTACGAGAGGGGGTATTATTTTGACTACTGGGGTCAAGGCACCAGTCTCACAGTCTCC
S Y E R G Y Y F D Y W G Q G T S L T V S
TCA
S

Figure 4

ATGAGTGTGCCCCTCAACTCCTGGGGTTGCTGCTGCTGTGGCTTACAGACGCAGGATGT
M S V P T Q L L G L L L L W L T D A G C

GACATCCAGATGACTCAGTCTCCAGCCTCCCTGGCTGCATCTGTGGGAGAACTGTCACC
D I Q M T Q S P A S L A A S V G E T V T

CTCACATGTCGAGCAAGTGAGAACATTTACTACAGTTTAGCATGGTATCAGCAGAAGCAA
L T C R A S E N I Y Y S L A W Y Q Q K Q

GGGAAATCTCCTCAGCTCCTGATCTATAATGCAAACAGCTTGGAAGATGGTGTCCCATCG
G K S P Q L L I Y N A N S L E D G V P S

AGGTTTCAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACACAGTATTCTATGAAGATCAACAGCATGCAGCCT
R F S G S G S G T Q Y S M K I N S M Q P

GAAGATACCGCAACTTATTTCTGTAAACAGGCTTATGACGTTCCGTACACGTTCCGGAGGG
E D T A T Y F C K Q A Y D V P Y T F G G

GGGACCAAGCTGGAAATAAAA
G T K L E I K

Figure 5

SpeI

ACTAGTACCACCATGGGATGGAGCTGGATCTTTCTCTTCCTCCTGTCAGGAAGTGCAGGT
M G W S W I F L F L L S G T A G

GTCCATTGCCAGGTCCAAGTGCAGCAGTCTGGACCTGAGCTGGTGAAGCCTGGGGCTTCA
V H C Q V Q L Q Q S G P E L V K P G A S

GTGAAGATATCCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACAGCTTTACAAGTTACTATATGAATTGGGTG
V K I S C K A S G Y S F T S Y Y M N W V

AAGAAGAGGCCTGGACAGGGACTTGAGTGGATTGGTTGGATCTTTCCTGGAAGTGGTAAT
K K R P G Q G L E W I G W I F P G S G N

ACTAAGTACAATGAGAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACACTGACGGCAGACACATCCTCCAGT
T K Y N E K F K G K A T L T A D T S S S

ACAGCCTACATGCAGGTCAGCAGCCTGACATCTGAGGACTCTGCAGTCTATTTCTGTGCA
T A Y M Q V S S L T S E D S A V Y F C A

AGATCGTGGGTTAGCTACgAGAGGGGGTATTATTTTGAAGTACTGGGGTCaAGGCACCAAGT
R S W V S Y E R G Y Y F D Y W G Q G T S

HindIII

CTCACAGTCTCCTCAGGTGAGTCCTTAAACAAGCTT
L T V S S

Figure 6

NheI

GCTAGCACCACCATGAGTGTGCCCACTCAACTCCTGGGGTTGCTGCTGCTGTGGCTTACA
M S V P T Q L L G L L L L W L T

GACGCAGGATGTGACATCCAGATGACTCAGTCTCCAGCCTCCCTGGCTGCATCTGTGGGA
D A G C D I Q M T Q S P A S L A A S V G

GAAACTGTCACCCTCACATGTCGAGCAAGTGAGAACATTTACTACAGTTTACATGGTAT
E T V T L T C R A S E N I Y Y S L A W Y

CAGCAGAAGCAAGGGAAATCTCCTCAGCTCCTGATCTATAATGCAAACAGCTTGGAAGAT
Q Q K Q G K S P Q L L I Y N A N S L E D

GGTGTCCCATCGAGGTTTCAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACACAGTATTCTATGAAGATCAAC
G V P S R F S G S G S G T Q Y S M K I N

AGCATGCAGCCTGAAGATACCGCAACTTATTTCTGTAAACAGGCTTATGACGTTCCGTAC
S M Q P E D T A T Y F C K Q A Y D V P Y

EcoRI

ACGTTTCGGAGGGGGGACCAAGCTGGAAATAAAACGTAAGTAGTCTTCTCAGAAATTC
T F G G G T K L E I K

Figure 7

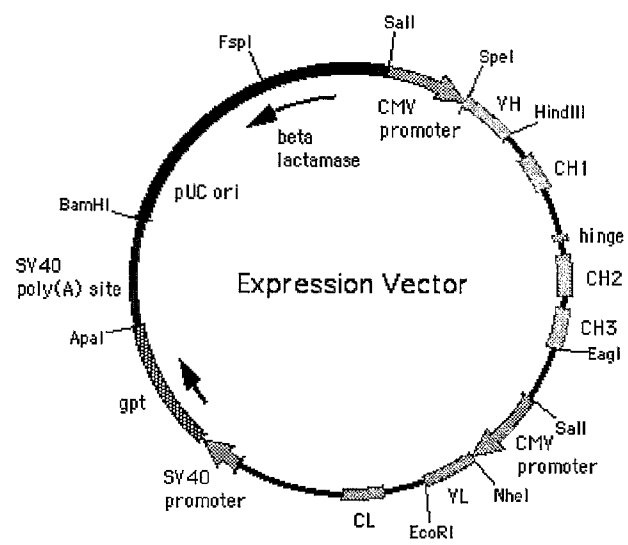


Figure 8

		1	2	3	4
	123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789
K33N	QVQLQQSGP	ELVKPGASVK	ISCKASGYSF	TSYYMNWVKK	RPGQGLEWIG
HuK33N	QVQLVQSGA	EVKKPGASVK	VSCKASGYSF	TSYYMNWVRQ	APGQRLEWIG
DA980102	QVQLVQSGA	EVKKPGASVK	VSCKASGYTF	T-----WVRQ	APGQRLEWMG

	5	6	7	8
	01223456789	0123456789	0123456789	012223456789
	a			abc
K33N	<u>WIFPGSGNTKY</u>	NEKFKGKATL	TADTSSSTAY	MQVSSLTSEDSAV
HuK33N	<u>WIFPGSGNTKY</u>	<u>NEKFKGKATL</u>	<u>TADTSASTAY</u>	MELSSLRSED ^u TAV
DA980102	-----	-----RVTL	TSDTSASTAY	MEMSSLRSED ^u TAV

	1	1
	9	0
	0123456789	000000123456789
	abcde	0123
K33N	YFCARSWVSY	<u>ERGY^uFDYWGQGTSL</u>
HuK33N	YYCARSWVSY	<u>ERGY^uFDYWGQGT^uLV</u>
DA980102	YYCAR-----	-----WGQGT ^u LV

Figure 9

		1	2	3
	123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789
K33N VL	DIQMTQSPA	SLAASVGETV	TLTCRASANI	YYSLAWYQQK
HuK33N VL	DIQMTQSPS	SLSASVGDRV	TITCRASANI	YYSLAWYQQK
X72441	DIQMTQSPS	SLSASVGDRV	TITC-----	-----WYQQK
	4	5	6	7
	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789
K33N VL	QGKSPQLLIY	NANSLEDGVP	SRFSGSGSGT	QYSMKINSMQ
HuK33N VL	PGKAPKLLIY	NANSLEDGVP	SRFSGSGSGT	QYTLTISSLQ
X72441	PGKAPKLLIY	-----GVP	SRFSGSGSGT	DFTLTISSLQ
			1	
	8	9	0	
	0123456789	0123456789	01234567	
K33N VL	PEDTATYFCK	QAYDVPYTFG	GGTKLEIK	
HuK33N VL	PEDFATYYCK	QAYDVPYTFG	QGTKVEIK	
X72441	PEDFATYYC-	-----FG	QGTKVEIK	

Figure 10

JNJ120 GGGACTAGTACCACCATGAAATGCAGC
JNJ137 GGGACTAGTACCACCATGAAATGCAGCTGGGTTATCTTCTTCCTGATGGCAGTGGTT
JNJ145 TCCGCGAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTCAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACTGCCGTC
JNJ148 GGGGAAGCTTTTGTGAGGACTCACCTGAGGAGACGGTGACCAGGGTTCCTTGACC
JNJ149 GGGGAAGCTTTTGTGAGGACTC
JNJ151 AGACTGCACCAGTTGGACCTGTGAATTGACCCCTGTAACCACTGCCATCAGGAAGAA
JNJ152 CAGGTCCAACCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTTAAGAAGCCTGGGGCTTCAGTGAAG
JNJ153 ACTTGTAAGCTGTAGCCAGAAGCCTTGCAGGAAACCTTCACTGAAGCCCCAGGCTT
JNJ154 TCTGGCTACAGCTTTACAAGTTACTATATGAATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCCTGGACAGAGG
JNJ155 ACCACTTCCAGGAAAGATCCAACCAATCCACTCAAGCCTCTGTCCAGGGGCCTGGCG
JNJ156 TGGATCTTTCCTGGAAGTGGTAATACTAAGTACAATGAGAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACA
JNJ157 CATGTAGGCTGTACTGGCGGATGTGTCTGCCGTCAGTGTGGCCTTGCCCTTGAACCTT
JNJ158 CCTCTCGTAGCTAACCCACGATCTTGACACAGTAATAGACTGCAGTGTCTCAGATCT
JNJ159 TCGTGGGTTAGCTACGAGAGGGGTATTATTTTACTACTGGGGTCAAGGAACCCCTGGTC

Figure 11

JNJ150 GGGGCTAGCACCACCATGAGT
JNJ126 GGGGCTAGCACCACCATGAGTGTGCCCCTCAACTCCTGGGGTTGCTGCTGCTGTGG
JNJ127 AGACTGAGTCATCTGGATGTCACATCGTGCGTCTGTAAAGCCACAGCAGCAGCAACCCAG
JNJ128 GACATCCAGATGACTCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTGGGAGACAGA
JNJ129 GTAAATGTTCTCACTTGCTCGACATGTGATGGTGACTCTGTCTCCACAGATGCAGA
JNJ130 CGAGCAAGTGAGAACATTTACTACAGTTTAGCATGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCAGGGAAA
JNJ131 CAAGCTGTTTGCAATTATAGATCAGGAGCTTAGGGGCTTCCCTGGCTTCTGCTGATA
JNJ132 ATCTATAATGCAAACAGCTTGGAAGATGGTGTCCCATCGAGGTTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGA
JNJ133 CAGGCTGCTGATGGTGAGAGTATACTGTGTCCAGATCCACTGCCACTGAACCTCGA
JNJ134 ACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGTAAACAG
JNJ135 GGTCCCTTGTCCGAACGTGTACGGAACGTCATAAGCCTGTTTACAGTAATAAGTTGC
JNJ136 TACACGTTTCGGACAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAACGTGAGTAG
JNJ101 GGGGAATTCTTTAAATTTACTACGTTTGATTTCCTCA
JNJ117 GGGGAATTCTTTAAATTTCTA

Figure 12

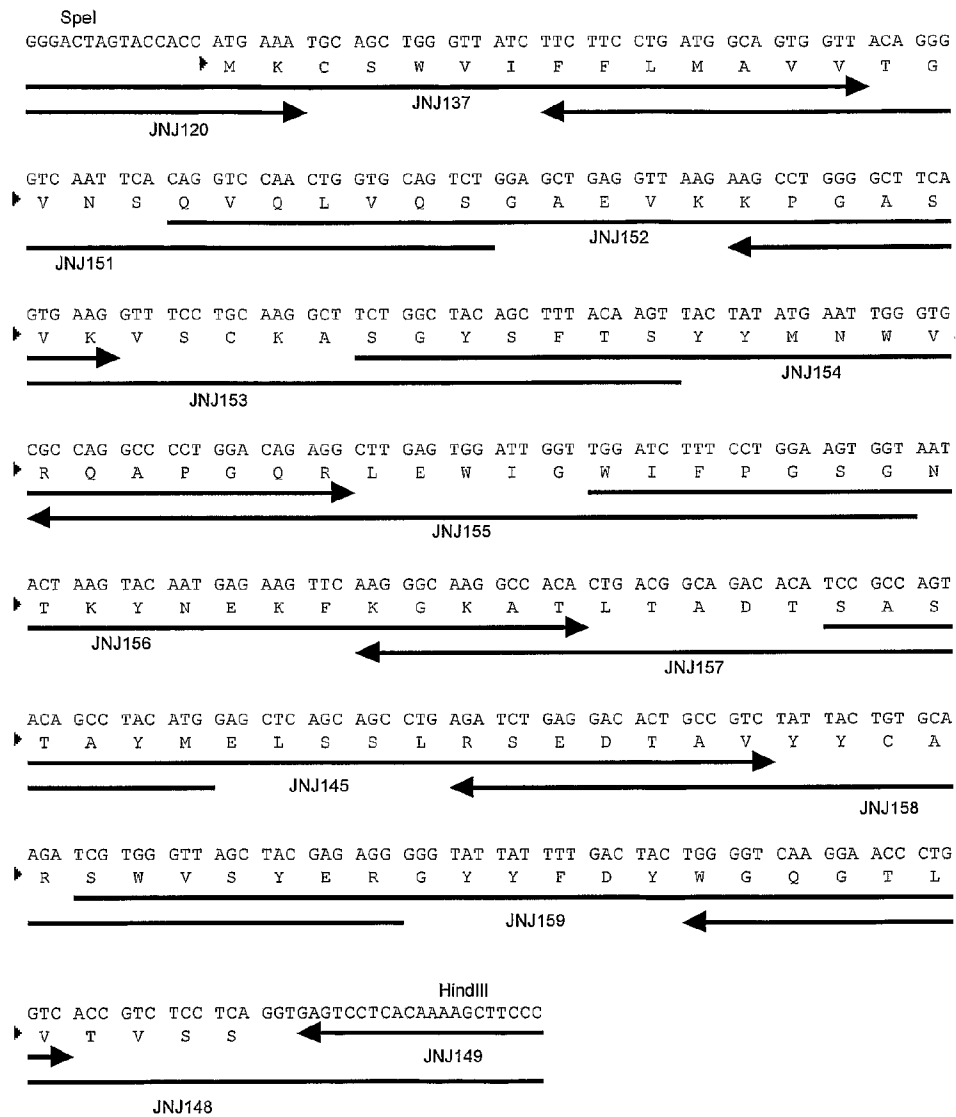


Figure 13

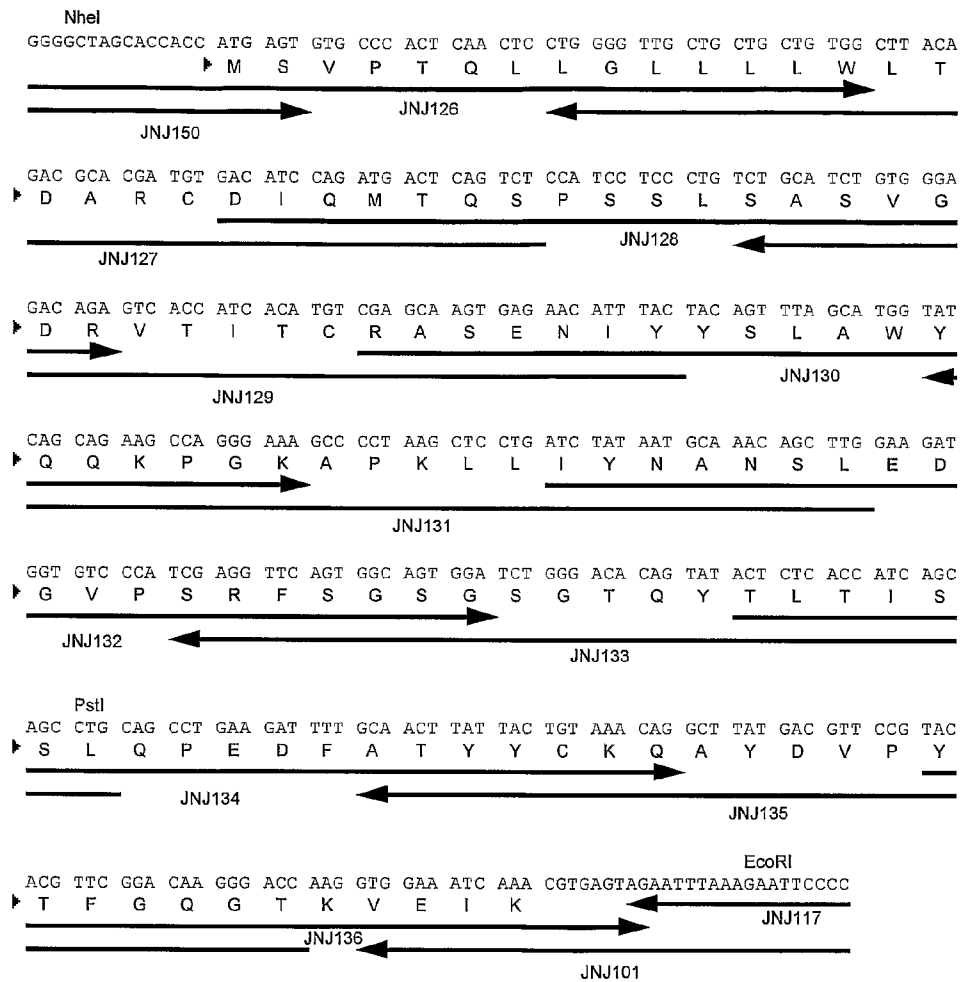


Figure 14

SpeI

ACTAGTACCACCATGAAATGCAGCTGGGTATCTTCTTCCTGATGGCAGTGGTTACAGGG
M K C S W V I F F L M A V V T G

GTCAATTCACAGGTCCAACCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTTAAGAAGCCTGGGGCTTCA
V N S Q V Q L V Q S G A E V K K P G A S

GTGAAGGTTTCCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACAGCTTTACAAGTTACTATATGAATTGGGTG
V K V S C K A S G Y S F T S Y Y M N W V

CGCCAGGCCCTGGACAGAGGCTTGAGTGGATTGGTTGGATCTTTCCTGGAAGTGGTAAT
R Q A P G Q R L E W I G W I F P G S G N

ACTAAGTACAATGAGAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACACTGACGGCAGACACATCCGCCAGT
T K Y N E K F K G K A T L T A D T S A S

ACAGCCTACATGGAGCTCAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACTGCCGTCTATTACTGTGCA
T A Y M E L S S L R S E D T A V Y Y C A

AGATCGTGGGTTAGCTACGAGAGGGGTATTATTTTGACTACTGGGGTCAAGGAACCCTG
R S W V S Y E R G Y Y F D Y W G Q G T L

HindIII

GTCACCGTCTCCTCAGGTGAGTCCTCACAAAAGCTT
V T V S S

Figure 15

NheI

GCTAGCACCACCATGAGTGTGCCCACTCAACTCCTGGGGTTGCTGCTGCTGTGGCTTACA
M S V P T Q L L G L L L L W L T

GACGCACGATGTGACATCCAGATGACTCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTGGGA
D A R C D I Q M T Q S P S S L S A S V G

GACAGAGTCACCATCACATGTCGAGCAAGTGAGAACATTTACTACAGTTTAGCATGGTAT
D R V T I T C R A S E N I Y Y S L A W Y

CAGCAGAAGCCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAGCTCCTGATCTATAATGCAAACAGCTTGGGAAGAT
Q Q K P G K A P K L L I Y N A N S L E D

GGTGTCCCATCGAGGTTTCAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACACAGTATACTCTCACCATCAGC
G V P S R F S G S G S G T Q Y T L T I S

AGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGTAAACAGGCTTATGACGTTCCGTAC
S L Q P E D F A T Y Y C K Q A Y D V P Y

EcoRI

ACGTTTCGGACAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAACGTGAGTAGAATTTAAAGGAATTC
T F G Q G T K V E I K

Figure 16

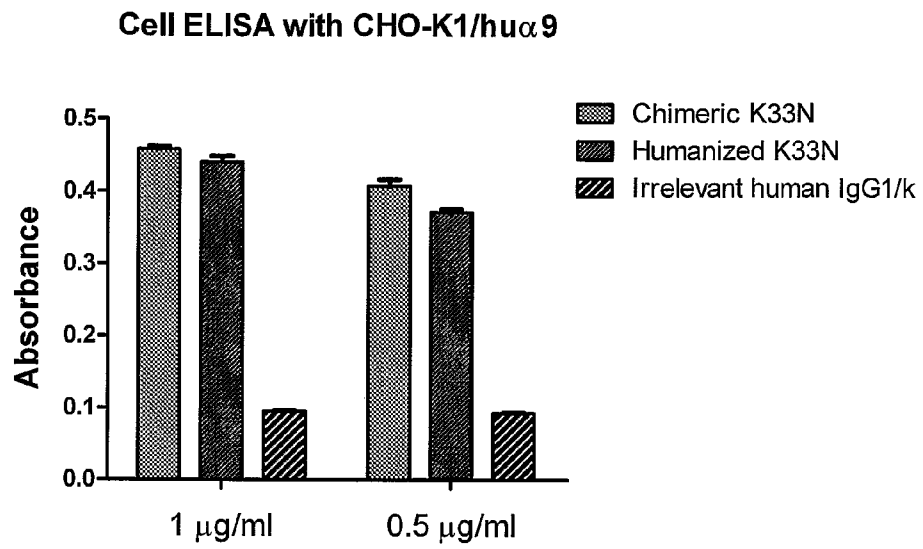


Figure 17

CMV2	GAACCGTCAGATCGCCTGGAGACG
JNT026	TGAAAGATGAGCTGGAGGAC
JNT080	GAACGTGGCTGCACCATC
JNT082	CTTTCTTGTCACCTTGGTG
JNT084	GTTGAAGCTCTTTGTGACGG
JNT097	GCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAG
JNT098	ACGTGCCAAGCATCCTCG

Figure 18

ATGAAATGCAGCTGGGTTATCTTCTCCTGATGGCAGTGGTTACAGGGGTCAATTCACAG
M K C S W V I F F L M A V V T G V N S Q
GTCCAAGTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTTAAGAAGCCTGGGGCTTCAGTGAAGGTTTCC
V Q L V Q S G A E V K K P G A S V K V S
TGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACAGCTTTACAAGTTACTATATGAATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCT
C K A S G Y S F T S Y Y M N W V R Q A P
GGACAGAGGCTTGAGTGGATTGGTTGGATCTTTCCTGGAAGTGGTAATACTAAGTACAAT
G Q R L E W I G W I F P G S G N T K Y N
GAGAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACACTGACGGCAGACACATCCGCCAGTACAGCCTACATG
E K F K G K A T L T A D T S A S T A Y M
GAGCTCAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACTGCCGCTATTACTGTGCAAGATCGTGGGTT
E L S S L R S E D T A V Y Y C A R S W V
AGTACGAGAGGGGTATTATTTTGACTACTGGGGTCAAGGAACCTGGTCACCGTCTCC
S Y E R G Y Y F D Y W G Q G T L V T V S
TCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCTCTCCAAGAGCACCTCT
S A S T K G P S V F P L A P S S K S T S
GGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTG
G G T A A L G C L V K D Y F P E P V T V
TCGTGGAAGTCAAGCGCCCTGACCAGCGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTACAGTCC
S W N S G A L T S G V H T F P A V L Q S
TCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAG
S G L Y S L S S V V T V P S S S L G T Q
ACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAG
T Y I C N V N H K P S N T K V D K K V E
CCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACACACATGCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGG
P K S C D K T H T C P P C P A P E L L G
GGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACC
G P S V F L F P P K P K D T L M I S R T
CCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAAC
P E V T C V V V D V S H E D P E V K F N
TGGTACGTGGACGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTAC
W Y V D G V E V H N A K T K P R E E Q Y
AACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGC
N S T Y R V V S V L T V L H Q D W L N G
AAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATC
K E Y K C K V S N K A L P A P I E K T I
TCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCATCCCGGGAT
S K A K G Q P R E P Q V Y T L P P S R D
GAGCTGACCAAGAACCAGGTGAGCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGAC
E L T K N Q V S L T C L V K G F Y P S D
ATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAATAAGACCACGCCTCCC
I A V E W E S N G Q P E N N Y K T T P P
GTGCTGGAGTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGG
V L D S D G S F F L Y S K L T V D K S R
TGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTAC
W Q Q G N V F S C S V M H E A L H N H Y
ACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGA
T Q K S L S L S P G K •

Figure 19

ATGAGTGTGCCCCACTCAACTCCTGGGGTTGCTGCTGCTGTGGCTTACAGACGCACGATGT
M S V P T Q L L G L L L L W L T D A R C
GACATCCAGATGACTCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTGGGAGACAGAGTCACC
D I Q M T Q S P S S L S A S V G D R V T
ATCACATGTGCGAGCAAGTGAGAACATTTACTACAGTTTAGCATGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCA
I T C R A S E N I Y Y S L A W Y Q Q K P
GGGAAAGCCCCCTAAGCTCCTGATCTATAATGCAAACAGCTTGGGAAGATGGTGTCCCATCG
G K A P K L L I Y N A N S L E D G V P S
AGGTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACACAGTATACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCT
R F S G S G S G T Q Y T L T I S S L Q P
GAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGTAAACAGGCTTATGACGTTCCGTACACGTTCCGACAA
E D F A T Y Y C K Q A Y D V P Y T F G Q
GGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAACGAACTGTGGCTGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCA
G T K V E I K R T V A A P S V F I F P P
TCTGATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTAT
S D E Q L K S G T A S V V C L L N N F Y
CCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAG
P R E A K V Q W K V D N A L Q S G N S Q
GAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACG
E S V T E Q D S K D S T Y S L S S T L T
CTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGTCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGC
L S K A D Y E K H K V Y A C E V T H Q G
CTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTAG
L S S P V T K S F N R G E C •

Figure 20

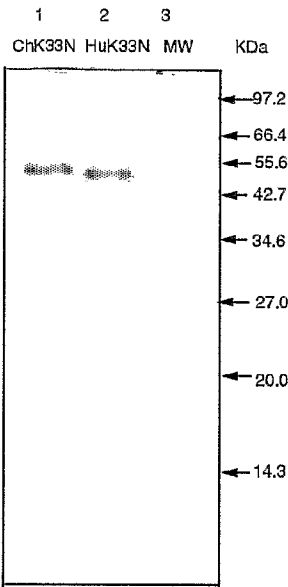


Figure 21

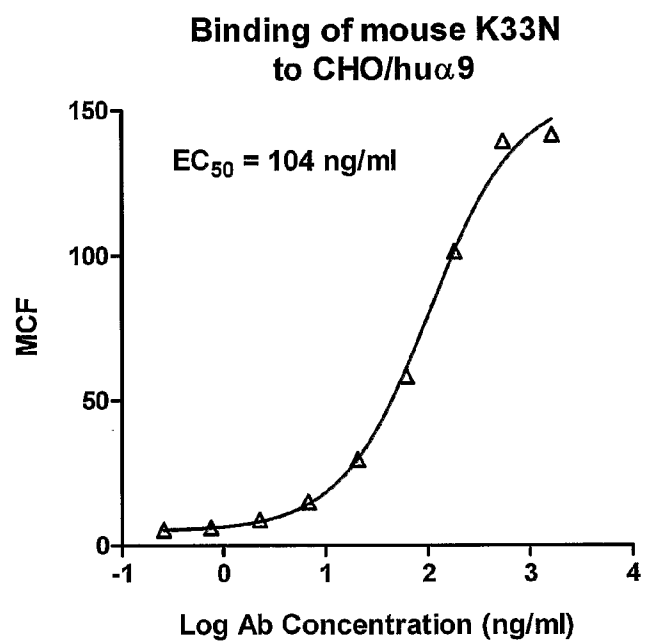


Figure 22

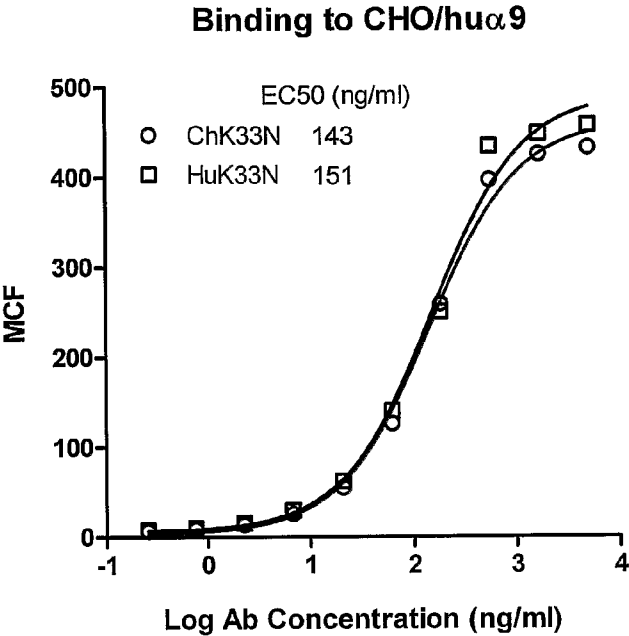
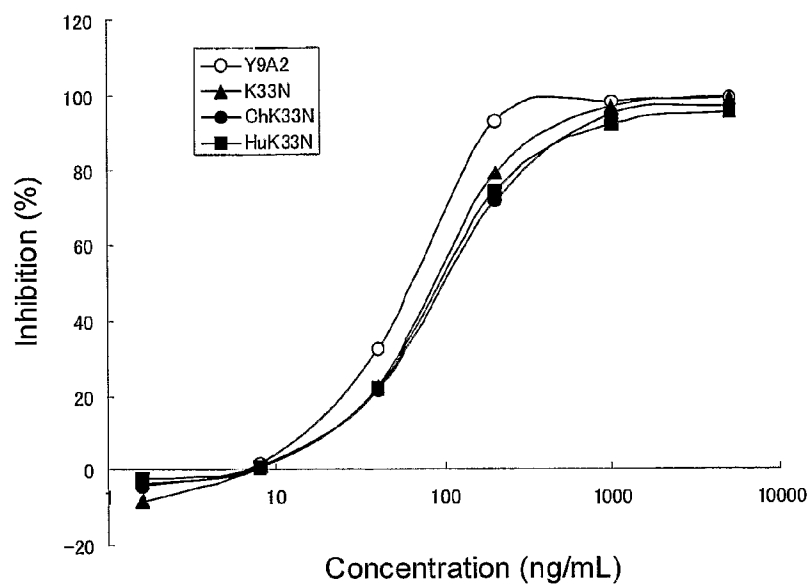


Figure 23



2010221993 25 Sep 2014

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Gene Techno Science Co., Ltd.
Kaken Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

<120> GENERATION, EXPRESSION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THE HUMANIZED K33N
MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

<130> PCT10-0006

<150> US 61/158,885
<151> 2009-03-10

<150> US 61/251,072
<151> 2009-10-13

<160> 63

<170> PatentIn version 3.5

<210> 1
<211> 5
<212> PRT
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> OPN adhesion sequence

<400> 1

Gly Arg Gly Asp Ser
1 5

<210> 2
<211> 7
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 2

Ser Val Val Tyr Gly Leu Arg
1 5

<210> 3
<211> 7
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 3

Ser Leu Ala Tyr Gly Leu Arg
1 5

<210> 4
<211> 5
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

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<400> 4

Ser Tyr Tyr Met Asn
1 5

<210> 5
<211> 17
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 5

Trp Ile Phe Pro Gly Ser Gly Asn Thr Lys Tyr Asn Glu Lys Phe Lys
1 5 10 15

Gly

<210> 6
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 6

Ser Trp Val Ser Tyr Glu Arg Gly Tyr Tyr Phe Asp Tyr
1 5 10

<210> 7
<211> 423
<212> DNA
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 7

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gtccaactgc agcagtctgg acctgagctg gtgaagcctg gggcttcagt gaagatatcc
120

tgcaaggctt ctggctacag ctttacaagt tactatatga attgggtgaa gaagaggcct
180

ggacagggac ttgagtggat tggttggatc tttcctggaa gtggtaatac taagtacaat
240

gagaagttca agggcaaggc cacactgacg gcagacacat cctccagtac agcctacatg
300

caggtcagca gcctgacatc tgaggactct gcagtctatt tctgtgcaag atcgtggggt
360

agctacgaga ggggggtatta ttttgactac tgggggtcaag gcaccagtct cacagtctcc
420

tca
423

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<210> 8
<211> 141
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 8

Met Gly Trp Ser Trp Ile Phe Leu Phe Leu Leu Ser Gly Thr Ala Gly
1 5 10 15

Val His Cys Gln Val Gln Leu Gln Gln Ser Gly Pro Glu Leu Val Lys
20 25 30

Pro Gly Ala Ser Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Phe
35 40 45

Thr Ser Tyr Tyr Met Asn Trp Val Lys Lys Arg Pro Gly Gln Gly Leu
50 55 60

Glu Trp Ile Gly Trp Ile Phe Pro Gly Ser Gly Asn Thr Lys Tyr Asn
65 70 75 80

Glu Lys Phe Lys Gly Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Thr Ser Ser Ser
85 90 95

Thr Ala Tyr Met Gln Val Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Glu Asp Ser Ala Val
100 105 110

Tyr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ser Trp Val Ser Tyr Glu Arg Gly Tyr Tyr Phe
115 120 125

Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Ser Leu Thr Val Ser Ser
130 135 140

<210> 9
<211> 122
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 9

Gln Val Gln Leu Gln Gln Ser Gly Pro Glu Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Ala
1 5 10 15

Ser Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Phe Thr Ser Tyr
20 25 30

Tyr Met Asn Trp Val Lys Lys Arg Pro Gly Gln Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile

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35 40 45
Gly Trp Ile Phe Pro Gly Ser Gly Asn Thr Lys Tyr Asn Glu Lys Phe
50 55 60
Lys Gly Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Thr Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala Tyr
65 70 75 80
Met Gln Val Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Glu Asp Ser Ala Val Tyr Phe Cys
85 90 95
Ala Arg Ser Trp Val Ser Tyr Glu Arg Gly Tyr Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp
100 105 110
Gly Gln Gly Thr Ser Leu Thr Val Ser Ser
115 120

<210> 10
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 10

Met Gly Trp Ser Trp Ile Phe Leu Phe Leu Leu Ser Gly Thr Ala Gly
1 5 10 15

Val His Cys

<210> 11
<211> 11
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 11

Arg Ala Ser Glu Asn Ile Tyr Tyr Ser Leu Ala
1 5 10

<210> 12
<211> 7
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 12

Asn Ala Asn Ser Leu Glu Asp
1 5

<210> 13

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<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 13

Lys Gln Ala Tyr Asp Val Pro Tyr Thr
1 5

<210> 14
<211> 381
<212> DNA
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 14

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60

gacatccaga tgactcagtc tccagcctcc ctggctgcat ctgtgggaga aactgtcacc
120

ctcacatgtc gagcaagtga gaacatttac tacagtttag catggtatca gcagaagcaa
180

gggaaatctc ctgagctcct gatctataat gcaaacagct tggaagatgg tgtcccatcg
240

aggttcagtg gcagtggatc tgggacacag tattctatga agatcaacag catgcagcct
300

gaagataccg caacttatatt ctgtaaacag gcttatgacg ttccgtacac gttcggaggg
360

gggaccaagc tggaataaaa a
381

<210> 15
<211> 127
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 15

Met Ser Val Pro Thr Gln Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp Leu Thr
1 5 10 15

Asp Ala Gly Cys Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ala Ser Leu Ala
20 25 30

Ala Ser Val Gly Glu Thr Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Glu Asn
35 40 45

Ile Tyr Tyr Ser Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Gln Gly Lys Ser Pro
50 55 60

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Gln Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asn Ala Asn Ser Leu Glu Asp Gly Val Pro Ser
65 70 75 80

Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Gln Tyr Ser Met Lys Ile Asn
85 90 95

Ser Met Gln Pro Glu Asp Thr Ala Thr Tyr Phe Cys Lys Gln Ala Tyr
100 105 110

Asp Val Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
115 120 125

<210> 16
<211> 107
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 16

Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ala Ser Leu Ala Ala Ser Val Gly
1 5 10 15

Glu Thr Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Glu Asn Ile Tyr Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Gln Gly Lys Ser Pro Gln Leu Leu Ile
35 40 45

Tyr Asn Ala Asn Ser Leu Glu Asp Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly
50 55 60

Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Gln Tyr Ser Met Lys Ile Asn Ser Met Gln Pro
65 70 75 80

Glu Asp Thr Ala Thr Tyr Phe Cys Lys Gln Ala Tyr Asp Val Pro Tyr
85 90 95

Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105

<210> 17
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Mus musculus

<400> 17

Met Ser Val Pro Thr Gln Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp Leu Thr
1 5 10 15

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Asp Ala Gly Cys
20

<210> 18
<211> 563
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 18
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60

ggatcctctt tttggtggca gcagccacag gtgcccactc ccaggtccag cttgtgcagt
120

ctggggctga ggtgaagaag cctggggcct cagtgaaggt ttcttgcaag gcttctggat
180

acaccttcac taactatgct ctgcattggg tgcgccaggc ccccgacaa aggcttgagt
240

ggatgggatg gatcaacact ggcaatggta acacaaaata ttcacagaag ttccagggca
300

gagtcaccct taccagtgc acatccgcga gcacagccta catggagatg agcagcctga
360

gatctgaaga cacggctgtg tattactgtg cgaggagcag tggctggtac gtttggttcg
420

accctgggg ccaggggaacc ctggtcaccg tctcctcagc ttccaccaag ggcccatcgg
480

ttttccccct ggcgccctgc tccaggagca cctctggggg cacagcggcc ctgggctgcc
540

tggtcaagga ctacttcccc gaa
563

<210> 19
<211> 30
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 19

Gln	Val	Gln	Leu	Val	Gln	Ser	Gly	Ala	Glu	Val	Lys	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ala
1				5					10					15	

Ser	Val	Lys	Val	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ala	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Thr
			20					25					30

<210> 20
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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<400> 20

Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Gln Arg Leu Glu Trp Met Gly
1 5 10

<210> 21

<211> 32

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 21

Arg Val Thr Leu Thr Ser Asp Thr Ser Ala Ser Thr Ala Tyr Met Glu
1 5 10 15

Met Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg
20 25 30

<210> 22

<211> 11

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 22

Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
1 5 10

<210> 23

<211> 370

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 23

cgctcagctc ctggggctcc tgctactctg gctccgaggt gccagatgtg acatccagat
60

gaccagtct ccatacctccc tgtctgcata ttagggagac agagtcacca tcacttgccg
120

ggcaagtcag agcattagca gctattttaa ttggtatcag cagaaaccag ggaaagcccc
180

taagctcctg atctatgctg catccagttt gcaaagtggg gtcccatcaa ggttcagtgg
240

cagtggatct gggacagatt tcactctcac catcagcagt ctgcaacctg aagattttgc
300

aacttactac tgtcaacaga gttacagtac cctcgggacg ttcggccaag ggaccaaggt
360

ggaaatcaaa

370

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<210> 24
<211> 23
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 24

Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly
1 5 10 15

Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys
20

<210> 25
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 25

Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr
1 5 10 15

<210> 26
<211> 32
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 26

Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr
1 5 10 15

Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys
20 25 30

<210> 27
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 27

Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys
1 5 10

<210> 28
<211> 462
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> VH of HuK33N including signal peptide

<400> 28

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gggactagta ccaccatgaa atgcagctgg gttatcttct tctgatggc agtggttaca
60

gggggtcaatt cacaggtcca actggtgcag tctggagctg aggttaagaa gcctggggct
120

tcagtgaagg tttcctgcaa ggcttctggc tacagcttta caagttacta tatgaattgg
180

gtgcgccagg cccctggaca gaggcttgag tggattgggt ggatctttcc tggaagtgg
240

aatactaagt acaatgagaa gttcaagggc aaggccacac tgacggcaga cacatccgcg
300

agcacagcct acatggagct cagcagcctg agatctgagg aactgccgt ctattactgt
360

gcaagatcgt gggttagcta cgagaggggg tattattttg actactgggg tcaaggaacc
420

ctggtcaccg tctcctcagg tgagtcctca caaaagcttc cc
462

<210> 29
<211> 141
<212> PRT
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> VH of HuK33N including signal peptide

<400> 29

Met Lys Cys Ser Trp Val Ile Phe Phe Leu Met Ala Val Val Thr Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Asn Ser Gln Val Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Ala Glu Val Lys Lys
20 25 30

Pro Gly Ala Ser Val Lys Val Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Phe
35 40 45

Thr Ser Tyr Tyr Met Asn Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Gln Arg Leu
50 55 60

Glu Trp Ile Gly Trp Ile Phe Pro Gly Ser Gly Asn Thr Lys Tyr Asn
65 70 75 80

Glu Lys Phe Lys Gly Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Thr Ser Ala Ser
85 90 95

Thr Ala Tyr Met Glu Leu Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Glu Asp Thr Ala Val
100 105 110

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Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Ser Trp Val Ser Tyr Glu Arg Gly Tyr Tyr Phe
115 120 125

Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
130 135 140

<210> 30
<211> 422
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> VL of HuK33N including signal peptide

<400> 30
ggggctagca ccaccatgag tgtgccact caactcctgg ggttgctgct gctgtggctt
60

acagacgcac gatgtgacat ccagatgact cagtctccat cctccctgtc tgcattctgtg
120

ggagacagag tcaccatcac atgtcgagca agtgagaaca ttactacag tttagcatgg
180

tatcagcaga agccagggaa agcccctaag ctctgatct ataatgcaaa cagcttggaa
240

gatgggtgcc catcgagggt cagtggcagt ggatctggga cacagtatac tctcaccatc
300

agcagcctgc agcctgaaga ttttgcaact tattactgta aacaggctta tgacgttccg
360

tacacgttcg gacaaggac caaggtggaa atcaaactg agtagaattt aaagaattcc
420

cc
422

<210> 31
<211> 127
<212> PRT
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> VL of HuK33N including signal peptide

<400> 31

Met Ser Val Pro Thr Gln Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp Leu Thr
1 5 10 15

Asp Ala Arg Cys Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser
20 25 30

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Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Glu Asn
35 40 45

Ile Tyr Tyr Ser Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro
50 55 60

Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asn Ala Asn Ser Leu Glu Asp Gly Val Pro Ser
65 70 75 80

Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Gln Tyr Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser
85 90 95

Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Lys Gln Ala Tyr
100 105 110

Asp Val Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys
115 120 125

<210> 32
<211> 457
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> ChK33N VH gene flanked by SpeI and HindIII sites including
sequence encoding signal peptide (1-57), flanked by SpeI and
HindIII sites

<400> 32
actagtagca ccatgggatg gagctggatc tttctcttcc tcctgtcagg aactgcagg
60

gtccattgcc aggtccaact gcagcagtct ggacctgagc tgggtgaagcc tggggcttca
120

gtgaagatat cctgcaaggc ttctggctac agctttacaa gttactatat gaattgggtg
180

aagaagaggc ctggacaggg acttgagtgg attggttgga tctttcctgg aagtggta
240

actaagtaca atgagaagtt caagggcaag gccacactga cggcagacac atcctccagt
300

acagcctaca tgcaggtcag cagcctgaca tctgaggact ctgcagtcta tttctgtgca
360

agatcgtggg ttagctacga gagggggtat tatcttgact actgggggtca aggcaccagt
420

ctcacagtct cctcagggtga gtccttaaaa caagctt
457

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<210> 33
<211> 416
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown

<220>

<223> ChK33N VL gene flanked by NheI and EcoRI sites including
sequence encoding signal peptide (1-60), flanked by NheI and
EcoRI sites

<400> 33

gctagcacca ccatgagtgt gcccaactcaa ctcttgggggt tgctgctgct gtggcttaca
60

gacgcaggat gtgacatcca gatgactcag tctccagcct ccttggctgc atctgtggga
120

gaaactgtca ccttcacatg tcgagcaagt gagaacattt actacagttt agcatgggat
180

cagcagaagc aaggggaaatc tcctcagctc ctgatctata atgcaaacag cttggaagat
240

ggtgtcccat cgaggttcag tggcagtgga tctgggacac agtattctat gaagatcaac
300

agcatgcagc ctgaagatac cgcaacttat ttctgtaaac aggcttatga cgttccgtac
360

acgttcggag gggggaccaa gctggaaata aaacgtaagt agtcttctca gaattc
416

<210> 34
<211> 456
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown

<220>

<223> HuK33N VH gene flanked by SpeI and HindIII sites

<400> 34

actagtagca ccatgaaatg cagctggggtt atcttcttcc tgatggcagt ggttacaggg
60

gtcaattcac aggtccaact ggtgcagtct ggagctgagg ttaagaagcc tggggcttca
120

gtgaaggttt cctgcaaggc ttctggctac agctttacaa gttactatat gaattgggtg
180

cgccaggccc ctggacagag gcttgagtgg attggttgga tctttcctgg aagtggtaat
240

actaagtaca atgagaagtt caagggcaag gccacactga cggcagacac atccgccagt
300

acagcctaca tggagctcag cagcctgaga tctgaggaca ctgccgtcta ttactgtgca
360

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agatcgtggg ttagctacga gaggggggtat tattttgact actgggggtca aggaaccctg
420

gtcaccgtct cctcaggtga gtcctcaciaa aagctt
456

<210> 35
<211> 416
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> HuK33N VL gene flanked by NheI and EcoRI sites

<400> 35
gctagcacca ccatgagtgt gcccaactcaa ctcttgggggt tgctgctgct gtggcttaca
60

gacgcacgat gtgacatcca gatgactcag tctccatcct cctgtctgc atctgtggga
120

gacagagtca ccatcacatg tcgagcaagt gagaacattt actacagttt agcatgggtat
180

cagcagaagc cagggaaagc ccctaagctc ctgatctata atgcaaacag cttggaagat
240

ggtgtcccat cgaggttcag tggcagtgga tctgggacac agtatactct caccatcagc
300

agcctgcagc ctgaagattt tgcaacttat tactgtaaac aggcttatga cgttccgtac
360

acgttcggac aagggaacaa ggtggaaatc aaacgtgagt agaatttaaa gaattc
416

<210> 36
<211> 1416
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> HuK33N gamma-1 heavy chain in pHuK33N

<400> 36
atgaaatgca gctgggttat cttcttcctg atggcagtgg ttacaggggt caattcacag
60

gtccaactgg tgcagtctgg agctgagggt aagaagcctg gggcttcagt gaaggtttcc
120

tgcaaggctt ctggctacag ctttacaagt tactatatga attgggtgcg ccaggccct
180

ggacagaggc ttgagtggat tggttggatc tttcctggaa gtggttaatac taagtacaat
240

gagaagttca agggcaaggc cacactgacg gcagacacat ccgccagtac agcctacatg
300

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gagctcagca gcctgagatc tgaggacact gccgtctatt actgtgcaag atcgtggggt
360

agctacgaga ggggggtatta ttttgactac tgggggtcaag gaaccctggg caccgtctcc
420

tcagcctcca ccaagggccc atcgggtcttc cccctggcac cctcctccaa gagcacctct
480

gggggacacag cggccctggg ctgcctgggtc aaggactact tccccgaacc ggtgacgggtg
540

tcgtggaact caggcgccct gaccagcggc gtgcacacct tcccggctgt cctacagtcc
600

tcaggactct actccctcag cagcgtgggtg accgtgccct ccagcagctt gggcacccag
660

acctacatct gcaacgtgaa tcacaagccc agcaacacca aggtggacaa gaaagttgag
720

cccaaattctt gtgacaaaac tcacacatgc ccaccgtgcc cagcacctga actcctgggg
780

ggaccgtcag tcttcctctt cccccaaaa cccaaggaca cctcatgat ctcccggaac
840

cctgaggtca catgcgtggg ggtggacgtg agccacgaag accctgaggt caagttcaac
900

tggtagctgg acggcgtgga ggtgcataat gccaagacaa agccgcggga ggagcagtac
960

aacagcacgt accgtgtggg cagcgtcctc accgtcctgc accaggactg gctgaatggc
1020

aaggagtaca agtgcaagggt ctccaacaaa gccctcccag ccccatcga gaaaaccatc
1080

tccaaagcca aagggcagcc ccgagaacca caggtgtaca cctgcccc atcccgggat
1140

gagctgacca agaaccagggt cagcctgacc tgcttgggtc aaggcttcta tcccagcgac
1200

atgccgtgg agtgggagag caatgggcag ccggagaaca actacaagac cagcctccc
1260

gtgctggact ccgacggctc cttcttcctc tacagcaagc tcaccgtgga caagagcagg
1320

tggcagcagg ggaacgtctt ctcatgctcc gtgatgcatg aggtcttgca caaccactac
1380

acgcagaaga gcctctccct gtctccgggt aaatga
1416

<210> 37
<211> 471

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<212> PRT
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> HuK33N gamma-1 heavy chain

<400> 37

Met Lys Cys Ser Trp Val Ile Phe Phe Leu Met Ala Val Val Thr Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Asn Ser Gln Val Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Ala Glu Val Lys Lys
20 25 30

Pro Gly Ala Ser Val Lys Val Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Phe
35 40 45

Thr Ser Tyr Tyr Met Asn Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Gln Arg Leu
50 55 60

Glu Trp Ile Gly Trp Ile Phe Pro Gly Ser Gly Asn Thr Lys Tyr Asn
65 70 75 80

Glu Lys Phe Lys Gly Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Thr Ser Ala Ser
85 90 95

Thr Ala Tyr Met Glu Leu Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Glu Asp Thr Ala Val
100 105 110

Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Ser Trp Val Ser Tyr Glu Arg Gly Tyr Tyr Phe
115 120 125

Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr
130 135 140

Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu
165 170 175

Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His
180 185 190

Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser
195 200 205

Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Ile Cys

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210	215	220
Asn Val Asn His Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Lys Val Glu 225 230 235 240		
Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro 245 250 255		
Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys 260 265 270		
Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val 275 280 285		
Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp 290 295 300		
Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr 305 310 315 320		
Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp 325 330 335		
Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu 340 345 350		
Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg 355 360 365		
Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys 370 375 380		
Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp 385 390 395 400		
Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys 405 410 415		
Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser 420 425 430		
Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser 435 440 445		
Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser 450 455 460		

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Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
465 470

<210> 38
<211> 705
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> HuK33N kappa light chain in pHuK33N

<400> 38
atgagtgtgc ccaactcaact cctgggggttg ctgctgctgt ggcttacaga cgcacgatgt
60

gacatccaga tgactcagtc tccatcctcc ctgtctgcat ctgtgggaga cagagtcacc
120

atcacatgtc gagcaagtga gaacatttac tacagtttag catggtatca gcagaagcca
180

gggaaagccc ctaagctcct gatctataat gcaaacagct tggaagatgg tgtcccatcg
240

aggttcagtg gcagtggatc tgggacacag tatactctca ccatcagcag cctgcagcct
300

gaagattttg caacttatta ctgtaaacag gcttatgacg ttccgtacac gttcggacaa
360

gggaccaagg tggaaatcaa acgaactgtg gctgcaccat ctgtcttcat cttcccgcga
420

tctgatgagc agttgaaatc tggaactgcc tctgttgtgt gcctgctgaa taacttctat
480

cccagagagg ccaaagtaca gtggaagggtg gataacgccc tccaatcggg taactcccag
540

gagagtgtca cagagcagga cagcaaggac agcacctaca gcctcagcag caccctgacg
600

ctgagcaaag cagactacga gaaacacaaa gtctacgcct gcgaagtcac ccatcagggc
660

ctgagctcgc ccgtcacaaa gagcttcaac aggggagagt gtttag
705

<210> 39
<211> 234
<212> PRT
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> HuK33N kappa light chain

<400> 39

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Met	Ser	Val	Pro	Thr	Gln	Leu	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Trp	Leu	Thr	1	5	10	15
Asp	Ala	Arg	Cys	Asp	Ile	Gln	Met	Thr	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	20	25	30	
Ala	Ser	Val	Gly	Asp	Arg	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Cys	Arg	Ala	Ser	Glu	Asn	35	40	45	
Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Ala	Trp	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gly	Lys	Ala	Pro	50	55	60	
Lys	Leu	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Asn	Ser	Leu	Glu	Asp	Gly	Val	Pro	Ser	65	70	75	80
Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gln	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	85	90	95	
Ser	Leu	Gln	Pro	Glu	Asp	Phe	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Lys	Gln	Ala	Tyr	100	105	110	
Asp	Val	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Lys	Val	Glu	Ile	Lys	Arg	115	120	125	
Thr	Val	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ser	Val	Phe	Ile	Phe	Pro	Pro	Ser	Asp	Glu	Gln	130	135	140	
Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Val	Cys	Leu	Leu	Asn	Asn	Phe	Tyr	145	150	155	160
Pro	Arg	Glu	Ala	Lys	Val	Gln	Trp	Lys	Val	Asp	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ser	165	170	175	
Gly	Asn	Ser	Gln	Glu	Ser	Val	Thr	Glu	Gln	Asp	Ser	Lys	Asp	Ser	Thr	180	185	190	
Tyr	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Lys	195	200	205	
His	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Glu	Val	Thr	His	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro	210	215	220	
Val	Thr	Lys	Ser	Phe	Asn	Arg	Gly	Glu	Cys	225	230								

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<210> 40
<211> 39
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> 5' primer for K33N VH with SpeI site

<400> 40
gggactagta ccaccatggg atggagctgg atctttctc
39

<210> 41
<211> 49
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> 3' primer for K33N VH with HindIII site

<400> 41
gggaagcttg ttttaaggac tcacctgagg agactctgag actggtgcc
49

<210> 42
<211> 39
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> 5 f primer for K33N VL with NheI site

<400> 42
ggggctagca ccaccatgag tgtgcccact caactcctg
39

<210> 43
<211> 50
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> 3 f primer for K33N VL with EcoRI site

<400> 43
ggggaattct gagaagacta cttacgtttt atttccagct tgggtcccccc
50

<210> 44
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Primer (CMV2)

<400> 44

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gaaccgtcag atcgcttgga gacg
24

<210> 45
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Primer (JNT026)

<400> 45
tgaaagatga gctggaggac
20

<210> 46
<211> 19
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Primer (JNT080)

<400> 46
gaactgtggc tgcaccatc
19

<210> 47
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Primer (JNT082)

<400> 47
ctttcttgtc caccttggtg
20

<210> 48
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Primer (JNT084)

<400> 48
gttgaagctc tttgtgacgg
20

<210> 49
<211> 19
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

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<220>
<223> Primer (JNT097)

<400> 49
gctgtcctac agtcctcag
19

<210> 50
<211> 18
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Primer (JNT098)

<400> 50
acgtgccaaag catcctcg
18

<210> 51
<211> 23
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> GeneRacer 5' primer

<400> 51
cgactggagc acgaggacac tga
23

<210> 52
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> 3' primer for PCR amplification of heavy chain variable region
(VH)

<400> 52
gccagtggat agacagatgg
20

<210> 53
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> 3' primer for PCR amplification of light chain variable region
(VL)

<400> 53
gatggataca gttggtgcag c
21

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<210> 54
<211> 8
<212> PRT
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> Tenascin-C 33-35

<400> 54

Ala Glu Ile Asp Gly Ile Glu Leu
1 5

<210> 55
<211> 1035
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 55

Met Gly Gly Pro Ala Ala Pro Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Leu Arg Ala Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Ala Leu Val Val Ala Gly Ile Pro Ala Gly Ala Tyr Asn Leu
20 25 30

Asp Pro Gln Arg Pro Val His Phe Gln Gly Pro Ala Asp Ser Phe Phe
35 40 45

Gly Tyr Ala Val Leu Glu His Phe His Asp Asn Thr Arg Trp Val Leu
50 55 60

Val Gly Ala Pro Lys Ala Asp Ser Lys Tyr Ser Pro Ser Val Lys Ser
65 70 75 80

Pro Gly Ala Val Phe Lys Cys Arg Val His Thr Asn Pro Asp Arg Arg
85 90 95

Cys Thr Glu Leu Asp Met Ala Arg Gly Lys Asn Arg Gly Thr Ser Cys
100 105 110

Gly Lys Thr Cys Arg Glu Asp Arg Asp Asp Glu Trp Met Gly Val Ser
115 120 125

Leu Ala Arg Gln Pro Lys Ala Asp Gly Arg Val Leu Ala Cys Ala His
130 135 140

Arg Trp Lys Asn Ile Tyr Tyr Glu Ala Asp His Ile Leu Pro His Gly
145 150 155 160

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Phe Cys Tyr Ile Ile Pro Ser Asn Leu Gln Ala Lys Gly Arg Thr Leu
165 170 175

Ile Pro Cys Tyr Glu Glu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Tyr Gly Glu Glu His Gly
180 185 190

Ser Cys Gln Ala Gly Ile Ala Gly Phe Phe Thr Glu Glu Leu Val Val
195 200 205

Met Gly Ala Pro Gly Ser Phe Tyr Trp Ala Gly Thr Ile Lys Val Leu
210 215 220

Asn Leu Thr Asp Asn Thr Tyr Leu Lys Leu Asn Asp Glu Val Ile Met
225 230 235 240

Asn Arg Arg Tyr Thr Tyr Leu Gly Tyr Ala Val Thr Ala Gly His Phe
245 250 255

Ser His Pro Ser Thr Ile Asp Val Val Gly Gly Ala Pro Gln Asp Lys
260 265 270

Gly Ile Gly Lys Val Tyr Ile Phe Arg Ala Asp Arg Arg Ser Gly Thr
275 280 285

Leu Ile Lys Ile Phe Gln Ala Ser Gly Lys Lys Met Gly Ser Tyr Phe
290 295 300

Gly Ser Ser Leu Cys Ala Val Asp Leu Asn Gly Asp Gly Leu Ser Asp
305 310 315 320

Leu Leu Val Gly Ala Pro Met Phe Ser Glu Ile Arg Asp Glu Gly Gln
325 330 335

Val Thr Val Tyr Ile Asn Arg Gly Asn Gly Ala Leu Glu Glu Gln Leu
340 345 350

Ala Leu Thr Gly Asp Gly Ala Tyr Asn Ala His Phe Gly Glu Ser Ile
355 360 365

Ala Ser Leu Asp Asp Leu Asp Asn Asp Gly Phe Pro Asp Val Ala Ile
370 375 380

Gly Ala Pro Lys Glu Asp Asp Phe Ala Gly Ala Val Tyr Ile Tyr His
385 390 395 400

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Gly	Asp	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ile	Val	Pro	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Met	Lys	Leu	Ser	Gly		
				405					410					415			
Gln	Lys	Ile	Asn	Pro	Val	Leu	Arg	Met	Phe	Gly	Gln	Ser	Ile	Ser	Gly		
			420					425					430				
Gly	Ile	Asp	Met	Asp	Gly	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Pro	Asp	Val	Thr	Val	Gly	Ala		
		435					440					445					
Phe	Met	Ser	Asp	Ser	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ala	Arg	Pro	Val	Ile	Thr		
	450					455					460						
Val	Asp	Val	Ser	Ile	Phe	Leu	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ile	Asn	Ile	Thr	Ala	Pro		
465					470					475					480		
Gln	Cys	His	Asp	Gly	Gln	Gln	Pro	Val	Asn	Cys	Leu	Asn	Val	Thr	Thr		
				485					490					495			
Cys	Phe	Ser	Phe	His	Gly	Lys	His	Val	Pro	Gly	Glu	Ile	Gly	Leu	Asn		
			500					505					510				
Tyr	Val	Leu	Met	Ala	Asp	Val	Ala	Lys	Lys	Glu	Lys	Gly	Gln	Met	Pro		
	515						520					525					
Arg	Val	Tyr	Phe	Val	Leu	Leu	Gly	Glu	Thr	Met	Gly	Gln	Val	Thr	Glu		
	530					535					540						
Lys	Leu	Gln	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Met	Glu	Glu	Thr	Cys	Arg	His	Tyr	Val	Ala		
545					550					555					560		
His	Val	Lys	Arg	Arg	Val	Gln	Asp	Val	Ile	Ser	Pro	Ile	Val	Phe	Glu		
				565					570					575			
Ala	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	His	Val	Thr	Gly	Glu	Glu	Glu	Arg	Glu		
			580					585					590				
Leu	Pro	Pro	Leu	Thr	Pro	Val	Leu	Arg	Trp	Lys	Lys	Gly	Gln	Lys	Ile		
		595					600					605					
Ala	Gln	Lys	Asn	Gln	Thr	Val	Phe	Glu	Arg	Asn	Cys	Arg	Ser	Glu	Asp		
	610					615					620						
Cys	Ala	Ala	Asp	Leu	Gln	Leu	Gln	Gly	Lys	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ser	Met		
625					630					635					640		
Asp	Glu	Lys	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Ala	Val	Lys	Asn	Ile	Ser		

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645										650					655				
Leu	Asn	Ile	Ser	Ile	Ser	Asn	Leu	Gly	Asp	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Asn				
			660					665					670						
Val	Ser	Phe	Asn	Val	Ser	Arg	Glu	Leu	Phe	Phe	Ile	Asn	Met	Trp	Gln				
		675					680					685							
Lys	Glu	Glu	Met	Gly	Ile	Ser	Cys	Glu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Ser	Asp	Phe	Leu				
	690					695					700								
Lys	Cys	Ser	Val	Gly	Phe	Pro	Phe	Met	Arg	Ser	Lys	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Glu				
705					710					715					720				
Phe	Ser	Val	Ile	Phe	Asp	Thr	Ser	His	Leu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Glu	Glu	Val				
				725					730					735					
Leu	Ser	Phe	Ile	Val	Thr	Ala	Gln	Ser	Gly	Asn	Thr	Glu	Arg	Ser	Glu				
			740					745					750						
Ser	Leu	His	Asp	Asn	Thr	Leu	Val	Leu	Met	Val	Pro	Leu	Met	His	Glu				
		755					760					765							
Val	Asp	Thr	Ser	Ile	Thr	Gly	Ile	Met	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ser	Phe	Val	Tyr				
	770					775					780								
Gly	Glu	Ser	Val	Asp	Ala	Ala	Asn	Phe	Ile	Gln	Leu	Asp	Asp	Leu	Glu				
785					790					795					800				
Cys	His	Phe	Gln	Pro	Ile	Asn	Ile	Thr	Leu	Gln	Val	Tyr	Asn	Thr	Gly				
				805					810					815					
Pro	Ser	Thr	Leu	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Ser	Ile	Ser	Phe	Pro	Asn	Arg				
			820					825					830						
Leu	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Glu	Met	Phe	His	Val	Gln	Glu	Met	Val	Val				
		835					840					845							
Gly	Gln	Glu	Lys	Gly	Asn	Cys	Ser	Phe	Gln	Lys	Asn	Pro	Thr	Pro	Cys				
	850					855					860								
Ile	Ile	Pro	Gln	Glu	Gln	Glu	Asn	Ile	Phe	His	Thr	Ile	Phe	Ala	Phe				
865					870					875					880				
Phe	Thr	Lys	Ser	Gly	Arg	Lys	Val	Leu	Asp	Cys	Glu	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ile				
				885					890					895					

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Ser Cys Leu Thr Ala His Cys Asn Phe Ser Ala Leu Ala Lys Glu Glu
900 905 910

Ser Arg Thr Ile Asp Ile Tyr Met Leu Leu Asn Thr Glu Ile Leu Lys
915 920 925

Lys Asp Ser Ser Ser Val Ile Gln Phe Met Ser Arg Ala Lys Val Lys
930 935 940

Val Asp Pro Ala Leu Arg Val Val Glu Ile Ala His Gly Asn Pro Glu
945 950 955 960

Glu Val Thr Val Val Phe Glu Ala Leu His Asn Leu Glu Pro Arg Gly
965 970 975

Tyr Val Val Gly Trp Ile Ile Ala Ile Ser Leu Leu Val Gly Ile Leu
980 985 990

Ile Phe Leu Leu Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Trp Lys Met Gly Phe Phe Arg
995 1000 1005

Arg Arg Tyr Lys Glu Ile Ile Glu Ala Glu Lys Asn Arg Lys Glu
1010 1015 1020

Asn Glu Asp Ser Trp Asp Trp Val Gln Lys Asn Gln
1025 1030 1035

<210> 56
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> 5 f RACE primer

<400> 56
gccagtggat agactgatgg
20

<210> 57
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> 5 f RACE primer

<400> 57

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gatggataca gttggtgcag c
21

<210> 58
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> Signal peptide of HuK33N H-chain

<400> 58

Met Lys Cys Ser Trp Val Ile Phe Phe Leu Met Ala Val Val Thr Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Asn Ser

<210> 59
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> Signal peptide of HuK33N L-chain

<400> 59

Met Ser Val Pro Thr Gln Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp Leu Thr
1 5 10 15

Asp Ala Arg Cys
20

<210> 60
<211> 122
<212> PRT
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> Mature VH of HuK33N

<400> 60

Gln Val Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Ala Glu Val Lys Lys Pro Gly Ala
1 5 10 15

Ser Val Lys Val Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Phe Thr Ser Tyr
20 25 30

Tyr Met Asn Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Gln Arg Leu Glu Trp Ile
35 40 45

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Gly Trp Ile Phe Pro Gly Ser Gly Asn Thr Lys Tyr Asn Glu Lys Phe
50 55 60

Lys Gly Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Thr Ser Ala Ser Thr Ala Tyr
65 70 75 80

Met Glu Leu Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
85 90 95

Ala Arg Ser Trp Val Ser Tyr Glu Arg Gly Tyr Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp
100 105 110

Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
115 120

<210> 61
<211> 107
<212> PRT
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> Mature VL of HuK33N

<400> 61

Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly
1 5 10 15

Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Glu Asn Ile Tyr Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile
35 40 45

Tyr Asn Ala Asn Ser Leu Glu Asp Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly
50 55 60

Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Gln Tyr Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro
65 70 75 80

Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Lys Gln Ala Tyr Asp Val Pro Tyr
85 90 95

Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys
100 105

<210> 62
<211> 366

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<212> DNA
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> HuK33N VH gene

<400> 62
caggtccaac tgggtgcagtc tggagctgag gttaagaagc ctggggcctc agtgaagggt
60
tcctgcaagg cttctggcta cagctttaca agttactata tgaattgggt gcgccaggcc
120
cctggacaga ggcttgagtg gattggttgg atctttcctg gaagtggtaa tactaagtac
180
aatgagaagt tcaagggcaa ggccacactg acggcagaca catccgccag tacagcctac
240
atggagctca gcagcctgag atctgaggac actgccgtct attactgtgc aagatcgtgg
300
gttagctacg agagggggta ttattttgac tactggggtc aaggaaccct ggtcaccgtc
360
tcctca
366

<210> 63
<211> 321
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> HuK33N VL gene

<400> 63
gacatccaga tgactcagtc tccatcctcc ctgtctgcat ctgtgggaga cagagtcacc
60
atcacatgtc gagcaagtga gaacatttac tacagtttag catgggtatca gcagaagcca
120
gggaaagccc ctaagctcct gatctataat gcaaacagct tggaagatgg tgtcccatcg
180
aggttcagtg gcagtggatc tgggacacag tatactctca ccatcagcag cctgcagcct
240
gaagattttg caacttatta ctgtaaacag gcttatgacg ttccgtacac gttcggacaa
300
gggaccaagg tggaaatcaa a
321