

(19) **DANMARK**

(10) **DK/EP 3941946 T3**



(12)

Oversættelse af europæisk patentskrift

Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

-
- (51) Int.Cl.: **A 61 K 47/68 (2017.01)** **A 61 K 39/00 (2006.01)** **A 61 K 39/395 (2006.01)**
A 61 P 35/00 (2006.01) **C 07 K 16/28 (2006.01)** **C 07 K 16/30 (2006.01)**
C 07 K 16/46 (2006.01)
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2025-03-24**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2024-12-25**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **20772686.0**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2020-03-20**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2022-01-26**
- (86) International ansøgning nr.: **US2020023981**
- (87) Internationalt publikationsnr.: **WO2020191342**
- (30) Prioritet: **2019-03-20 US 201962821391 P**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
- (73) Patenthaver: **The Regents of the University of California, 1111 Franklin Street , Twelfth Floor, Oakland, CA 94607-5200, USA**
- (72) Opfinder: **CONKLIN, Dylan, 10889 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 920, Los Angeles, CA 90095-7191, USA**
MCDERMOTT, Martina, S., 10889 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 920, Los Angeles, CA 90095-7191, USA
O'BRIEN, Neil, A., 10889 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 920, Los Angeles, CA 90095-7191, USA
PALAZZOLO, Michael, J., 10889 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 920, Los Angeles, CA 90095-7191, USA
SLAMON, Dennis, 10889 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 920, Los Angeles, CA 90095-7191, USA
VON EUW, Erika, 10889 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 920, Los Angeles, CA 90095-7191, USA
BOWERS, Peter, 10889 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 920, Los Angeles, CA 90095-7191, USA
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Budde Schou A/S, Dronningens Tværgade 30, 1302 København K, Danmark**
- (54) Benævnelse: **CLAUDIN-6-ANTISTOFFER OG LÆGEMIDDELKONJUGATER**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
WO-A1-2012/003956
WO-A1-2012/156018
WO-A1-2014/075697
WO-A1-2014/075788
WO-A1-2015/014870
WO-A1-2017/096163
WO-A2-2019/056023
SCRENCI BRAD ET AL: "Antibody specificity against highly conserved membrane protein Claudin 6 driven by single atomic contact point", ISCIENCE, vol. 25, no. 12, 22 December 2022 (2022-12-22), US, pages 105665, XP093020512, ISSN: 2589-0042, DOI: 10.1016/j.isci.2022.105665

Fortsættes ...

Description**BACKGROUND**

[0001] Antibodies constitute powerful therapeutic agents characterized by limited side effects due to their ability to specifically target a distinct antigen on a cell, bacteria, virus, or toxin. In 1986, the first therapeutic monoclonal antibody, Orthoclone OKT3, was introduced into the market. Since then, this class of biopharmaceutical products has significantly grown. In late 2014, forty-seven monoclonal antibody products had received approval in the U.S. or Europe for the treatment of a variety of diseases, including cancer and inflammatory, cardiovascular, respiratory, and infectious diseases.

[0002] More than a dozen monoclonal antibodies are currently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to treat cancers. Among these agents are alemtuzumab (Campath®), which is indicated for chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), and trastuzumab (Herceptin®), which is used for treating breast cancer. Some antibodies are labeled with chemotherapeutic drugs, including, for example, brentuximab vedotin (Adcetris®) and Ado-trastuzumab emtansine (Kadcyla®). Other antibody products, such as blinatumomab (Blincyto) are designed to recognize and bind to two different antigens. Despite the commercial availability of such antibody products, the current cancer incidence and cancer deaths remain high. It has been reported that cancer incidence is greater than 450 per 100,000 men and women per year, and cancer mortality is just over 170 per 100,000 men and women per year. WO 2015/014870 provides a method of treating or preventing cancer comprising inhibiting and/or eliminating cancer stem cells by administering an antibody having the ability of binding to CLDN6 to a cancer patient.

SUMMARY

[0003] The present invention is defined by the claims. Accordingly, the present invention relates to a conjugate comprising an isolated antigen-binding protein which binds claudin-6 or antigen-binding fragment or variant thereof, a cytotoxic agent or a chemotherapeutic agent and a linker, wherein the antigen-binding protein is selected from:

(a) an antigen-binding protein comprising: (i) an HC CDR1 comprising the amino acid sequence of FTFSXYX (SEQ ID NO: 455), wherein X at position 5 is N and X at position 7 is W; (ii) an HC CDR2 comprising the amino acid sequence of IRLKXDXYAT (SEQ ID NO: 456), wherein X at position 5 is S and X at position 7 is N; (iii) an HC CDR3 comprising the amino acid sequence of XDGPPSGX (SEQ ID NO: 457), wherein X at position 1 is N and X at position 8 is S; (iv) an LC CDR1 comprising the amino acid sequence of EXIYSY (SEQ ID NO: 476), wherein X is N; (v) an LC CDR2 comprising the amino acid sequence of XAK (SEQ ID NO: 477), wherein X at position 1 is N; and (vi) an LC CDR3 comprising the amino acid sequence of QXHYPVPWT (SEQ ID NO: 454), wherein X at position 2 is H and X at position 5 is T; and

(b) an antigen-binding protein comprising the heavy chain (HC) CDR1-3 amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 24, and 25, and the light chain (LC) CDR1-3 amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 21, and 22,

wherein the linker is between the antibody and the cytotoxic agent or chemotherapeutic agent and the linker is selected from the group consisting of VC-PAB, GGFG and CLA2.

[0004] In accordance with a preferred embodiment the conjugate comprises VC-PAB-MMAE.

[0005] In accordance with another preferred embodiment the protein is an antibody or an antigen-binding antibody fragment.

[0006] In accordance with a further preferred embodiment the protein is a monoclonal antibody.

[0007] In accordance with a further preferred embodiment the protein is a human, chimeric, or humanized antibody.

[0008] In accordance with a preferred embodiment the protein is a humanized antibody comprising the heavy chain variable domain sequence as provided in SEQ ID NO: 387 and light chain variable domain sequence as provided in SEQ ID NO: 389 or a variant that has at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% sequence identity along the full length of the referenced amino acid sequence.

[0009] The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a conjugate of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient.

[0010] The present invention furthermore relates to the conjugate of the invention or the pharmaceutical composition of the invention for use in treating cancer, inhibiting tumor growth, reducing tumor size, or preventing the recurrence of cancer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011]

FIG. 1 represents a graph of CLDN6 expression in normal (non-cancerous) tissues.

FIG. 2 represents a graph of CLDN6 expression in cancer cell lines as determined by Agilent44K methodology.

FIG. 3 represents a graph of CLDN6 expression in cancer cell lines as determined by RNASeq.

FIG. 4 represents a set of fluorescent images depicting CLDN6-GFP localization in different cell models.

FIG. 5 represents a sequence alignment of human CLDN6, human CLDN3, human CLDN4, human CLDN9, and mouse CLDN6. The sequences of the EL1 and EL2 are shown.

FIG. 6A represents a graph of tumor volume (mm^3) of tumors in mice bearing endometrial tumors as a function of time (days) after treatment with control IgG2 antibody, AB3, Reference Ab1, Reference Ab2, Reference Ab3, AB2, and AB3. FIG. 6B represents a graph of the mean change in tumor volume (mm^3) at Day 14 of tumors in mice bearing endometrial tumors treated with control IgG2 antibody, AB3, Reference Ab1, Reference Ab2, Reference Ab3, AB2, or AB3.

FIG. 7A represents a graph of tumor volume (mm^3) of tumors in mice bearing bladder tumors as a function of time (days) after treatment with control IgG2 antibody, AB3, Reference Ab1, Reference Ab2, and AB3. FIG. 7B represents a graph of the mean change in tumor volume (mm^3) at Day 35 of tumors in mice bearing bladder tumors treated with control IgG2 antibody, AB3, Reference Ab1, Reference Ab2, or AB3.

FIG. 8A represents a graph of tumor volume (mm^3) of tumors in mice bearing ovarian tumors as a function of time (days) after treatment with control IgG2 antibody, AB3, Reference Ab1, AB2, and AB3. FIG. 8B represents a graph of the mean change in tumor volume (mm^3) at Day 20 of tumors in mice bearing ovarian tumors treated with control IgG2 antibody, AB3, Reference Ab1, AB2, or AB3.

FIG. 9A represents a graph of tumor volume (mm^3) of tumors in mice bearing melanoma tumors as a function of time (days) after treatment with control IgG2 antibody, AB3, Reference Ab1, Reference Ab2, Reference Ab3, and AB3. FIG. 9B represents a graph of the mean change in tumor volume (mm^3) at Day 21 of tumors in mice bearing melanoma tumors treated with control IgG2 antibody, AB3, Reference Ab1, Reference Ab2, Reference Ab3, or AB3.

FIG. 10A represents a graph of the % tumor growth inhibition achieved in tumor-bearing mice treated with AB3, relative to mice treated with control antibody. FIG. 10B represents an image of a Western blot demonstrating the different levels of CLDN6 in endometrial cancer cell lines (ARK2), bladder cancer cell lines (UMUC4), ovarian cancer cell lines (OV90) and melanoma cell lines (M202) and control cells. The levels of α -tubulin were approximately the same, demonstrating equal protein loading.

FIG. 11 represents a graph of the % change in body weight of tumor-bearing mice treated with vehicle control, control antibody, Reference Ab1, Reference Ab2, Reference Ab3, and AB3 as a function of time (days).

FIG. 12A represents a graph of tumor volume (mm^3) of tumors in mice bearing ovarian tumors as a function of time (days) after treatment with vehicle control, control IgG2 antibody, AB3, Reference Ab1, or one of the indicated anti-CLDN6 antibodies. FIG. 12B represents a graph of the mean change in tumor volume (mm^3) at Day 28 of tumors in mice bearing ovarian tumors treated with vehicle control, control IgG2 antibody, AB3, Reference Ab1, or one of the indicated anti-CLDN6 antibodies.

FIG. 13 represents a graph of the % change in body weight of tumor-bearing mice treated with vehicle control, control antibody, Reference Ab1, and the indicated anti-CLDN6 antibodies as a function of time (days).

FIG. 14 represents a series of dose response curves for several anti-CLDN6 antibodies of the disclosure and Reference Ab1 and Reference 2. Mouse IgG was used as a control.

FIG. 15A represents a graph of the mean change in tumor volume (mm^3) at Day 35 of tumors in mice bearing bladder tumors treated with vehicle control, control IgG antibody, a mouse form of AB3, a first humanized form of AB3, and a second humanized form of AB3. FIG. 15B represents a graph of the changes in tumor volume (mm^3) for each of the groups in FIG. 15A.

FIG. 16A represents a graph of the mean change in tumor volume (mm³) at Day 35 of tumors in mice bearing bladder tumors treated with vehicle control, control IgG antibody, a mouse form of AB3, a first humanized form of AB3, and a second humanized form of AB3. Two control antibodies (one mouse and one chimeric) are also tested in this experiment. FIG. 16B represents a graph of the changes in tumor volume (mm³) for each of the groups in FIG. 16A.

FIG. 17A represents a graph of the mean change in tumor volume (mm³) at Day 35 of tumors in mice bearing bladder tumors treated with vehicle control, control IgG antibody, a mouse form of AB1, and a humanized form of AB1. FIG. 17B represents a graph of the changes in tumor volume (mm³) for each of the groups in FIG. 17A.

FIG. 18A represents a graph of the mean change in tumor volume (mm³) at Day 35 of tumors in mice bearing bladder tumors treated with vehicle control, control IgG antibody, a mouse form of AB4, and a humanized form of AB4. FIG. 18B represents a graph of the changes in tumor volume (mm³) for each of the groups in FIG. 18A.

FIG. 19A represents a graph of the mean change in tumor volume (mm³) at Day 35 of tumors in mice bearing bladder tumors treated with vehicle control, control IgG antibody, a mouse form of AB3, a chimeric form of AB3, a first humanized form of AB3, a second humanized form of AB3, a mouse form of Ab 1, a humanized form of AB1, a mouse form of AB4, a humanized form of AB4, and four control antibodies (one antibody have either a mouse form or a chimeric form and one antibody having a mouse or human form) are also tested in this experiment. FIG. 19B represents a graph of the changes in tumor volume (mm³) for each of the groups in FIG. 19A.

FIG. 20 represents a graph of the mean change in tumor volume (mm³) at Day 55 of tumors in mice bearing bladder tumors treated as described in FIG. 19A.

FIG. 21 represents a graph of the % change in body weight of tumor-bearing mice treated at Day 32 treated as described in FIG. 19A.

FIG. 22 is a listing of sequences of the heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region of 12 CLDN6 antibodies (named S1-S12) made and characterized. S1-S6 were based on a humanized version of AB3 (humanized AB3-7) and S7-S12 were based on a humanized version of AB1 (humanized AB1-11).

FIG. 23-FIG. 26 are schematic illustrations of exemplary next generation sequencing (NGS)-identified somatic hypermutation (SHM) of CLDN6 antibodies of the present disclosure. FIG. 23 is the illustration of an AB-3-based antibody and NGS-identified SHM in the heavy chain. FIG. 24 is the illustration of an AB-3-based antibody and NGS-identified SHM in the light chain. FIG. 25 is the illustration of an AB-1-based antibody and NGS-identified SHM in the heavy chain. FIG. 26 is the illustration of an AB-1-based antibody and NGS-identified SHM in the light chain. Mutations are listed in Chothia numbering.

FIG. 27 is a table of FACS binding assay results for antibodies S1-S12 based on humanized AB3-7 (AB S1-S6) or humanized AB1-11 (AB S7-S12). Concentrations tested are shown in Column D.

FIG. 28 is a table of FACS binding assay results for antibodies S1-S12 at varied concentrations in different cell lines.

FIG. 29A is an illustration of the three types of N-glycans (oligomannose, complex and hybrid) and commonly used symbols for such saccharides. FIG. 29B is a diagram of the salvage pathway and the de novo pathway of fucose metabolism. In the salvage pathway, free L-fucose is converted to GDP-fucose, while in the de novo pathway, GDP-fucose is synthesized via three reactions catalyzed by GMD and FX. GDP-fucose is then transported from the cytosol to the Golgi lumen by GDP-Fuc Transferase and transferred to acceptor oligosaccharides and proteins. The other reaction product, GDP, is converted by a luminal nucleotide diphosphatase to guanosine 5'-monophosphate (GMP) and inorganic phosphate (Pi). The former is exported to the cytosol (via an antiport system that is coupled with the transport of GDP-fucose), whereas the latter is postulated to leave the Golgi lumen via the Golgi anion channel, GOLAC. See, e.g., Nordeen et al. 2000; Hirschberg et al. 2001.

FIG. 30 is a graph of the tumor volume in mice subcutaneously injected with human cancer cells followed by treatment as described herein.

FIG. 31 is a graph of the tumor volume in mice subcutaneously injected with human cancer cells followed by treatment as described herein.

FIG. 32 is a graph of the tumor volume in mice subcutaneously injected with human cancer cells followed by treatment as described herein.

FIG. 33 is a graph of the tumor volume in mice subcutaneously injected with human cancer cells followed by treatment as described herein.

FIG. 34A-FIG. 34H show biochemical characterization of the CLDN6 antibody-drug conjugates (ADC) comprising AB3-7 (also referred to as AB23). FIG. 34A is a table summarizing the biochemical properties of the CLDN6 ADCs. FIG. 34B-FIG. 34H represent chromatograms of HIC-HPLC showing the relative abundance of the antibody conjugated to different numbers of drugs.

FIG. 35 shows the molecular integrity of the CLDN6 ADCs comprising AB3-7 analyzed by Native PAGE.

FIG. 36 shows the binding activity (flow cytometry) of the CLDN6 antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) comprising AB3-7 to native CLDN6-positive cells or cells artificially overexpressing CLDN6.

FIG. 37 shows the binding affinity of the CLDN6 ADCs comprising AB3-7 to cells expressing CLDN6. The KD (dissociation constant) measurements were made by KinExA 4000 (Sapidyne Instrument, Boise, Idaho) using HEK293T CLDN6-mGFP A11 cells.

FIG. 38 shows the *in vitro* characterization of the CLDN6 ADCs comprising AB3-7. The panels demonstrate cell internalization of CLDN6 ADCs. H23-7 refers to AB3-7.

FIG. 39A-FIG. 39N show the *in vitro* anti-cancer activity of CLDN6 ADCs. FIG. 39A-FIG. 39G show the two-dimensional (2D) anti-proliferative effect of different CLDN6 ADCs comprising AB-3-7 on cancer cells: MC-VC-PAB-MMAE (conventional) (FIG. 39A); MC-VC-PAB-MMAE (D4 technology) (FIG. 39B); MC-GGFG-MMAE (D4 technology) (FIG. 39C); CL2A-SN38 (conventional) (FIG. 39D); CL2A-SN38 (D4 technology) (FIG. 39E); MC-GGFG-DXD (FIG. 39F); and MC-VC-PAB-DXD (FIG. 39G). FIG. 39H-FIG. 39N show the 2D anti-proliferative effect of CLDN6 ADC-11 (AB1-11 conjugated to VC-PAB-MMAE) on different cancer cell lines: ARK2 (FIG. 39H); OVCA429 (FIG. 39I); H841 (FIG. 39J); OV90 (FIG. 39K); H1693 (FIG. 39L); M202 (FIG. 39M); and MCF7 (FIG. 39N).

FIG. 40 shows the *in vivo* anti-cancer efficacy of CLDN6 ADC-11 against CLDN6-positive ovarian cancer cell line (OV90) xenografts.

FIG. 41A-FIG. 41B show no anti-cancer activity of CLDN6 ADC-11 against CLDN6-negative melanoma cancer cell line (M202) xenografts.

FIG. 42A-FIG. 42B show the *in vivo* anti-cancer efficacy of the CLDN6 ADC-23 (AB3-7-VC-PAB-MMAE) against cancer cell line xenografts. FIG. 42A shows the anti-cancer activity of CLDN6 ADC-23 against the CLDN6-positive bladder cell line (UMUC4) xenografts. FIG. 42B shows the haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining of the xenograft tissues collected at the indicated time points post-treatment with either control antibody or 5 mg/kg ADC-23.

FIG. 43A-FIG. 43E show the *in vivo* anti-cancer efficacy of the CLDN6 ADC-23 against ovarian cancer patient-derived xenografts (PDX). FIG. 43A shows a panel of ovarian PDX samples that were screened for CLDN6 expression by the Western Blot analysis. FIG. 43B is a schematic diagram showing the injection of the ovarian cancer cells of PDX transfected with a luciferase enzyme into the intraperitoneal space of immunocompromised mice (NSG). FIG. 43C-FIG. 43E show the survival rate of the mice treated with CLDN6 ADC-23 as described herein.

FIG. 44A-FIG. 44C show the dose-dependent anti-cancer efficacy of CLDN6 ADC-23 against CLDN6-positive ovarian cancer cell line (OV90) xenografts. FIG. 44A and FIG. 44B show the regression of the tumor size at the indicated dose and time. FIG. 44C shows the percent change in the body weight of mice dosed with CLDN6 ADC-23.

FIG. 45A-FIG. 45C show that there is no off-target activity of CLDN6 ADC-23 in CLDN6-negative melanoma cancer cell line (M202) xenografts. FIG. 45A and FIG. 45B show a change in tumor volume. The tumor volume shown in FIG. 45B was taken on day 21. FIG. 45C shows the percent change in the body weight of the mice dosed with CLDN6 ADC-23.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The Claudin Family

[0012] Tight junctions, also known as occluding junctions or zonulae occludentes, are vertebrate structures located between two adjacent cells that regulate paracellular permeability and maintain cell polarity in epithelial and endothelial cell sheets. The claudin (CLDN) family of genes encodes membrane proteins that are important components of tight junctions. CLDN proteins comprise four transmembrane (TM) helices (TM1, TM2, TM3, and TM4) and two extracellular loops (EL 1 and EL2). The extracellular loops of the CLDN proteins of adjacent cells interact with one another to seal the cellular sheet and regulate paracellular transport between the luminal and basolateral spaces.

[0013] CLDN proteins play a role in various human diseases and pathologies. For example, mutations in the *CLDN1* gene have been shown to result in progressive scaling of the skin along with obstruction of bile ducts. Mutants of the *CLDN16* gene cause a magnesium wasting disorder. *CLDN19* mutations lead to ocular conditions, such as macular colobomata and myopia, while *CLDN14* mutations can lead to nonsyndromic recessive deafness. CLDN3 and CLDN4 are known to be surface receptors for the *Clostridium perfringens* enterotoxin in the gut, and CLDN1, CLDN6, and CLDN9 are co-receptors for hepatitis C virus (HCV) entry. Several CLDN proteins have been shown to be abnormally expressed in cancers. For instance, CLDN1 is downregulated in breast and colon cancer, whereas CLDN3 and CLDN4 are highly upregulated in multiple cancers.

[0014] Claudin-6 (CLDN6) is a member of the CLDN family. The gene encoding the human CLDN6 protein is located on the p arm of human chromosome 16 at 16p13.3 and is conserved in chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, dog, cow, mouse, rat, zebrafish, and frog. CLDN6 is generally expressed in humans as a 220-amino acid precursor protein; the first 21 amino acids of which constitute the signal peptide. The amino acid sequence of the CLDN6 precursor protein is publically available at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) website as NCBI Reference Sequence NP_067018.2 and is provided herein as SEQ ID NO: 1. The amino acid at position 143 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is Ile. In some instances, due to a single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the DNA sequence encoding CLDN6, the amino acid at position 143 is a Val. The amino acid sequence of human CLDN6 having a Val at position 143 is provided herein as SEQ ID NO: 178.

Antigen binding proteins

[0015] Provided herein are antigen-binding proteins that bind to Claudin-6 (CLDN6). The antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure can take any one of many forms of antigen-binding proteins known in the art. In various implementations, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure take the form of an antibody, or antigen-binding antibody fragment, or an antibody protein product.

[0016] In various implementations of the present disclosure, the antigen-binding protein comprises, consists essentially of, or consists of an antibody. As used herein, the term "antibody" refers to a protein having a conventional immunoglobulin format, comprising heavy and light chains, and comprising variable and constant regions. For example, an antibody may be an IgG which is a "Y-shaped" structure of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one "light" (typically having a molecular weight of about 25 kDa) and one "heavy" chain (typically having a molecular weight of about 50-70 kDa). An antibody has a variable region and a constant region. In IgG formats, the variable region is generally about 100-110 or more amino acids, comprises three complementarity determining regions (CDRs), is primarily responsible for antigen recognition, and substantially varies among other antibodies that bind to different antigens. The constant region allows the antibody to recruit cells and molecules of the immune system. The variable region is made of the N-terminal regions of each light chain and heavy chain, while the constant region is made of the C-terminal portions of each of the heavy and light chains. (Janeway et al., "Structure of the Antibody Molecule and the Immunoglobulin Genes", Immunobiology: The Immune System in Health and Disease, 4th ed. Elsevier Science Ltd./Garland Publishing, (1999)).

[0017] The general structure and properties of CDRs of antibodies have been described in the art. Briefly, in an antibody scaffold, the CDRs are embedded within a framework in the heavy and light chain variable region where they constitute the regions largely responsible for antigen binding and recognition. A variable region typically comprises at least three heavy or light chain CDRs (Kabat et al., 1991, Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, Public Health Service N.I.H., Bethesda, Md.; see also Chothia and Lesk, 1987, J. Mol. Biol. 196:901-917; Chothia et al., 1989, Nature 342: 877-883), within a framework region (designated framework regions 1-4, FR1, FR2, FR3, and FR4, by Kabat et al., 1991; see also Chothia and Lesk, 1987, supra).

[0018] Antibodies can comprise any constant region known in the art. Human light chains are classified as kappa and lambda light chains. Heavy chains are classified as mu, delta, gamma, alpha, or epsilon, and define the antibody's isotype as IgM, IgD, IgG, IgA, and IgE, respectively. IgG has several subclasses, including, but not limited to IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4. IgM has subclasses, including, but not limited to, IgM1 and IgM2. Implementations of the present disclosure include all such classes or isotypes of antibodies. The light chain constant region can be, for example, a kappa- or lambda-type

light chain constant region, e.g., a human kappa- or lambda-type light chain constant region. The heavy chain constant region can be, for example, an alpha-, delta-, epsilon-, gamma-, or mu-type heavy chain constant regions, e.g., a human alpha-, delta-, epsilon-, gamma-, or mu-type heavy chain constant region. Accordingly, in various implementations, the antibody is an antibody of isotype IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, or IgM, including any one of IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 or IgG4. In various aspects, the antibody comprises a constant region comprising one or more amino acid modifications, relative to the naturally-occurring counterpart, in order to improve half-life/stability or to render the antibody more suitable for expression/manufacturability. In various instances, the antibody comprises a constant region wherein the C-terminal Lys residue that is present in the naturally-occurring counterpart is removed or clipped.

[0019] The antibody can be a monoclonal antibody. In some implementations, the antibody comprises a sequence that is substantially similar to a naturally-occurring antibody produced by a mammal, e.g., mouse, rabbit, goat, horse, chicken, hamster, human, and the like. In this regard, the antibody can be considered as a mammalian antibody, e.g., a mouse antibody, rabbit antibody, goat antibody, horse antibody, chicken antibody, hamster antibody, human antibody, and the like. In certain aspects, the antigen-binding protein is an antibody, such as a human antibody. In certain aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a chimeric antibody or a humanized antibody. The term "chimeric antibody" refers to an antibody containing domains from two or more different antibodies. A chimeric antibody can, for example, contain the constant domains from one species and the variable domains from a second, or more generally, can contain stretches of amino acid sequence from at least two species. A chimeric antibody also can contain domains of two or more different antibodies within the same species. The term "humanized" when used in relation to antibodies refers to antibodies having at least CDR regions from a non-human source which are engineered to have a structure and immunological function more similar to true human antibodies than the original source antibodies. For example, humanizing can involve grafting a CDR from a non-human antibody, such as a mouse antibody, into a human antibody. Humanizing also can involve select amino acid substitutions to make a non-human sequence more similar to a human sequence. Information, including sequence information for human antibody heavy and light chain constant regions is publicly available through the Uniprot database as well as other databases well-known to those in the field of antibody engineering and production. For example, the IgG2 constant region is available from the Uniprot database as Uniprot number P01859.

[0020] An antibody can be cleaved into fragments by enzymes, such as, e.g., papain and pepsin. Papain cleaves an antibody to produce two Fab fragments and a single Fc fragment. Pepsin cleaves an antibody to produce a $F(ab')_2$ fragment and a pFc' fragment. In various aspects of the present disclosure, the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure is an antigen-binding fragment of an antibody (a.k.a., antigen-binding antibody fragment, antigen-binding fragment, antigen-binding portion). In various instances, the antigen-binding antibody fragment is a Fab fragment or a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.

[0021] The architecture of antibodies has been exploited to create a growing range of alternative antibody formats that spans a molecular-weight range of at least about 12-150 kDa and has a valency (n) range from monomeric ($n = 1$), to dimeric ($n = 2$), to trimeric ($n = 3$), to tetrameric ($n = 4$), and potentially higher; such alternative antibody formats are referred to herein as "antibody protein products". Antibody protein products include those based on the full antibody structure and those that mimic antibody fragments which retain full antigen-binding capacity, e.g., scFvs, Fabs and VHH/VH (discussed below). The smallest antigen-binding fragment that retains its complete antigen binding site is the Fv fragment, which consists entirely of variable (V) regions. A soluble, flexible amino acid peptide linker is used to connect the V regions to a scFv (single chain fragment variable) fragment for stabilization of the molecule, or the constant (C) domains are added to the V regions to generate a Fab fragment [fragment, antigen-binding]. Both scFv and Fab fragments can be easily produced in host cells, e.g., prokaryotic host cells. Other antibody protein products include disulfide-bond stabilized scFv (ds-scFv), single chain Fab (scFab), as well as di- and multimeric antibody formats like dia-, tria- and tetra-bodies, or minibodies (miniAbs) that comprise different formats consisting of scFvs linked to oligomerization domains. The smallest fragments are VHH/VH of camelid heavy chain Abs as well as single domain Abs (sdAb). The building block that is most frequently used to create novel antibody formats is the single-chain variable (V)-domain antibody fragment (scFv), which comprises V domains from the heavy and light chain (VH and VL domain) linked by a peptide linker of ~15 amino acid residues. A peptibody or peptide-Fc fusion is yet another antibody protein product. The structure of a peptibody consists of a biologically active peptide grafted onto an Fc domain. Peptibodies are well-described in the art. See, e.g., Shimamoto et al., mAbs 4(5): 586-591 (2012).

[0022] Other antibody protein products include a single chain antibody (SCA); a diabody; a triabody; a tetrabody; bispecific or trispecific antibodies, and the like. Bispecific antibodies can be divided into five major classes: BslgG, appended IgG, bispecific antibody (BsAb) fragments, bispecific fusion proteins, and BsAb conjugates. See, e.g., Spiess et al., Molecular Immunology 67(2) Part A: 97-106 (2015).

[0023] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure comprises, consists essentially of, or consists of any one of these antibody protein products. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure comprises, consists essentially of, or consists of any one of an scFv, Fab VHH/VH, Fv fragment, ds-scFv, scFab, dimeric antibody, multimeric antibody (e.g., a diabody, triabody, tetrabody), miniAb, peptibody VHH/VH of camelid heavy chain antibody, sdAb, diabody; a triabody; a tetrabody; a bispecific or trispecific antibody, BslgG, appended IgG, BsAb

fragment, bispecific fusion protein, and BsAb conjugate.

[0024] In various instances, the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure is an antibody protein product in monomeric form, or polymeric, oligomeric, or multimeric form. In certain implementations in which the antibody comprises two or more distinct antigen binding regions fragments, the antibody is considered bispecific, trispecific, or multi-specific, or bivalent, trivalent, or multivalent, depending on the number of distinct epitopes that are recognized and bound by the antibody.

[0025] In various implementations, an anti-CLDN6 antibody or antibody variant thereof is selected from the group consisting of a human antibody, a humanized antibody, a chimeric antibody, a monoclonal antibody, a recombinant antibody, an antigen-binding antibody fragment, a single chain antibody, a monomeric antibody, a diabody, a triabody, a tetrabody, a Fab fragment, an IgG1 antibody, an IgG2 antibody, an IgG3 antibody, and an IgG4 antibody.

[0026] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure is linked to a therapeutic agent. As described below, the therapeutic agent may be any known in the art, including, but not limited to, chemotherapeutic agents, cytokines and growth factors, cytotoxic agents, and the like. See "*Conjugates*" below.

CLDN6 and Epitopes

[0027] The antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to CLDN6. In various aspects, the CLDN6 is a human CLDN6 having the amino acid sequence of:

MASAGMQILGVVLTLGWVNGLVSCALPMWKVTAFIGNSIVVAQV
VWEGLWMSCVVQSTGQMCKVYDSLLALPQDLQAARALCVIAL
VALFGLLVYLAGAKCTTCVEEKDSKARLVLTSGIVFVISGVLTLIPVC
WTAHAXIRDFYNPLVAEAQKREL GASLYLGWAASGLLLLGGGLLC
CTCPSGGSQGPPSHYMARYSTSAPASRGPSSEYPTKNYV, wherein X is
Ile or Val (SEQ ID NO: 202).

[0028] In various aspects, the human CLDN6 comprises the amino acid sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 178, and 200-202.

[0029] In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to an epitope within an amino acid sequence of CLDN6. In various aspects, CLDN6 is a human CLDN6 and the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to an epitope within an amino acid sequence of human CLDN6, e.g., SEQ ID NOs: 1, 178, and 200-202. By "epitope" is meant the region of or within CLDN6 which is bound by the antigen-binding protein. In some implementations, the epitope is a linear epitope. "Linear epitope" refers to the region of or within the CLDN6 which is bound by the antigen-binding protein and which region is composed of contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence of the CLDN6. The amino acids of a linear epitope are adjacent to each other in the primary structure of the CLDN6. Accordingly, a linear epitope is a fragment or portion of the amino acid sequence of the antigen, i.e., CLDN6. In other various implementations, the epitope is a conformational or structural epitope. By "conformational epitope" or "structural epitope" is meant an epitope which is composed of amino acids which are located in close proximity to one another only when the CLDN6 is in its properly folded state. Unlike linear epitopes, the amino acids of a conformational or structural epitope are not adjacent to each other in the primary structure (i.e., amino acid sequence) of the CLDN6. A conformational or structural epitope is not made of contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence of the antigen (CLDN6).

[0030] In various aspects, the epitope is located within the extracellular domain (ECD) of CLDN6, e.g., human CLDN6. In various aspects, the antigen binding protein binds to Extracellular Loop 2 (EL2) of the ECD of CLDN6 having the amino acid sequence of WTAHAIRDFYNPLVAEAQKREL (SEQ ID NO: 2). In various aspects, the epitope to which the antigen-binding protein binds is within SEQ ID NO: 2. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure binds to an N-terminal portion of SEQ ID NO: 2, e.g., TAAHAIRDFYNPL (SEQ ID NO: 3). In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure binds to a C-terminal portion of SEQ ID NO: 2, e.g., LVAEAQKREL (SEQ ID NO: 4). In various instances, the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure binds to EL2, but not to Extracellular Loop 1 (EL1) of CLDN6. In various aspects, the epitope(s) to which the antigen binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to is different from the epitope bound by an anti-CLDN6 antibody comprising a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 185 and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 186. In various aspects, the epitope(s) to which the antigen binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to is different from the epitope bound by an anti-CLDN6 antibody comprising a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 181

and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 182.

[0031] In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins bind to human CLDN6 and a non-human CLDN6. In various instances, the non-human CLDN6 is a CLDN6 of chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, dog, cow, mouse, rat, zebrafish, or frog. In various instances, the antigen-binding proteins bind to human CLDN6 and mouse CLDN6.

Affinity and Avidity

[0032] The antigen-binding proteins provided herein bind to CLDN6 in a non-covalent and reversible manner. In various implementations, the binding strength of the antigen-binding protein to CLDN6 may be described in terms of its affinity, a measure of the strength of interaction between the binding site of the antigen-binding protein and the epitope. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins provided herein have high-affinity for CLDN6 and thus will bind a greater amount of CLDN6 in a shorter period of time than low-affinity antigen-binding proteins. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein has an equilibrium association constant, K_A , which is at least 10^5 mol^{-1} , at least 10^6 mol^{-1} , at least 10^7 mol^{-1} , at least 10^8 mol^{-1} , at least 10^9 mol^{-1} , or at least 10^{10} mol^{-1} or at least 10^{10} mol^{-1} least 10^{10} mol^{-1} . As understood by the artisan of ordinary skill, K_A can be influenced by factors including pH, temperature and buffer composition.

[0033] In various implementations, the binding strength of the antigen-binding protein to CLDN6 may be described in terms of its sensitivity. K_D is the equilibrium dissociation constant, a ratio of k_{off}/k_{on} , between the antigen-binding protein and CLDN6. K_D and K_A are inversely related. The K_D value relates to the concentration of the antigen-binding protein (the amount of antigen-binding protein needed for a particular experiment) and so the lower the K_D value (lower concentration) the higher the affinity of the antigen-binding protein. In various aspects, the binding strength of the antigen-binding protein to CLDN6 may be described in terms of K_D . In various aspects, the K_D of the antigen-binding proteins provided herein is about 10^{-1} , about 10^{-2} , about 10^{-3} , about 10^{-4} , about 10^{-5} , about 10^{-6} , or less. In various aspects, the K_D of the antigen-binding proteins provided herein is micromolar, nanomolar, picomolar or femtomolar. In various aspects, the K_D of the antigen-binding proteins provided herein is within a range of about 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} or 10^{-7} to 10^{-9} or 10^{-10} to 10^{-12} or 10^{-13} to 10^{-15} . In various aspects, the K_D of the antigen-binding proteins provided herein is within a range of about $1.0 \times 10^{-12} \text{ M}$ to about $1.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ M}$. In various aspects, the K_D of the antigen-binding proteins is within a range of about $1.0 \times 10^{-11} \text{ M}$ to about $1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ M}$.

[0034] In various aspects, the affinity of the antigen-binding proteins are measured or ranked using a flow cytometry- or Fluorescence-Activated Cell Sorting (FACS)-based assay. Flow cytometry-based binding assays are known in the art. See, e.g., Cedeno-Arias et al., *Sci Pharm* 79(3): 569-581 (2011); Rathanaswami et al., *Analytical Biochem* 373: 52-60 (2008); and Geuijen et al., *J Immunol Methods* 302(1-2): 68-77 (2005). In various aspects, the affinity of the antigen-binding proteins are measured or ranked using a competition assay as described in Trikha et al., *Int J Cancer* 110: 326-335 (2004) and Tam et al., *Circulation* 98(11): 1085-1091 (1998), as well as below. See section titled "Competition Assays" below. In Trikha et al., cells that express the antigen were used in a radioassay. The binding of ^{125}I -labeled antigen-binding protein (e.g., antibody) to the cell surface antigen is measured with the cells in suspension. In various aspects, the relative affinity of a CLDN6 antibody is determined via a FACS-based assay in which different concentrations of a CLDN6 antibody conjugated to a fluorophore are incubated with cells expressing CLDN6 and the fluorescence emitted (which is a direct measure of antibody-antigen binding) is determined. A curve plotting the fluorescence for each dose or concentration is made. The max value is the lowest concentration at which the fluorescence plateaus or reaches a maximum, which is when binding saturation occurs. Half of the max value is considered an EC50 or an IC50 and the antibody with the lowest EC50/IC50 is considered as having the highest affinity relative to other antibodies tested in the same manner. Such an assay is described herein at Example 5.

[0035] In various aspects, the IC_{50} value, as determined in a competitive binding inhibition assay, approximates the K_D of the antigen-binding protein. In various instances, as discussed below, the competition assay is a FACS-based assay carried out with a reference antibody, fluorophore-conjugated secondary antibody, and cells which express CLDN6. In various aspects, the cells are genetically-engineered to overexpress CLDN6. In some aspects, the cells are HEK293T cells transduced with a viral vector to express CLDN6. In alternative aspects, the cells endogenously express CLDN6. Before the FACS-based assay is carried out, in some aspects, the cells which endogenously express CLDN6 are pre-determined as low CLDN6-expressing cells or high CLDN6-expressing cells. In some aspects, the cells are cancer or tumor cells. In various aspects, the cells are cells from a cell line, e.g., an ovarian cell line, endometrial cell line, bladder cell line, lung cell line, gastrointestinal (GI) cell line, liver cell line, lung cell line, and the like. In various aspects, the cells which endogenously express CLDN6 as selected from the group consisting of OVCA429 ovarian cells, ARK2 endometrial cells, OAW28 ovarian cells, UMUC-4 bladder cells, PEO14 ovarian cells, OV177 ovarian cells, H1693 lung cells, MKN7 upper GI cells, OV-90 ovarian cells, HUH-7 liver cells, JHOS-4 ovarian cells, H1435 lung cells, and NUGC3 upper GI cells. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein inhibits the binding interaction between human CLDN6 expressed by the cells and the reference antibody, which reference antibody is known to bind to CLDN6 but is not an antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure. In various instances, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure compete with the reference antibody for binding to human CLDN6 and thereby reduce the amount of human CLDN6 bound to the reference antibody

as determined by an *in vitro* competitive binding assay. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure inhibit the binding interaction between human CLDN6 and the reference antibody and the inhibition is characterized by an IC_{50} . In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins exhibit an IC_{50} of less than about 2500 nM for inhibiting the binding interaction between human CLDN6 and the reference antibody. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins exhibit an IC_{50} of less than about 2000 nM, less than about 1500 nM, less than about 1000 nM, less than about 900 nM, less than about 800 nM, less than about 700 nM, less than about 600 nM, less than about 500 nM, less than about 400 nM, less than about 300 nM, less than about 200 nM, or less than about 100 nM. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins exhibit an IC_{50} of less than about 90 nM, less than about 80 nM, less than about 70 nM, less than about 60 nM, less than about 50 nM, less than about 40 nM, less than about 30 nM, less than about 20 nM, or less than about 10 nM. In various instances, the antigen binding proteins of the present disclosure compete against a reference antibody known to bind to CLDN6 (which reference antibody is different from any of the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure) for binding to CLDN6. See further description under *Competition assays*.

[0036] Avidity gives a measure of the overall strength of an antibody-antigen complex. It is dependent on three major parameters: affinity of the antigen-binding protein for the epitope, valency of both the antigen-binding protein and CLDN6, and structural arrangement of the parts that interact. The greater an antigen-binding protein's valency (number of antigen binding sites), the greater the amount of antigen (CLDN6) it can bind. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins have a strong avidity for CLDN6. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins are multivalent. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins are bivalent. In various instances, the antigen antigen-binding proteins are monovalent.

Cross-reactivity

[0037] In various implementations, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to CLDN6 and do not bind to any other member of the CLDN family, e.g., do not cross-react with any other member of the CLDN family. In various instances, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure are CLDN-6 specific. In various implementations, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure have a selectivity for CLDN6 which is at least 10-fold, 5-fold, 4-fold, 3-fold, 2-fold greater than the selectivity of the antigen-binding protein for CLDN3, CLDN4, CLDN9, or a combination thereof. In various implementations, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure have a selectivity for CLDN6 which is at least 10-fold, 5-fold, 4-fold, 3-fold, 2-fold greater than the selectivity of the antigen-binding protein for each of CLDN3, CLDN4, and CLDN9. Selectivity may be based on the K_D exhibited by the antigen binding protein for CLDN6, or a CLDN family member, wherein the K_D may be determined by techniques known in the art, e.g., surface plasmon resonance, FACS-based affinity assays.

[0038] In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to CLDN6 and do not bind to any of Claudin3 (CLDN3), Claudin4 (CLDN4), and Claudin9 (CLDN9). In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins do not bind to any of CLDN3, CLDN4, and CLDN9 and exhibit an IC_{50} of less than about 1200 nM (e.g., less than about 1000 nM, less than about 750 nM, less than about 500 nM, less than about 250 nM) in a FACS-based assay with OVCA429 cells endogenously expressing CLDN6. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins do not bind to any of CLDN3, CLDN4, and CLDN9 and the concentration at which 50% of binding saturation is achieved with OVCA429 cells endogenously expressing CLDN6 is less than about 1200 nM (e.g., less than about 1000 nM, less than about 750 nM, less than about 500 nM, less than about 250 nM). In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins exhibit at least a 5-fold selectivity for CLDN6 greater than that for CLDN3, CLDN4, and CLDN9 and the concentration at which 50% of binding saturation is achieved with OVCA429 cells endogenously expressing CLDN6 is less than about 1200 nM (e.g., less than about 1000 nM, less than about 750 nM, less than about 500 nM, less than about 250 nM). In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins exhibit an IC_{50} of less than about 1200 nM (e.g., less than about 1000 nM, less than about 750 nM, less than about 500 nM, less than about 250 nM) for CLDN6 artificial and endogenous models and exhibit a greater than about 5-fold ratio separating CLDN6 IC_{50} s from CLDN3, CLDN4 and/or CLDN9. In various instances, the antigen-binding proteins exhibit an IC_{50} of less than about 1200 nM (e.g., less than about 1000 nM, less than about 750 nM, less than about 500 nM, less than about 250 nM) for CLDN6 and exhibit an IC_{50} for any one of CLDN3, CLDN4, and CLDN9 at least 5-fold greater than the IC_{50} .

[0039] In various implementations, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to CLDN6 and cross-react with (e.g., bind to) at least one other member of the CLDN family. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to CLDN6 and one or more of CLDN3, CLDN4, and CLDN9. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to CLDN6 and CLDN4 or CLDN9, but do not bind to CLDN3. In various instances, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to CLDN6 and CLDN4 but binds to neither CLDN3 nor CLDN9. In various instances, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to CLDN6 and CLDN9 but do not bind to either CLDN3 or CLDN4.

Competition assays

[0040] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein inhibits a binding interaction between human CLDN6

and a reference antibody, which reference antibody is known to bind to CLDN6 but is not an antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure. In various instances, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure compete with the reference antibody for binding to human CLDN6 and thereby reduce the amount of human CLDN6 bound to the reference antibody as determined by an *in vitro* competitive binding assay. In various implementations, the reference antibody binds to an epitope within the amino acid sequence of the extracellular domain of human CLDN6, optionally, within EL2 or EL1. In various aspects, the reference antibody comprises a light chain variable sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 179, and a heavy chain variable sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 180. In various aspects, the reference antibody comprises a light chain variable sequence of SEQ ID NO: 181, and a heavy chain variable sequence of SEQ ID NO: 182. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure inhibit the binding interaction between human CLDN6 and the reference antibody and the inhibition is characterized by an IC_{50} . In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins exhibit an IC_{50} of less than about 2500 nM for inhibiting the binding interaction between human CLDN6 and the reference antibody. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins exhibit an IC_{50} of less than about 2000 nM, less than about 1500 nM, less than about 1000 nM, less than about 900 nM, less than about 800 nM, less than about 700 nM, less than about 600 nM, less than about 500 nM, less than about 400 nM, less than about 300 nM, less than about 200 nM, or less than about 100 nM. In various aspects, the antigen-binding proteins exhibit an IC_{50} of less than about 90 nM, less than about 80 nM, less than about 70 nM, less than about 60 nM, less than about 50 nM, less than about 40 nM, less than about 30 nM, less than about 20 nM, or less than about 10 nM.

[0041] In various instances, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure compete with the reference antibody for binding to human CLDN6 and thereby reduce the amount of human CLDN6 bound to the reference antibody as determined by an *in vitro* competitive binding assay. In various aspects, the *in vitro* competitive binding assay is a FACS-based assay in which the fluorescence of a fluorophore-conjugated secondary antibody which binds to the Fc of the reference antibody is measured in the absence or presence of a particular amount of the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure. Such a FACS-based assay is described herein in the EXAMPLES. In various aspects, the FACS-based assay is carried out with the reference antibody, fluorophore-conjugated secondary antibody and cells which express CLDN6. In various aspects, the cells are genetically-engineered to overexpress CLDN6. In some aspects, the cells are HEK293T cells transduced with a viral vector to express CLDN6. In alternative aspects, the cells endogenously express CLDN6. Before the FACS-based assay is carried out, in some aspects, the cells which endogenously express CLDN6 are pre-determined as low CLDN6-expressing cells or high CLDN6-expressing cells. In some aspects, the cells are cancer or tumor cells. In various aspects, the cells are cells from a cell line, e.g., an ovarian cell line, endometrial cell line, bladder cell line, lung cell line, gastrointestinal (GI) cell line, liver cell line, lung cell line, and the like. In various aspects, the cells which endogenously express CLDN6 as selected from the group consisting of OVCA429 ovarian cells, ARK2 endometrial cells, OAW28 ovarian cells, UMUC-4 bladder cells, PEO14 ovarian cells, OV177 ovarian cells, H1693 lung cells, MKN7 upper GI cells, OV-90 ovarian cells, HUH-7 liver cells, JHOS-4 ovarian cells, H1435 lung cells, and NUGC3 upper GI cells. In various instances, the antigen binding proteins of the present disclosure bind to CLDN6 endogenously expressed by one or more of ARK2 cells, OVCA429 cells, LS513 cells, or MCF7 cells with high affinity. In various aspects, the antigen binding proteins exhibit an IC_{50} of less than about 3000 nM as determined in a FACS-based competitive binding inhibition assay using one or more of ARK2 cells, OVCA429 cells, LS513 cells, or MCF7 cells. In various aspects, the antigen binding proteins exhibit an IC_{50} of less than about 2500 nM, less than about 2000 nM, less than about 1750 nM, less than about 1500 nM, less than about 1250 nM, less than about 1000 nM, less than about 750 nM, or less than about 500 nM, as determined in a FACS-based competitive binding inhibition assay using one or more of ARK2 cells, OVCA429 cells, LS513 cells, or MCF7 cells. In various aspects, the antigen binding proteins exhibit an IC_{50} of less than about 400 nM, less than about 300 nM, less than about 200 nM, less than about 100 nM, less than about 75 nM, less than about 50 nM, less than about 25 nM, or less than about 10 nM, as determined in a FACS-based competitive binding inhibition assay using one or more of ARK2 cells, OVCA429 cells, LS513 cells, or MCF7 cells.

[0042] Other binding assays, e.g., competitive binding assays or competition assays, which test the ability of an antibody to compete with a second antibody for binding to an antigen, or to an epitope thereof, are known in the art. See, e.g., Trikha et al., *Int J Cancer* 110: 326-335 (2004); Tam et al., *Circulation* 98(11): 1085-1091 (1998). U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US20140178905, Chand et al., *Biologicals* 46: 168-171 (2017); Liu et al., *Anal Biochem* 525: 89-91 (2017); and Goolia et al., *J Vet Diagn Invest* 29(2): 250-253 (2017). Also, other methods of comparing two antibodies are known in the art, and include, for example, surface plasmon resonance (SPR). SPR can be used to determine the binding constants of the antibody and second antibody and the two binding constants can be compared.

Methods of Antibody Production and Related Methods

[0043] Suitable methods of making antigen-binding proteins (e.g., antibodies, antigen-binding antibody fragments, and antibody protein products) are known in the art. For instance, standard hybridoma methods for producing antibodies are described in, e.g., Harlow and Lane (eds.), *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, CSH Press (1988), and CA. Janeway et al. (eds.), *Immunobiology*, 5th Ed., Garland Publishing, New York, NY (2001)). An various method of preparing CLDN6

monoclonal antibodies or the present disclosure is provided herein in EXAMPLES.

[0044] Depending on the host species, various adjuvants can be used to increase the immunological response leading to greater antibody production by the host. Such adjuvants include but are not limited to Freund's, mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, and surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, and dinitrophenol. BCG (bacilli Calmette-Guerin) and Corynebacterium parvum are potentially useful human adjuvants.

[0045] Other methods of antibody production are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Technique	Various references
EBV-hybridoma methods and Bacteriophage vector expression systems	Haskard and Archer, J. Immunol. Methods, 74(2), 361-67 (1984), Roder et al., Methods Enzymol., 121, 140-67 (1986), and Huse et al., Science, 246, 1275-81 (1989)).
methods of producing antibodies in non-human animals	U.S. Patents 5,545,806, 5,569,825, and 5,714,352, and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0197266
inducing in vivo production in the lymphocyte population or by screening recombinant immunoglobulin libraries or panels of highly specific binding reagents	Orlandi et al (Proc Natl Acad Sci 86: 3833-3837; 1989), and Winter G and Milstein C (Nature 349: 293-299, 1991).
methods of producing recombinant proteins	Protein production and purification" Nat Methods 5(2): 135-146 (2008).
Phage display	Janeway et al., supra, Huse et al., supra, and U.S. Patent 6,265,150). Related methods also are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,403,484; U.S. Patent No. 5,571,698; U.S. Patent No. 5,837,500; U.S. Patent No. 5,702,892. The techniques described in U.S. Patent No. 5,780,279; U.S. Patent No. 5,821,047; U.S. Patent No. 5,824,520; U.S. Patent No. 5,855,885; U.S. Patent No. 5,858,657; U.S. Patent No. 5,871,907; U.S. Patent No. 5,969,108; U.S. Patent No. 6,057,098; and U.S. Patent No. 6,225,447
Antibodies can be produced by transgenic mice	U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,806 and 5,569,825, and Janeway et al., supra.

[0046] Methods of testing antibodies for the ability to bind to the epitope of CLDN6 regardless of how the antibodies are produced are known in the art and include any antibody-antigen binding assay, such as, for example, radioimmunoassay (RIA), ELISA, Western blot, immunoprecipitation, SPR, and competitive inhibition assays (see, e.g., Janeway et al., infra, and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0197266, and the above section relating to competition assays).

Sequences/Structure

[0047] Provided herein are antigen-binding proteins comprising (a) a heavy chain (HC) complementarity-determining region (CDR) 1 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41, 47, 53, 59, 65, 71, 77, 83, 89, 95, 101, 107, 113, 119, 125, and 131, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; (b) an HC CDR2 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78, 84, 90, 86, 102, 108, 114, 120, 126, and 132, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; (c) an HC CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 49, 55, 61, 67, 73, 79, 85, 91, 97, 103, 109, 115, 121, 127, and 133, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; (d) a light chain (LC) CDR1 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 8, 14, 20, 32, 38, 44, 50, 56, 62, 68, 74, 80, 86, 92, 98, 104, 110, 116, 122, and 128, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least

or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; (e) an LC CDR2 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 9, 15, 21, 27, 33, 39, 45, 51, 57, 63, 69, 75, 81, 87, 93, 99, 105, 111, 117, 123, and 129, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; (f) an LC CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 10, 16, 22, 28, 34, 40, 46, 52, 58, 64, 70, 76, 82, 88, 94, 100, 106, 112, 118, 124, and 130, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; or (g) a combination of any two or more of (a)-(f).

TABLE A

	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3
AB1	8	9	10	11	12	13
AB2	14	15	16	17	18	19
AB3	20	21	22	23	24	25
AB4	26	27	28	29	30	31
AB5	32	33	34	35	36	37
AB6	38	39	40	41	42	43
AB7	44	45	46	47	48	49
AB8	50	51	52	53	54	55
AB9	56	57	58	59	60	61
AB10	62	63	64	65	66	67
AB11	68	69	70	71	72	73
AB12	74	75	76	77	78	79
AB13	80	81	82	83	84	85
AB14	86	87	88	89	90	91
AB15	92	93	94	95	96	97
AB16	98	99	100	101	102	103
AB17	104	105	106	107	108	109
AB18	110	111	112	113	114	115
AB19	116	117	118	119	120	121
AB20	122	123	124	125	126	127
AB21	128	129	130	131	132	133

[0048] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a LC CDR1 amino acid sequence, a LC CDR2 amino acid sequence, and a LC CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A and at least 1 or 2 of the HC CDR amino acid sequences set forth in Table A. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC CDR1 amino acid sequence, a HC CDR2 amino acid sequence, and a HC CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A and at least 1 or 2 of the LC CDR amino acid sequences set forth in Table A.

[0049] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises at least 3, 4, or 5 of the amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: in a single row of Table A. In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises each of the LC CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: of a single row of Table A and at least 1 or 2 of the HC CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: in a single row of Table A. In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises each of the HC CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: of a single row of Table A and at least 1 or 2 of the LC CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: of a single row of Table A. In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises all 6 of the CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: of a single row of Table A. In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises six CDR amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of: (a) SEQ ID NOs: 74-79; (b) SEQ

ID NOs: 50-55; (c) SEQ ID NOs: 122-127; (d) SEQ ID NOs: 26-31; (e) SEQ ID NOs: 128-133; (f) SEQ ID NOs: 38-43; (g) SEQ ID NOs: 62-67; (h) SEQ ID NOs: 80-85; (i) SEQ ID NOs: 44-49; (j) SEQ ID NOs: 86-91; (k) SEQ ID NOs: 104-109; (l) SEQ ID NOs: 56-61; (m) SEQ ID NOs: 32-37; (n) SEQ ID NOs: 110-115; (o) SEQ ID NOs: 98-103; (p) SEQ ID NOs: 92-97; (q) SEQ ID NOs: 116-121; (r) SEQ ID NOs: 8-13; (s) SEQ ID NOs: 68-73; (t) SEQ ID NOs: 14-19; and (u) SEQ ID NOs: 20-25.

[0050] In various instances, the amino acid sequences of Table A are separated by at least one or more (e.g., at least 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more) intervening amino acid(s). In various instances, there are about 10 to about 20 amino acids between the sequences of the LC CDR1 and the LC CDR2 and about 25 to about 40 amino acids between the sequences of the LC CDR2 and the LC CDR3. In various instances, there are about 14 to about 16 amino acids between the sequences of the LC CDR1 and the LC CDR2 and about 30 to about 35 amino acids between the sequences of LC CDR2 and the LC CDR3. In various instances, there are about 10 to about 20 amino acids between the sequences of the HC CDR1 and HC CDR2 and about 25 to about 40 amino acids between the sequences of the HC CDR2 and the HC CDR3. In various instances, there are about 14 to about 16 amino acids between the sequences of the HC CDR1 and HC CDR2 and about 30 to about 35 amino acids between the sequences of the HC CDR2 and HC CDR3.

[0051] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises (a) a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth in Table B or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, and 175, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; or (b) a light chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth in Table B or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, and 176, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; or (c) both (a) and (b).

TABLE B

	Light Chain Variable Region	Heavy Chain Variable Region
AB1	134	135
AB2	136	137
AB3	138	139
AB4	140	141
AB5	142	143
AB6	144	145
AB7	146	147
AB8	148	149
AB9	150	151
AB10	152	153
AB11	154	155
AB12	156	157
AB13	158	159
AB14	160	161
AB15	162	163
AB16	164	165
AB17	166	167
AB18	168	169
AB19	170	171
AB20	172	173
AB21	174	175

[0052] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises a pair of amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of: (a) SEQ ID NOs: 156 and 157; (b) SEQ ID NOs: 148 and 149; (c) SEQ ID NOs: 172 and 173; (d) SEQ ID NOs: 140 and 141; (e) SEQ ID NOs: 174 and 175; (f) SEQ ID NOs: 144 and 145; (g) SEQ ID NOs: 152 and 153; (h) SEQ ID NOs: 158 and 159; (i) SEQ ID NOs: 146 and 147; (j) SEQ ID NOs: 160 and 161; (k) SEQ ID NOs: 166 and 167; (l) SEQ ID NOs: 150 and 151; (m) SEQ ID NOs: 142 and 143; (n) SEQ ID NOs: 168 and 169; (o) SEQ ID NOs: 164 and 165; (p) SEQ ID NOs: 162 and 163; (q) SEQ ID NOs: 170 and 171; (r) SEQ ID NOs: 134 and 135; (s) SEQ ID NOs: 154 and 155; (t) SEQ ID NOs: 136 and 137; and (u) SEQ ID NOs: 138 and 139.

[0053] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein does not comprise a pair of amino acid sequences encoded by the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 179 and 180. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein does not comprise a pair of amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 181 and 182. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein does not comprise a pair of amino acid sequences encoded by the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 184. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein does not comprise a pair of amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 185 and 186.

[0054] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence which is similar to an above-referenced amino acid sequence, yet the antigen-binding protein substantially retains its biological function, e.g., its ability to bind to human CLDN6, reduce tumor growth, treat cancer.

[0055] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence which differs by only 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or more amino acids, relative to the above-referenced amino acid sequence(s). In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a variant sequence of the referenced sequence, which variant sequence differs by only one or two amino acids, relative to the referenced sequence. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprising one or more amino acid substitutions that occur outside of the CDRs, e.g., the one or more amino acid substitutions occur within the framework region(s) of the heavy or light chain. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprising one or more amino acid substitutions yet the antigen-binding protein retains the amino acid sequences of the six CDRs. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence having only 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or more conservative amino acid substitutions, relative to the above-referenced amino acid sequence(s). As used herein, the term "conservative amino acid substitution" refers to the substitution of one amino acid with another amino acid having similar properties, e.g., size, charge, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, and/or aromaticity, and includes exchanges within one of the following five groups:

I. Small aliphatic, nonpolar or slightly polar residues:

Ala, Ser, Thr, Pro, Gly;

II. Polar, negatively charged residues and their amides and esters:

Asp, Asn, Glu, Gln, cysteic acid and homocysteic acid;

III. Polar, positively charged residues:

His, Arg, Lys; Ornithine (Orn)

IV. Large, aliphatic, nonpolar residues:

Met, Leu, Ile, Val, Cys, Norleucine (Nle), homocysteine

V. Large, aromatic residues:

Phe, Tyr, Trp, acetyl phenylalanine

[0056] In various aspects, the conservative amino acid substitution is an exchange within one of the following groups of amino acids:

I. aliphatic amino acids: Gly, Ala, Val, Leu, Ile

II. non-aromatic amino acids comprising a side chain hydroxyl: Sere Thr

III. amino acids comprising a sulfur side chain: Cys, Met

IV. amino acids comprising a side chain aromatic ring: Phe, Tyr, Trp

V. acidic amino acid: Glu; Asp

VI. basic amino acid: Arg; Lys

VII. amino acid comprising a side chain amide: Gin, Asn

VIII. amino acid comprising a side chain imidazole: His, alpha-dimethyl imidazole acetic acid (DMIA)

IX. imino acid: Pro, 4-hydroxy-Pro, 4-amino-Pro

[0057] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence which has greater than or about 30%, greater than or about 50%, or greater than or about 70% sequence identity to the above-referenced amino acid sequence. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence which has at least 30%, at least 40%, at least 50%, at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90% or has greater than 90% sequence identity to the above-referenced amino acid sequence. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence that has at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90% or has greater than

90% sequence identity along the full-length of the above-referenced amino acid sequence. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% sequence identity along the full-length of the above-referenced amino acid sequence.

[0058] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a variant sequence of the referenced sequence, which variant sequence has at least or about 70% sequence identity, relative to the above-referenced sequence. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a variant sequence of the referenced sequence, which variant sequence has at least or about 80% sequence identity, relative to the above-referenced sequence. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a variant sequence of the referenced sequence, which variant sequence has at least or about 90% sequence identity, relative to the above-referenced sequence. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a variant sequence of the referenced sequence, which variant sequence has at least or about 95% sequence identity, relative to the above-referenced sequence.

[0059] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises one, two, three, four, or five sequences of the SEQ ID NOs. in a single row of Table A and at least one variant sequence having at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to any of SEQ ID NOs: 8-133. In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises one, two, three, four, or five sequences of a set of sequences selected from: (a) SEQ ID NOs: 74-79; (b) SEQ ID NOs: 50-55; (c) SEQ ID NOs: 122-127; (d) SEQ ID NOs: 26-31; (e) SEQ ID NOs: 128-133; (f) SEQ ID NOs: 38-43; (g) SEQ ID NOs: 62-67; (h) SEQ ID NOs: 80-85; (i) SEQ ID NOs: 44-49; (j) SEQ ID NOs: 86-91; (k) SEQ ID NOs: 104-109; (l) SEQ ID NOs: 56-61; (m) SEQ ID NOs: 32-37; (n) SEQ ID NOs: 110-115; (o) SEQ ID NOs: 98-103; (p) SEQ ID NOs: 92-97; (q) SEQ ID NOs: 116-121; (r) SEQ ID NOs: 8-13; (s) SEQ ID NOs: 68-73; (t) SEQ ID NOs: 14-19; and (u) SEQ ID NOs: 20-25, wherein the antigen-binding protein further comprises at least one variant sequence having at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to at least one of the sequences of the set. For instance, in various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises four sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 74-79, namely, SEQ ID NOs: 74-77, wherein the antigen-binding protein comprises two variant sequences: one variant sequence having at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 78 and another variant sequence having at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 79.

[0060] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises a pair of variant sequences having at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to any of SEQ ID NOs: 134-175. In various instances, the antigen binding protein comprises a pair of variant sequences which have at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to (a) SEQ ID NOs: 156 and 157; (b) SEQ ID NOs: 148 and 149; (c) SEQ ID NOs: 172 and 173; (d) SEQ ID NOs: 140 and 141; (e) SEQ ID NOs: 174 and 175; (f) SEQ ID NOs: 144 and 145; (g) SEQ ID NOs: 152 and 153; (h) SEQ ID NOs: 158 and 159; (i) SEQ ID NOs: 146 and 147; (j) SEQ ID NOs: 160 and 161; (k) SEQ ID NOs: 166 and 167; (l) SEQ ID NOs: 150 and 151; (m) SEQ ID NOs: 142 and 143; (n) SEQ ID NOs: 168 and 169; (o) SEQ ID NOs: 164 and 165; (p) SEQ ID NOs: 162 and 163; (q) SEQ ID NOs: 170 and 171; (r) SEQ ID NOs: 134 and 135; (s) SEQ ID NOs: 154 and 155; (t) SEQ ID NOs: 136 and 137; and (u) SEQ ID NOs: 138 and 139. In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises a pair of sequences: one sequence of Table B and another sequence which is a variant sequence having at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to any of SEQ ID NOs: 134-175. In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises a pair of sequences: one sequence selected from (a) SEQ ID NOs: 156 and 157; (b) SEQ ID NOs: 148 and 149; (c) SEQ ID NOs: 172 and 173; (d) SEQ ID NOs: 140 and 141; (e) SEQ ID NOs: 174 and 175; (f) SEQ ID NOs: 144 and 145; (g) SEQ ID NOs: 152 and 153; (h) SEQ ID NOs: 158 and 159; (i) SEQ ID NOs: 146 and 147; (j) SEQ ID NOs: 160 and 161; (k) SEQ ID NOs: 166 and 167; (l) SEQ ID NOs: 150 and 151; (m) SEQ ID NOs: 142 and 143; (n) SEQ ID NOs: 168 and 169; (o) SEQ ID NOs: 164 and 165; (p) SEQ ID NOs: 162 and 163; (q) SEQ ID NOs: 170 and 171; (r) SEQ ID NOs: 134 and 135; (s) SEQ ID NOs: 154 and 155; (t) SEQ ID NOs: 136 and 137; and (u) SEQ ID NOs: 138 and 139, and another sequence which is a variant sequence having at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to a sequence of (a) - (u). For instance, in various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a sequences of SEQ ID NO: 134 and the antigen-binding protein further comprises a variant sequence having at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to SEQ ID NO 135.

[0061] In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of an above-referenced amino acid sequence with one or more amino acid substitutions to reduce or eliminate reactive amino acids to decrease or prevent unwanted side chain reactions. For instance, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of an above-referenced amino acid sequence with one or more (i) Trp residues substituted with His, Tyr, or Phe; (ii) Asn residues substituted with Gln, Ser, Ala, or Asp; (iii) Asp residues occurring immediately before a Pro residue substituted with Ala, Ser, or Glu, (iv) Asn residues substituted with Gln, Ser, or Ala; and/or (v) Cys residues substituted with Tyr, Ser, or Ala. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of an above-referenced amino acid sequence with an amino acid substitution predicted to have greater binding affinity, greater stability, or other positive

attribute, based on SHM events or based on statistical analyses of a multitude of other similar antibody sequences. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises (a) an HC CDR1 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 452, 455, 461, 465, 71, and 472, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; (b) an HC CDR2 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 475, 456, 462, 466, 468, and 473; or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; (c) an HC CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 453, 457, 463, 467, 469, and 474; or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; (d) a LC CDR1 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 449, 476, 458, 464, 68, and 470; or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; (e) an LC CDR2 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 450, 477, 459, 57, 69, and 471; or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; (f) an LC CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 451, 454, 460, 58, 70, and 112, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity or (g) a combination of any two or more of (a)-(f).

TABLE A1

	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3
AB1*	449	450	451	452	475	453
AB3*	476	477	454	455	456	457
AB4*	458	459	460	461	462	463
AB9*	464	57	58	465	466	467
AB11*	68	69	70	71	468	469
AB18*	470	471	112	472	473	474

[0062] In some aspects, the HC CDR1 comprises Gly immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 452 and, optionally, in some aspects, the HC CDR1 comprises MX immediately C-terminal of SEQ 452, wherein X is H, N, or S. In various aspects, the HC CDR3 comprises Ala immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 453. In various aspects, the LC CDR1 further comprises TAS immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 449, and, optionally, XH immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 449, wherein X is H, S, Y, or Q. In some aspects, as described below, the first amino acid of SEQ ID NO: 449 is S or Q. In some aspects, as described below, the first amino acid of SEQ ID NO: 451 is S or Q.

[0063] In various aspects, the HC CDR1 comprises Gly immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 455, and optionally, in various aspects, the HC CDR1 comprises MX immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 455, wherein X is N, S, or H. In some aspects, HC CDR2 comprises Gln immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 456, and optionally H immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 456. In various aspects, the LC CDR1 comprises RIS immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 476, and optionally, comprises LA immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 476. In various aspects, the LC CDR2 comprises XLVE immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 477, wherein X is I or S.

[0064] In various aspects, the HC CDR1 comprises MH immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 461. In various aspects, the HC CDR2 comprises Tyr immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 462, and optionally, TH immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 462. In exemplary aspects, the HC CDR3 does not include the first two amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 463. In various aspects, the LC CDR1 comprises RSS immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 458, and optionally, LN immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 458. In various aspects, the LC CDR2 comprises XRFS immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 459, wherein X is Q, S, A, or D.

[0065] In various aspects, the HC CDR1 comprises MH immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 465. In various aspects, the HC CDR2 comprises YI immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 466, and optionally, Xaa immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 466, wherein Xaa is N, S, Q, or A. In various aspects, the LC CDR1 comprises LAS immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 464, and optionally, LA immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 464. In various aspects, the LC CDR2 comprises

SLAD immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 57.

[0066] In various aspects, the HC CDR1 comprises MH immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 71. In various aspects, the HC CDR2 comprises Tyr immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 468 and optionally IY immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 468. In various aspects, the LC CDR1 comprises RAS immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 68, and optionally SYIH immediately C-terminal to SEQ 68. In various aspects, the LC CDR2 comprises XLES immediately C-terminal to SEQ ID NO: 69, wherein X is N, Q, S, A, or D.

[0067] In various aspects, the LC CDR1 comprises KSS immediately N-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 470, and optionally YLA immediately C-terminal to SEQ 470. In various aspects, the LC CDR2 comprises TRES immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 471. In various aspects, the HC CDR1 comprises MN immediately C-terminal of SEQ ID NO: 472. In various aspects, the HC CDR2 comprises Xaa immediately N-terminal of SEQ 473, wherein Xaa is N, Q, S, or A, and optionally, Thr immediately C-terminal of SEQ 473.

[0068] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a LC CDR1 amino acid sequence, a LC CDR2 amino acid sequence, and a LC CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A1 and at least 1 or 2 of the HC CDR amino acid sequences set forth in Table A1. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC CDR1 amino acid sequence, a HC CDR2 amino acid sequence, and a HC CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A1 and at least 1 or 2 of the LC CDR amino acid sequences set forth in Table A1.

[0069] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises at least 3, 4, or 5 of the amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: in a single row of Table A1. In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises each of the LC CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: of a single row of Table A1 and at least 1 or 2 of the HC CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: in of a single row of Table A1. In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises each of the HC CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: of a single row of Table A1 and at least 1 or 2 of the LC CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: of a single row of Table A1. In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises all 6 of the CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: of a single row of Table A1. In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises six CDR amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of: (a) SEQ ID NOs: 449-453 and 475; (b) SEQ ID NOs: 476-477, 454-457; (c) SEQ ID NOs: 458-463; (d) SEQ ID NOs: 57, 58, 464-467; (e) SEQ ID NOs: 68-71 and 468-469; and (f) SEQ ID NOs: 112, and 470-474.

[0070] In various instances, the amino acid sequences of Table A1 are separated by at least one or more (e.g., at least 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more) intervening amino acid(s). In various instances, there are about 10 to about 20 amino acids between the sequences of the LC CDR1 and the LC CDR2 and about 25 to about 40 amino acids between the sequences of the LC CDR2 and the LC CDR3. In various instances, there are about 14 to about 16 amino acids between the sequences of the LC CDR1 and the LC CDR2 and about 30 to about 35 amino acids between the sequences of LC CDR2 and the LC CDR3. In various instances, there are about 10 to about 20 amino acids between the sequences of the HC CDR1 and HC CDR2 and about 25 to about 40 amino acids between the sequences of the HC CDR2 and the HC CDR3. In various instances, there are about 14 to about 16 amino acids between the sequences of the HC CDR1 and HC CDR2 and about 30 to about 35 amino acids between the sequences of the HC CDR2 and HC CDR3.

[0071] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises (a) a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth in Table B1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, and 488, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; or (b) a light chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth in Table B1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, and 489, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity; or (c) both (a) and (b).

TABLE B1

	HC variable	LC variable
AB1*	478	479
AB3*	480	481
AB4*	482	483
AB9*	488	489
AB11*	486	487
AB18*	484	485

[0072] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises a pair of amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of: (a) SEQ ID NO: 478 and 479; (b) SEQ ID NO: 480 and 481; (c) SEQ ID NO: 482 and 483; (d) SEQ ID NO: 484 and 485; (e) SEQ ID NO: 486 and 487; and (f) SEQ ID NO: 488 and 489. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a variant sequence of a sequence having a SEQ ID NO: listed in Table B1 which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity, wherein the different amino acid(s) occur(s) at the positions described below in "Humanized Antibodies".

Humanized Antibodies

[0073] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of an antigen binding protein described in Table A, Table A1, Table B, or Table B1.

Humanized AB1

[0074] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB1 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, or 35) amino acid substitutions in the heavy chain variable region at one or more of the following positions: 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 20, 31, 33, 35, 38, 40, 48, 50, 55, 57, 59, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 79, 80, 82, 87, 90, 91, 98, 101, and 116. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 428. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB1 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the heavy chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12) of the following positions: 20, 31, 35, 48, 50, 59, 67, 70, 74, 79, 98, 101. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 429. In various aspects, the amino acids at the above-recited positions are selected from the amino acids according to the table below:

<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>
5	Q, V	8	A, G	11	L, V
12	A, K	13	R, K	20	M, V
31	S, T, V, D	33	Y, T	35	H, N, S
38	K, R	40	R, A	48	I, M
50	F, V, T, Y, I	55	G, S	57	S, Y
59	D, E, N, S	61	N, A	65	K, Q
66	D, G	67	R, Q, N, K	68	T, V
70	L, M	72	R, A	74	K, T
		79	V, D, S, A	82	Q, E
87	T, R	91	S, T	98	N, Q, H, D, R
101	Y	76	ST	116	A, S

[0075] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB1 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the light chain variable region at one or more e.g., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, or 41) of the following positions: 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 21, 24, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 43, 44, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 67, 71, 72, 73, 79, 80, 81, 84, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 101, 107. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 430. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB1 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the light chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, or 13) of the following positions: 4, 21, 32, 34, 48, 51, 53, 61, 67, 79, 84, 91, and 93. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 431. In various aspects, the amino acids at the above-recited positions are selected from the amino acids according to the table below:

<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>
1	Q, D	3	V, Q	4	L, M
9	A, S	10	I, S	11	M, L
15	L, V	17	E, D	21	M, I
24	T, R	27	S, Q	32	T, V, F, D, S
34	F, L	35	H, S, Y, Q, N	43	S, K
44	S, A	48	W, L	51	S, T, Q, A
52	T, A	53	S, T, D, Q	54	N, S
		56	A, Q	61	R, Q, S, D,
67	A, S, T, G	71	S, D	72	Y, F
73	S, T	79	M, L	80	E, Q
81	A, P	84	A, F	90	H, Q
91	Q, H, S	93	H, Q, S, Y	94	R, S
97	L, P	101	A, Q	107	L, I
29	V, I	92	Y, S	95	S, T

Humanized AB3

[0076] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB3 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the heavy chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, or 33) of the following positions: 3, 5, 18, 19, 23, 31, 33, 35, 40, 42, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 64, 76, 79, 80, 81, 87, 94, 95, 99, 106, 112, 114. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 432. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB3 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the heavy chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7) of the following positions: 31, 35, 50, 55, 79, 99, 106. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 433. In various aspects, the amino acids at the above-recited positions are selected from the amino acids according to the table below:

<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>
3	K, Q	5	E, L	18	M, L
19	K, R	23	V, A	31	N, S, R
33	W, A	35	N, S, H	40	S, A
42	E, G	49	A, S	50	Q, S, N, H, A
		52	R, S	53	L, G
54	K, S	55	S, N, T, A, G	56	D, G
				59	A, S
61	H, Y	64	E, D	76	D, N
79	R, N, Q, D, S	80	S, T	81	V, L
87	N, S	94	G, A	95	T, V, I
99	N, D, T, K, A	106	C, Y, A, S, T	112	T, L
114	I, T				

[0077] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB3 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the light chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, or 29) of the following positions: 9, 17, 18, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, 40, 43,

45, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 70, 72, 74, 76, 84, 85, 90, 91, 93, 94, 97, and 100. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 434. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB3 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the light chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9) of the following positions: 25, 34, 48, 53, 55, 84, 85, 90, and 93. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 435. In various aspects, the amino acids at the above-recited positions are selected from the amino acids according to the table below:

<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>
9	A, S	17	E, D	18	T, R
25	I, V, L, T, A	34	A, S, N	40	Q, P
43	S, A	45	Q, K	48	V, I
53	I, V, L, T, S	55	V, T, L, A, Q	70	Q, D
72	S, T	74	K, T	76	N, S
84	G, A	85	N, Q, S, T	90	H, Q, S, T
93	T, S, N, G	100	G, Q	27	E, Q
28	N, S	30	Y, S	50	N, A
52	K, S	56	E, S	91	H, S
94	V, T	97	T, P		

Humanized AB4

[0078] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB4 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the heavy chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, or 36) of the following positions: 5, 11, 12, 13, 20, 29, 31, 33, 37, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 79, 82, 84, 87, 91, 97, 101, 117. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 436. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB4 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the heavy chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19) of the following positions: 20, 29, 31, 37, 45, 48, 56, 59, 61, 62, 65, 66, 68, 70, 74, 79, 84, 97, and 101. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 437. In various aspects, the amino acids at the above-recited positions are selected from the amino acids according to the table below:

<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>
5	Q, V	11	L, V	12	A, K
13	R, K	20	M, V	33	T, Y
37	I, V, F, Y	38	K, R	40	R, A
45	Q, L, V, T, N	48	I, M	50	Y, I
55	S, G	56	T, G, S, V, D	57	Y, S
59	H, K, S, Q, N	61	I, A, N, F, Y, V	62	K, Q
65	K, Q	66	D, G	67	K, R
68	A, V	70	L, M	72	A, R
74	T, K	76	S, T	79	A, V
82	Q, E	84	R, S, Q, D	87	T, R
91	S, T	97	S, A, T, V	101	L, V, F
117	A, S	29	F, Y, S, T	31	S, T, Y, D

[0079] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB4 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one

or more amino acid substitutions in the light chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, or 24) of the following positions: 7, 14, 17, 18, 31, 33, 39, 41, 42, 44, 50, 51, 55, 57, 60, 81, 88, 92, 94, 95, 96, 99, 100, 105. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 438. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB4 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the light chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7) of the following positions: 33, 39, 55, 57, 81, 95, and 96. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 439. In various aspects, the amino acids at the above-recited positions are selected from the amino acids according to the table below:

Position	Amino acids	Position	Amino acids	Position	Amino acids
7	T, S	14	S, T	17	D, Q
18	Q, P	31	Y, H	33	D, N, E, Q
39	H, N, Q, D	41	F, Y	42	L, Q
44	K, R	50	K, R	51	R, L
55	K, R, Q	57	S, T, V	60	D, F
81	R, S, N, D	88	L, V	92	F, Y
94	M, S	95	Q, H, T	96	S, T, G, D
99	W, V	105	G, Q		

Humanized AB18

[0080] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB 18 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the heavy chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, or 25) of the following positions: 5, 9, 11, 12, 20, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 48, 61, 65, 67, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 79, 82, 84, 87, 91, and 116, optionally, one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5) of the following positions: 20, 48, 68, 70, 79. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 440 or 441. In various aspects, the amino acids at the above-recited positions are selected from the amino acids according to the table below:

Position	Amino acids	Position	Amino acids	Position	Amino acids
5	K, V	9	P, A	11	L, V
12	E, K	20	I, V	38	K, R
40	S, A	41	N, P	43	K, Q
44	S, G	48	I, V, M	61	N, A
65	T, Q	67	K, R	68	A, V
70	L, M	72	V, R	74	K, T
76	S, T	79	A, V	82	Q, E
84	K, S	87	T, R	91	S, T
116	S, L				

[0081] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB 18 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the light chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or 16) of the following positions: 1, 3, 9, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 49, 51, 69, 93, 84, 78, 105, and 111, optionally, one or more (e.g., 1, 2, or 3) of the following positions: 19, 21, or 84. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 442 or 443. In various aspects, the amino acids at the above-recited positions are selected from the amino acids according to the table below:

Position	Amino acids	Position	Amino acids	Position	Amino acids
1	N, D	3	M, V	9	S, D
15	A, L	18	K, R	19	V, A
21	M, I	22	S, N	49	S, P
51	R, K	69	T, S	83	N, S
84	V, L	89	L, V	105	A, Q
111	L, I				

Humanized AB9

[0082] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB9 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the heavy chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, or 29) of the following positions: 1, 5, 9, 11, 12, 20, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 48, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 76, 79, 84, 87, 91, 93, 112, and 113. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 444. In various aspects, the amino acids at the above-recited positions are selected from the amino acids according to the table below:

Position	Amino acids	Position	Amino acids	Position	Amino acids
1	E, Q	5	Q, V	9	P, A
11	L, V	12	V, K	20	M, V
38	K, R	40	S, A	41	H, P
43	K, Q	44	S, G	48	I, M
61	N, A	63	N, K	65	K, Q
67	K, R	69	A, V	70	L, M
72	V, R	73	N, D	74	K, T
76	S, T	79	A, V	84	R, S
87	T, R	91	S, T	93	A, V
112	T, L	113	L, V		

[0083] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB9 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the light chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15) of the following positions: 9, 11, 15, 17, 18, 43, 45, 70, 72, 73, 74, 80, 84, 85, and 100. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 445. In various aspects, the amino acids at the above-recited positions are selected from the amino acids according to the table below:

Position	Amino acids	Position	Amino acids	Position	Amino acids
9	A, S	11	Q, L	15	L, V
17	E, D	18	S, R	43	S, A
45	Q, K	70	R, D	72	S, T
73	F, L	74	K, R	80	A, P
84	V, A	85	S, T	100	G, Q

Humanized AB11

[0084] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB11 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the heavy chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,

13, 14, or 15) of the following positions: 1, 15, 18, 19, 42, 49, 63, 75, 76, 78, 80, 84, 88, and 93. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 446. In various aspects, the amino acids at the above-recited positions are selected from the amino acids according to the table below:

<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>
1	D, E	15	R, G	18	R, L
19	K, R	42	E, G	49	A, S
63	T, S	75	P, A	76	T, K
78	T, S	80	F, Y	84	T, N
88	S, A	93	M, V		

[0085] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized version of AB11 as set forth in Table B or B1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the light chain variable region at one or more (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15) of the following positions: 4, 9, 17, 22, 64, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 89, 104, and 110, optionally, one or more of the following positions: 4, 82, 110. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 447 or 448. In various aspects, the amino acids at the above-recited positions are selected from the amino acids according to the table below:

<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>
4	L, M	9	A, D	17	Q, E
22	S, N	64	A, D	78	N, T
80	H, S	81	P, S	82	V, L
83	E, Q	84	E, A	87	A, V
89	T, V	104	A, Q	110	L, I

[0086] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises (a) a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth in in Table C or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: 376-379, 384-387, 391-396, 403-408, 412, 413, 416-419, and 422-427 or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70%, or about 80%, or about 85%, or about 90%, or about 95% sequence identity; or (b) a light chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth in Table C or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: 380-383, 388-390, 397-402, 409-411, 414, 415, 420, and 421 or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70%, or about 80%, or about 85%, or about 90%, or about 95% sequence identity; or (c) both (a) and (b).

TABLE C

	Humanized Light Chain Variable Region	Humanized Heavy Chain Variable Region
AB1	380, 381, 382, 383	376, 377, 378, 379
AB3	388, 389, 390	384, 385, 386, 387, 422
AB4	397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402	391, 392, 392, 394, 395, 396, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427
AB9	409, 410, 411,	403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408
AB11	414, 415	412, 413
AB18	420, 421	416, 417, 418, 419

[0087] In various implementations, the humanized antigen-binding protein comprises a pair of amino acid sequences as shown in Table D.

TABLE D

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

Humanized AB	HC	LC
1-1	376	380
1-2	377	380
1-3	377	381
1-4	377	382
1-5	377	383
1-6	378	381
1-7	378	382
1-8	378	383
1-9	379	381
1-10	379	382
1-11	379	383
3-1	384	388
3-2	385	388
3-3	385	389
3-4	386	388
3-5	386	389
3-6	387	388
3-7	387	389
3-9	422	389
4-1	391	397
4-2	392	397
4-3	392	398
4-4	393	398
4-5	394	398
4-6	395	398
4-7	396	398
4-8	423	398
4-9	424	398
4-10	425	398
4-11	426	398
4-12	427	398
9-1	403	409
9-2	404	409
9-3	405	410
9-4	405	411
9-5	406	410
9-6	406	411
9-7	407	410
9-8	407	411

(continued)

Humanized AB	HC	LC
9-9	408	410
9-10	408	411
11-1	412	414
11-2	413	414
11-3	413	415
18-1	416	420
18-2	417	420
18-3	417	420
18-4	417	421
18-5	418	420
18-6	418	421
18-7	419	420
18-8	419	421

[0088] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises a pair of variant sequences, each having at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to a SEQ ID NO listed in Table C. In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises a pair of sequences: one sequence selected from a SEQ ID NO: listed in Table C and another sequence which is a variant sequence having at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to a sequence having a SEQ ID NO: listed in Table D a sequence having a SEQ ID NO: listed in Table C.

[0089] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises a pair of sequences: one sequence selected from a SEQ ID NO: listed in Table D, and another sequence which is a variant sequence having at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to a sequence having a SEQ ID NO: listed in Table D. For instance, in various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a sequences of SEQ ID NO: 419 and the antigen-binding protein further comprises a variant sequence having at least or about 70% (e.g., at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%) sequence identity to SEQ ID NO 421.

[0090] In various instances, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized antigen-binding protein as set forth in Table D with one or more (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, or 35) amino acid substitutions in the heavy chain (HC) variable region or in the light chain (LC) variable region, or in both. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized antigen-binding protein of AB1-11 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the HC variable region, the LC variable region, or both. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of SEQ ID NO: 379 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 amino acid substitutions. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 504, a HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 505, a HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 506, or a combination thereof. In exemplary instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of SEQ ID NO: 503. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 496-501. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC sequence labeled as S7-S12 in FIG. 22. In various instances, the light chain variable region comprises a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 449, a LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 450, a LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 451, or a combination thereof. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a LC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 380-383, and 479. In exemplary instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises a LC of SEQ ID NO: 383. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a LC sequence labeled as S7-S12 in FIG. 22. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized antigen-binding protein of AB3-7 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the HC variable region, the LC variable region, or both. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of SEQ ID NO: 387 with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 amino acid substitutions. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 507, a HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 508, a HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 509, or a combination thereof. In exemplary instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of SEQ ID NO: 502. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 490-495. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC sequence labeled as S1-S6 in FIG. 22. In various instances, the light chain variable region comprises a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 476, a LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 477, a LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 454, or a combination thereof. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a LC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 388-390, and 481. In exemplary instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises a LC of SEQ ID NO: 389. In some aspects, the antigen-

binding protein comprises a LC sequence labeled as S1-S6 in FIG. 22. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized antigen-binding protein of AB3 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the HC variable region, the LC variable region, or both. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of SEQ ID NO: 139 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 510. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC sequence of SEQ ID NO: 510 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions as shown in FIG. 23. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of SEQ ID NO: 138 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 511. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC sequence of SEQ ID NO: 511 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions as shown in FIG. 24. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a humanized antigen-binding protein of AB1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the HC variable region, the LC variable region, or both. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of SEQ ID NO: 135 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 513. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC sequence of SEQ ID NO: 513 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions as shown in FIG. 25. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of SEQ ID NO: 134 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 512. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a HC sequence of SEQ ID NO: 512 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions as shown in FIG. 26.

Afucosylated antibodies

[0091] Many secreted proteins undergo post-translational glycosylation, a process by which sugar moieties (e.g., glycans, saccharides) are covalently attached to specific amino acids of a protein. In eukaryotic cells, two types of glycosylation reactions occur: (1) N-linked glycosylation, in which glycans are attached to the asparagine of the recognition sequence Asn-X-Thr/Ser, where "X" is any amino acid except proline, and (2) O-linked glycosylation in which glycans are attached to serine or threonine. Regardless of the glycosylation type (N-linked or O-linked), microheterogeneity of protein glycoforms exists due to the large range of glycan structures associated with each site (O or N).

[0092] All N-glycans have a common core sugar sequence: $\text{Man}\alpha 1-6(\text{Man}\alpha 1-3)\text{Man}\beta 1-4\text{GlcNAc}\beta 1-4\text{GlcNAc}\beta 1-\text{Asn-X-Ser/Thr}$ ($\text{Man}_3\text{GlcNAc}_2\text{Asn}$) and are categorized into one of three types: (A) a high mannose (HM) or oligomannose (OM) type, which consists of two N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) moieties and a large number (e.g., 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9) of mannose (Man) residues (B) a complex type, which comprises more than two GlcNAc moieties and any number of other sugar types or (C) a hybrid type, which comprises a Man residue on one side of the branch and GlcNAc at the base of a complex branch. FIG. 1A (taken from Stanley et al., Chapter 8: N-Glycans, Essentials of Glycobiology, 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; 2009) shows the three types of N-glycans.

[0093] N-linked glycans typically comprise one or more monosaccharides of galactose (Gal), N-acetylgalactosamine (GalNAc), galactosamine (GalN), glucose (GLC), N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc), glucosamine (GlcN), mannose (Man), N-Acetylmannosamine (ManNAc), Mannosamine (ManN), xylose (Xyl), N0Acetylneuraminic acid (Neu5Ac), N-Glycolylneuraminic acid (Neu5Gc), 2-keto-3-doxynononic acid (Kdn), fucose (Fuc), Glucuronic acid (GLcA), Iduronic acid (IdoA), Galacturonic acid (GalA), mannuronic acid (ManA). The commonly used symbols for such saccharides are shown in FIG. 29A.

[0094] N-linked glycosylation begins in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER), where a complex set of reactions result in the attachment of a core glycan structure made essentially of two GlcNAc residues and three Man residues. The glycan complex formed in the ER is modified by action of enzymes in the Golgi apparatus. If the saccharide is relatively inaccessible to the enzymes, it typically stays in the original HM form. If enzymes can access the saccharide, then many of the Man residues are cleaved off and the saccharide is further modified, resulting in the complex type N-glycans structure. For example, mannosidase-1 located in the cis-Golgi, can cleave or hydrolyze a HM glycan, while fucosyltransferase FUT-8, located in the medial-Golgi, fucosylates the glycan (Hanrue Imai- Nishiya (2007), BMC Biotechnology, 7:84).

[0095] Accordingly, the sugar composition and the structural configuration of a glycan structure varies, depending on the glycosylation machinery in the ER and the Golgi apparatus, the accessibility of the machinery enzymes to the glycan structure, the order of action of each enzyme and the stage at which the protein is released from the glycosylation machinery, among other factors.

[0096] In exemplary implementations of the present disclosure, the antigen-binding proteins comprise an Fc polypeptide. The term "Fc polypeptide" as used herein includes native and mutein forms of polypeptides derived from the Fc region of an antibody. In exemplary aspects, the Fc polypeptide of the presently disclosed antigen-binding protein comprises a glycan. In various instances, the glycan lacks fucose or is afucosylated. In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises an afucosylated glycan. As used herein, the term "afucosylated glycan" or "afuco glycan" or "afucosylated glycoform" or "Afuc" refers to glycoforms which lack a core fucose, e.g., an $\alpha 1,6$ -linked fucose on the GlcNAc residue involved in the amide bond with the Asn of the N-glycosylation site. Afucosylated glycoforms include, but are not limited to, A1G0, A2G0, A2G1a, A2G1b, A2G2, and A1G1M5. Additional afucosylated glycans include, e.g., A1G1a, G0[H3N4], G0

[H4N4], G0[H5N4], FO-N[H3N3]. See, e.g., Reusch and Tejada, *Glycobiology* 25(12): 1325-1334 (2015).

[0097] The present disclosure also provides a composition, e.g., a pharmaceutical composition, comprising an antigen binding protein comprising an Fc polypeptide comprising an afucosylated glycan. In exemplary aspects, at least or about 25% of the antigen-binding proteins present in the composition are antigen-binding proteins comprising an Fc polypeptide comprising an afucosylated glycan. In exemplary aspects, at least or about 25% of the antigen-binding proteins present in the composition are afucosylated. Optionally, at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or 90% or more of the antigen-binding proteins present in the composition are afucosylated. Methods of producing compositions comprising antigen-binding proteins of a particular glycoprofile are known in the art. In exemplary implementations, the antigen binding proteins are recombinant produced in cells that are genetically modified to alter the activity of an enzyme of the de novo pathway or the salvage pathway. These two pathways of fucose metabolism are shown in FIG. 29B. In exemplary implementations, the cells are genetically modified to alter the activity of any one or more of: a fucosyl-transferase (FUT, e.g., FUT1, FUT2, FUT3, FUT4, FUT5, FUT6, FUT7, FUT8, FUT9), a fucose kinase, a GDP-fucose pyrophosphorylase, GDP-D-mannose-4,6-dehydratase (GMD), and GDP-keto-6-deoxymannose-3,5-epimerase, 4-reductase (FX). In exemplary implementations, the cells are genetically modified to knock-out a gene encoding FX. See, e.g., International Patent Publication No. WO2017/079165 A1; Kanda et al., *J Biotechnol* 130, 2007, 300-310, Yamane-Ohunuki et al., *Biotechnol Bioeng* 87, 2004, 614-622, Malphettes et al., *Biotechnol Bioeng* 106, 2010, 774-783.

Nucleic acids

[0098] The present disclosure further provides nucleic acids comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure. By "nucleic acid" as used herein includes "polynucleotide," "oligonucleotide," and "nucleic acid molecule," and generally means a polymer of DNA or RNA, or modified forms thereof, which can be single-stranded or double-stranded, synthesized or obtained (e.g., isolated and/or purified) from natural sources, which can contain natural, non-natural or altered nucleotides, and which can contain a natural, non-natural or altered inter-nucleotide linkage, such as a phosphoramidate linkage or a phosphorothioate linkage, instead of the phosphodiester found between the nucleotides of an unmodified oligonucleotide. The nucleic acid can comprise any nucleotide sequence which encodes any of the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure. In various aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes an antigen-binding protein comprising (a) a heavy chain (HC) complementarity-determining region (CDR) 1 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41, 47, 53, 59, 65, 71, 77, 83, 89, 95, 101, 107, 113, 119, 125, 131, 452, 455, 461, 465, and 472, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 80%, at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%, at least or about 95%) sequence identity; (b) an HC CDR2 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78, 84, 90, 96, 102, 108, 114, 120, 126, 132, 475, 456, 462, 466, 468, and 473; or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 80%, at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%, at least or about 95%) sequence identity; (c) an HC CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 49, 55, 61, 67, 73, 79, 85, 91, 97, 103, 109, 115, 121, 127, 133, 453, 457, 463, 467, 469, and 474; or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 80%, at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%, at least or about 95%) sequence identity; (d) a light chain (LC) CDR1 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 8, 14, 20, 32, 38, 44, 50, 56, 62, 68, 74, 80, 86, 92, 98, 104, 110, 116, 122, 128, 449, 476, 458, 464, and 470; or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 80%, at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%, at least or about 95%) sequence identity; (e) an LC CDR2 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 9, 15, 21, 27, 33, 39, 45, 51, 57, 63, 69, 75, 81, 87, 93, 99, 105, 111, 117, 123, 129, 450, 477, 459, and 471; or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 80%, at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%, at least or about 95%) sequence identity; (f) an LC CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 10, 16, 22, 28, 34, 40, 46, 52, 58, 64, 70, 76, 82, 88, 94, 100, 106, 112, 118, 124, 130, 451, 454, and 460, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 80%, at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%, at least or about 95%) sequence identity; or (g) a combination of any two or more of (a)-(f). In various aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen-binding protein comprising a LC CDR1 amino acid sequence, a LC CDR2 amino acid sequence, and a LC CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 and at least 1 or 2 of the HC CDR amino acid sequences set forth in Table A or A1. In various aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen-binding protein comprising a HC CDR1 amino acid sequence, a HC CDR2 amino acid sequence, and a HC CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 and at least 1 or 2 of the LC CDR amino acid sequences set forth in Table A or A1. In various implementations, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen-binding protein comprising (a) at

least 3, 4, or 5 of the amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: in a single row of Table A or A1, (b) each of the LC CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: of a single row of Table A or A1 and at least 1 or 2 of the HC CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: in a single row of Table A or A1, (c) each of the HC CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: of a single row of Table A or A1 and at least 1 or 2 of the LC CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: of a single row of Table A or A1, (d) all 6 of the CDR amino acid sequences designated by the SEQ ID NOs: of a single row of Table A, and/or (e) six CDR amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of: (a) SEQ ID NOs: 74-79; (b) SEQ ID NOs: 50-55; (c) SEQ ID NOs: 122-127; (d) SEQ ID NOs: 26-31; (e) SEQ ID NOs: 128-133; (f) SEQ ID NOs: 38-43; (g) SEQ ID NOs: 62-67; (h) SEQ ID NOs: 80-85; (i) SEQ ID NOs: 44-49; (j) SEQ ID NOs: 86-91; (k) SEQ ID NOs: 104-109; (l) SEQ ID NOs: 56-61; (m) SEQ ID NOs: 32-37; (n) SEQ ID NOs: 110-115; (o) SEQ ID NOs: 98-103; (p) SEQ ID NOs: 92-97; (q) SEQ ID NOs: 116-121; (r) SEQ ID NOs: 8-13; (s) SEQ ID NOs: 68-73; (t) SEQ ID NOs: 14-19; (u) SEQ ID NOs: 20-25; (v) SEQ ID NOs: 449-453 and 475; (w) SEQ ID NOs: 476-477, 454-457; (x) SEQ ID NOs: 458-463; (y) SEQ ID NOs: 57, 58, 464-467; (z) SEQ ID NOs: 68-71 and 468-469; and (aa) SEQ ID NOs: 112, and 470-474. In various implementations, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen-binding protein comprising (a) a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth in in Table B or B1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486 and 488, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 80%, at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%, at least or about 95%) sequence identity; or (b) a light chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth in Table B or B1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, and 489 or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 80%, at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%, at least or about 95%) sequence identity; or (c) both (a) and (b). In various implementations, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen-binding protein comprising a pair of amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of: (a) SEQ ID NOs: 156 and 157; (b) SEQ ID NOs: 148 and 149; (c) SEQ ID NOs: 172 and 173; (d) SEQ ID NOs: 140 and 141; (e) SEQ ID NOs: 174 and 175; (f) SEQ ID NOs: 144 and 145; (g) SEQ ID NOs: 152 and 153; (h) SEQ ID NOs: 158 and 159; (i) SEQ ID NOs: 146 and 147; (j) SEQ ID NOs: 160 and 161; (k) SEQ ID NOs: 166 and 167; (l) SEQ ID NOs: 150 and 151; (m) SEQ ID NOs: 142 and 143; (n) SEQ ID NOs: 168 and 169; (o) SEQ ID NOs: 164 and 165; (p) SEQ ID NOs: 162 and 163; (q) SEQ ID NOs: 170 and 171; (r) SEQ ID NOs: 134 and 135; (s) SEQ ID NOs: 154 and 155; (t) SEQ ID NOs: 136 and 137; and (u) SEQ ID NOs: 138 and 139. In various implementations, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen-binding protein comprising a pair of amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of the pairs listed in Table D. In various aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence comprising a sequence of any one or more of SEQ ID NOs: 208-375. In some implementations, the nucleic acid does not comprise any insertions, deletions, inversions, and/or substitutions. In other implementations, the nucleic acid comprises one or more insertions, deletions, inversions, and/or substitutions.

[0099] In various aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein which is a humanized antigen-binding protein as set forth in Table D with one or more (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, or 35) amino acid substitutions in the heavy chain (HC) variable region or in the light chain (LC) variable region, or in both. In exemplary aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein which is a humanized antigen-binding protein of AB1-11 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the HC variable region, the LC variable region, or both. In exemplary aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of SEQ ID NO: 379 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 amino acid substitutions. In exemplary aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 504, a HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 505, a HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 506, or a combination thereof. In exemplary instances, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of SEQ ID NO: 503. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 496-501. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC sequence labeled as S7-S12 in FIG. 22. In various instances, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the light chain variable region comprising a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 449, a LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 450, a LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 451, or a combination thereof. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a LC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 380-383, and 479. In exemplary instances, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a LC of SEQ ID NO: 383. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a LC sequence labeled as S7-S12 in FIG. 22. In exemplary aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein which is a humanized antigen-binding protein of AB3-7 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the HC variable region, the LC variable region, or both. In exemplary aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of SEQ ID NO: 387 with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 amino acid

substitutions. In exemplary aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 507, a HC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 508, a HC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 509, or a combination thereof. In exemplary instances, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of SEQ ID NO: 502. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 490-495. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC sequence labeled as S1-S6 in FIG. 22. In various instances, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the light chain variable region comprising a LC CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 476, a LC CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 477, a LC CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 454, or a combination thereof. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a LC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 388-390, and 481. In exemplary instances, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a LC of SEQ ID NO: 389. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a LC sequence labeled as S1-S6 in FIG. 22.

[0100] In exemplary aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein which is a humanized antigen-binding protein of AB3 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the HC variable region, the LC variable region, or both. In exemplary aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of SEQ ID NO: 139 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 510. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC sequence of SEQ ID NO: 510 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions as shown in FIG. 23. In exemplary aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of SEQ ID NO: 138 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 511. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC sequence of SEQ ID NO: 511 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions as shown in FIG. 24. In exemplary aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein which is a humanized antigen-binding protein of AB1 with one or more amino acid substitutions in the HC variable region, the LC variable region, or both. In exemplary aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of SEQ ID NO: 135 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 513. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC sequence of SEQ ID NO: 513 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions as shown in FIG. 25. In exemplary aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of SEQ ID NO: 134 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 512. In some aspects, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes the antigen-binding protein comprising a HC sequence of SEQ ID NO: 512 with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (or more) amino acid substitutions as shown in FIG. 26. In some implementations, the nucleic acid does not comprise any insertions, deletions, inversions, and/or substitutions. In other implementations, the nucleic acid comprises one or more insertions, deletions, inversions, and/or substitutions.

[0101] In some aspects, the nucleic acids of the present disclosure are recombinant. As used herein, the term "recombinant" refers to (i) molecules that are constructed outside living cells by joining natural or synthetic nucleic acid segments to nucleic acid molecules that can replicate in a living cell, or (ii) molecules that result from the replication of those described in (i) above. For purposes herein, the replication can be in vitro replication or in vivo replication.

[0102] The nucleic acids in some aspects are constructed based on chemical synthesis and/or enzymatic ligation reactions using procedures known in the art. See, for example, Sambrook et al., *supra*; and Ausubel et al., *supra*. For example, a nucleic acid can be chemically synthesized using naturally occurring nucleotides or variously modified nucleotides designed to increase the biological stability of the molecules or to increase the physical stability of the duplex formed upon hybridization (e.g., phosphorothioate derivatives and acridine substituted nucleotides). Examples of modified nucleotides that can be used to generate the nucleic acids include, but are not limited to, 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xanthine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N⁶-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N-substituted adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylammomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N⁶-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, and 2,6-diaminopurine. Alternatively, one or more of the nucleic acids of the present disclosure can

be purchased from companies, such as Macromolecular Resources (Fort Collins, CO) and SyntheGen (Houston, TX).

Vector

[0103] The nucleic acids of the present disclosure in some aspects are incorporated into a vector. In this regard, the present disclosure provides vectors comprising any of the presently disclosed nucleic acids. In various aspects, the vector is a recombinant expression vector. For purposes herein, the term "recombinant expression vector" means a genetically-modified oligonucleotide or polynucleotide construct that permits the expression of an mRNA, protein, polypeptide, or peptide by a host cell, when the construct comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the mRNA, protein, polypeptide, or peptide, and the vector is contacted with the cell under conditions sufficient to have the mRNA, protein, polypeptide, or peptide expressed within the cell. The vectors of the present disclosure are not naturally-occurring as a whole. However, parts of the vectors can be naturally-occurring. The presently disclosed vectors can comprise any type of nucleotides, including, but not limited to DNA and RNA, which can be single- stranded or double-stranded, synthesized or obtained in part from natural sources, and which can contain natural, non-natural or altered nucleotides. The vectors can comprise naturally-occurring or non-naturally-occurring internucleotide linkages, or both types of linkages. In some aspects, the altered nucleotides or non-naturally occurring internucleotide linkages do not hinder the transcription or replication of the vector.

[0104] The vector of the present disclosure can be any suitable vector, and can be used to transduce, transform or transfect any suitable host. Suitable vectors include those designed for propagation and expansion or for expression or both, such as plasmids and viruses. The vector can be a plasmid based expression vector. In various aspects, the vector is selected from the group consisting of the pUC series (Fermentas Life Sciences), the pBluescript series (Stratagene, LaJolla, CA), the pET series (Novagen, Madison, WI), the pGEX series (Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden), and the pEX series (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). Bacteriophage vectors, such as λ GT10, λ GT11, λ ZapII (Stratagene), λ EMBL4, and λ NMI 149, also can be used. Examples of plant expression vectors include pBIOI, pBI101.2, pBI101.3, pBI121 and pBIN19 (Clontech). Examples of animal expression vectors include pEUK-CI, pMAM and pMAMneo (Clontech). In some aspects, the vector is a viral vector, e.g., a retroviral vector. In various aspects, the vector is an adenovirus vector, an adeno-associated virus (AAV) vector, a Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) vector, a Vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) vector, vaccinia virus vector, or lentivirus vector. See, e.g., Howarth et al., Cell Biol. Toxicol. 26(1): 1-20 (2010). In various aspects, the vector is a baculovirus vector which infects arthropods, e.g., insects. In various aspects, the baculovirus vector is an Autographacalifornica multiple nuclear virus (AcMNPV) or a Bombyxmorinuclear polyhedrosis (BmNPV). See, e.g., Khan, Adv Pharm Bull 3(2): 257-263 (2013); Miller, Bioessays 11(4): 91-96 (1989); Atkinson et al., Pestic Sci 28: 215-224 (1990).

[0105] The vectors of the present disclosure can be prepared using standard recombinant DNA techniques described in, for example, Sambrook et al., supra, and Ausubel et al., supra. Constructs of expression vectors, which are circular or linear, can be prepared to contain a replication system functional in a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell. Replication systems can be derived, e.g., from ColEI, 2 μ plasmid, λ , SV40, bovine papilloma virus, and the like.

[0106] In some aspects, the vector comprises regulatory sequences, such as transcription and translation initiation and termination codons, which are specific to the type of host (e.g., bacterium, fungus, plant, or animal) into which the vector is to be introduced, as appropriate and taking into consideration whether the vector is DNA- or RNA- based.

[0107] The vector can include one or more marker genes, which allow for selection of transformed or transfected hosts. Marker genes include biocide resistance, e.g., resistance to antibiotics, heavy metals, etc., complementation in an auxotrophic host to provide prototrophy, and the like. Suitable marker genes for the presently disclosed expression vectors include, for instance, neomycin/G418 resistance genes, hygromycin resistance genes, histidinol resistance genes, tetracycline resistance genes, and ampicillin resistance genes.

[0108] The vector can comprise a native or normative promoter operably linked to the nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide (including functional portions and functional variants thereof), or to the nucleotide sequence which is complementary to or which hybridizes to the nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide. The selection of promoters, e.g., strong, weak, inducible, tissue-specific and developmental- specific, is within the ordinary skill of the artisan. Similarly, the combining of a nucleotide sequence with a promoter is also within the skill of the artisan. The promoter can be a non-viral promoter or a viral promoter, e.g., a cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter, an SV40 promoter, an RSV promoter, and a promoter found in the long-terminal repeat of the murine stem cell virus.

Host cells

[0109] Provided herein are host cells comprising a nucleic acid or vector of the present disclosure. As used herein, the term "host cell" refers to any type of cell that can contain the presently disclosed vector and is capable of producing an expression product encoded by the nucleic acid (e.g., mRNA, protein). The host cell in some aspects is an adherent cell or a suspended cell, i.e., a cell that grows in suspension. The host cell in various aspects is a cultured cell or a primary cell, i.e., isolated directly from an organism, e.g., a human. The host cell can be of any cell type, can originate from any type of tissue,

and can be of any developmental stage.

[0110] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein is a glycosylated protein and the host cell is a glycosylation-competent cell. In various aspects, the glycosylation-competent cell is an eukaryotic cell, including, but not limited to, a yeast cell, filamentous fungi cell, protozoa cell, algae cell, insect cell, or mammalian cell. Such host cells are described in the art. See, e.g., Frenzel, et al., Front Immunol 4: 217 (2013). In various aspects, the eukaryotic cells are mammalian cells. In various aspects, the mammalian cells are non-human mammalian cells. In some aspects, the cells are Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells and derivatives thereof (e.g., CHO-K1, CHO pro-3), mouse myeloma cells (e.g., NS0, GS-NS0, Sp2/0), cells engineered to be deficient in dihydrofolatereductase (DHFR) activity (e.g., DUKX-X11, DG44), human embryonic kidney 293 (HEK293) cells or derivatives thereof (e.g., HEK293T, HEK293-EBNA), green African monkey kidney cells (e.g., COS cells, VERO cells), human cervical cancer cells (e.g., HeLa), human bone osteosarcoma epithelial cells U2-OS, adenocarcinomic human alveolar basal epithelial cells A549, human fibrosarcoma cells HT1080, mouse brain tumor cells CAD, embryonic carcinoma cells P19, mouse embryo fibroblast cells NIH 3T3, mouse fibroblast cells L929, mouse neuroblastoma cells N2a, human breast cancer cells MCF-7, retinoblastoma cells Y79, human retinoblastoma cells SO-Rb50, human liver cancer cells Hep G2, mouse B myeloma cells J558L, or baby hamster kidney (BHK) cells (Gaillet et al. 2007; Khan, Adv Pharm Bull 3(2): 257-263 (2013)).

[0111] For purposes of amplifying or replicating the vector, the host cell is in some aspects is a prokaryotic cell, e.g., a bacterial cell.

[0112] Also provided by the present disclosure is a population of cells comprising at least one host cell described herein. The population of cells in some aspects is a heterogeneous population comprising the host cell comprising vectors described, in addition to at least one other cell, which does not comprise any of the vectors. Alternatively, in some aspects, the population of cells is a substantially homogeneous population, in which the population comprises mainly host cells (e.g., consisting essentially of) comprising the vector. The population in some aspects is a clonal population of cells, in which all cells of the population are clones of a single host cell comprising a vector, such that all cells of the population comprise the vector. In various implementations of the present disclosure, the population of cells is a clonal population comprising host cells comprising a vector as described herein.

Manufacture methods

[0113] Also provided herein are methods of producing an antigen-binding protein which binds to CLDN6. In various implementations, the method comprises culturing a host cell comprising a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the antigen-binding protein as described herein in a cell culture medium and harvesting the antigen-binding protein from the cell culture medium. The host cell can be any of the host cells described herein. In various aspects, the host cell is selected from the group consisting of: CHO cells, NS0 cells, COS cells, VERO cells, and BHK cells. In various aspects, the step of culturing a host cell comprises culturing the host cell in a growth medium to support the growth and expansion of the host cell. In various aspects, the growth medium increases cell density, culture viability and productivity in a timely manner. In various aspects, the growth medium comprises amino acids, vitamins, inorganic salts, glucose, and serum as a source of growth factors, hormones, and attachment factors. In various aspects, the growth medium is a fully chemically defined media consisting of amino acids, vitamins, trace elements, inorganic salts, lipids and insulin or insulin-like growth factors. In addition to nutrients, the growth medium also helps maintain pH and osmolality. Several growth media are commercially available and are described in the art. See, e.g., Arora, "Cell Culture Media: A Review" MATER METHODS 3:175 (2013).

[0114] In various aspects, the method comprises culturing the host cell in a feed medium. In various aspects, the method comprises culturing in a feed medium in a fed-batch mode. Methods of recombinant protein production are known in the art. See, e.g., Li et al., "Cell culture processes for monoclonal antibody production" MABs 2(5): 466-477 (2010).

[0115] The method making an antigen-binding protein can comprise one or more steps for purifying the protein from a cell culture or the supernatant thereof and preferably recovering the purified protein. In various aspects, the method comprises one or more chromatography steps, e.g., affinity chromatography (e.g., protein A affinity chromatography), ion exchange chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography. In various aspects, the method comprises purifying the protein using a Protein A affinity chromatography resin.

[0116] In various implementations, the method further comprises steps for formulating the purified protein, etc., thereby obtaining a formulation comprising the purified protein. Such steps are described in Formulation and Process Development Strategies for Manufacturing, eds. Jameel and Hershenson, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (Hoboken, NJ), 2010.

[0117] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein linked to a polypeptide and the antigen-binding protein is part of a fusion protein. Thus, the present disclosure further provides methods of producing a fusion protein comprising an antigen-binding protein which binds to CLDN6. In various implementations, the method comprises culturing a host cell comprising a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the fusion protein as described herein in a cell culture medium and harvesting the fusion protein from the cell culture medium.

Conjugates

[0118] The present disclosure also provides antigen-binding proteins attached, linked or conjugated to a second moiety (e.g., a heterologous moiety, a conjugate moiety). Accordingly, the present disclosure provides a conjugate comprising an antigen-binding protein and a heterologous moiety. As used herein, the term "heterologous moiety" is synonymous with "conjugate moiety" and refers to any molecule (chemical or biochemical, naturally-occurring or non-coded) which is different from the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure. Various heterologous moieties include, but are not limited to, a polymer, a carbohydrate, a lipid, a nucleic acid, an oligonucleotide, a DNA or RNA, an amino acid, peptide, polypeptide, protein, therapeutic agent, (e.g., a cytotoxic agent, cytokine), or a diagnostic agent.

[0119] In some implementations, the heterologous moiety is a polymer. The polymer can be branched or unbranched. The polymer can be of any molecular weight. The polymer in some implementations has an average molecular weight of between about 2 kDa to about 100 kDa (the term "about" indicating that in preparations of a water soluble polymer, some molecules will weigh more, some less, than the stated molecular weight). The average molecular weight of the polymer is in some aspect between about 5 kDa and about 50 kDa, between about 12 kDa to about 40 kDa or between about 20 kDa to about 35 kDa.

[0120] In some implementations, the polymer is modified to have a single reactive group, such as an active ester for acylation or an aldehyde for alkylation, so that the degree of polymerization can be controlled. The polymer in some implementations is water soluble so that the protein to which it is attached does not precipitate in an aqueous environment, such as a physiological environment. In some implementations, when, for example, the composition is used for therapeutic use, the polymer is pharmaceutically acceptable. Additionally, in some aspects, the polymer is a mixture of polymers, e.g., a co-polymer, a block co-polymer.

[0121] In some implementations, the polymer is selected from the group consisting of: polyamides, polycarbonates, polyalkylenes and derivatives thereof including, polyalkylene glycols, polyalkylene oxides, polyalkylene terephthalates, polymers of acrylic and methacrylic esters, including poly(methyl methacrylate), poly(ethyl methacrylate), poly(butyl-methacrylate), poly(isobutyl methacrylate), poly(hexylmethacrylate), poly(isodecyl methacrylate), poly(lauryl methacrylate), poly(phenyl methacrylate), poly(methyl acrylate), poly(isopropyl acrylate), poly(isobutyl acrylate), and poly(octadecyl acrylate), polyvinyl polymers including polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl ethers, polyvinyl esters, polyvinyl halides, poly(vinyl acetate), and polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyglycolides, polysiloxanes, polyurethanes and co-polymers thereof, celluloses including alkyl cellulose, hydroxyalkyl celluloses, cellulose ethers, cellulose esters, nitro celluloses, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxy-propyl methyl cellulose, hydroxybutyl methyl cellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose propionate, cellulose acetate butyrate, cellulose acetate phthalate, carboxylethyl cellulose, cellulose triacetate, and cellulose sulphate sodium salt, polypropylene, polyethylenes including poly(ethylene glycol), poly(ethylene oxide), and polyethylene terephthalate), and polystyrene.

[0122] A particularly preferred water-soluble polymer for use herein is polyethylene glycol (PEG). As used herein, polyethylene glycol is meant to encompass any of the forms of PEG that can be used to derivatize other proteins, such as mono-(C1-C10) alkoxy- or aryloxy-polyethylene glycol. PEG is a linear or branched neutral polyether, available in a broad range of molecular weights, and is soluble in water and most organic solvents.

[0123] In some implementations, the heterologous moiety is a carbohydrate. In some implementations, the carbohydrate is a monosaccharide (e.g., glucose, galactose, fructose), a disaccharide (e.g., sucrose, lactose, maltose), an oligosaccharide (e.g., raffinose, stachyose), a polysaccharide (a starch, amylose, amylopectin, cellulose, chitin, callose, laminarin, xylan, mannan, fucoidan, galactomannan).

[0124] In some implementations, the heterologous moiety is a lipid. The lipid, in some implementations, is a fatty acid, eicosanoid, prostaglandin, leukotriene, thromboxane, N-acyl ethanolamine, glycerolipid (e.g., mono-, di-, tri-substituted glycerols), glycerophospholipid (e.g., phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine), sphingolipid (e.g., sphingosine, ceramide), sterol lipid (e.g., steroid, cholesterol), prenol lipid, saccharolipid, or a polyketide, oil, wax, cholesterol, sterol, fat-soluble vitamin, monoglyceride, diglyceride, triglyceride, a phospholipid.

[0125] In some implementations, the heterologous moiety is a therapeutic agent. The therapeutic agent can be any of those known in the art. Examples of therapeutic agents that are contemplated herein include, but are not limited to, natural enzymes, proteins derived from natural sources, recombinant proteins, natural peptides, synthetic peptides, cyclic peptides, antibodies, receptor agonists, cytotoxic agents, immunoglobins, beta-adrenergic blocking agents, calcium channel blockers, coronary vasodilators, cardiac glycosides, antiarrhythmics, cardiac sympathomimetics, angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, diuretics, inotropes, cholesterol and triglyceride reducers, bile acid sequestrants, fibrates, 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl (HMG)-CoA reductase inhibitors, niacin derivatives, antiadrenergic agents, alpha-adrenergic blocking agents, centrally acting antiadrenergic agents, vasodilators, potassium-sparing agents, thiazides and related agents, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, peripheral vasodilators, antiandrogens, estrogens, antibiotics, retinoids, insulins and analogs, alpha-glucosidase inhibitors, biguanides, meglitinides, sulfonylureas, thiazolidinediones, androgens, progestogens, bone metabolism regulators, anterior pituitary hormones, hypothalamic hormones, posterior pituitary hormones, gonadotropins, gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonists, ovulation stimulants, selective estro-

gen receptor modulators, antithyroid agents, thyroid hormones, bulk forming agents, laxatives, antiperistaltics, flora modifiers, intestinal adsorbents, intestinal anti-infectives, antianorexic, anticachexic, antibulimics, appetite suppressants, antiobesity agents, antacids, upper gastrointestinal tract agents, anticholinergic agents, aminosalicic acid derivatives, biological response modifiers, corticosteroids, antispasmodics, 5-HT₄ partial agonists, antihistamines, cannabinoids, dopamine antagonists, serotonin antagonists, cytoprotectives, histamine H₂-receptor antagonists, mucosal protective agent, proton pump inhibitors, H. pylori eradication therapy, erythropoieses stimulants, hematopoietic agents, anemia agents, heparins, antifibrinolytics, hemostatics, blood coagulation factors, adenosine diphosphate inhibitors, glycoprotein receptor inhibitors, fibrinogen-platelet binding inhibitors, thromboxane-A₂ inhibitors, plasminogen activators, antithrombotic agents, glucocorticoids, mineralcorticoids, corticosteroids, selective immunosuppressive agents, antifungals, drugs involved in prophylactic therapy, AIDS-associated infections, cytomegalovirus, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitors, protease inhibitors, anemia, Kaposi's sarcoma, aminoglycosides, carbapenems, cephalosporins, glycoproteins, lincosamides, macrolides, oxazolidinones, penicillins, streptogramins, sulfonamides, trimethoprim and derivatives, tetracyclines, anthelmintics, amebicides, biguanides, cinchona alkaloids, folic acid antagonists, quinoline derivatives, Pneumocystis carinii therapy, hydrazides, imidazoles, triazoles, nitroimidazoles, cyclic amines, neuraminidase inhibitors, nucleosides, phosphate binders, cholinesterase inhibitors, adjunctive therapy, barbiturates and derivatives, benzodiazepines, gamma aminobutyric acid derivatives, hydantoin derivatives, iminostilbene derivatives, succinimide derivatives, anticonvulsants, ergot alkaloids, antimigraine preparations, biological response modifiers, carbamic acid eaters, tricyclic derivatives, depolarizing agents, nondepolarizing agents, neuromuscular paralytic agents, CNS stimulants, dopaminergic reagents, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, COMT inhibitors, alkyl sulphonates, ethylenimines, imidazotetrazines, nitrogen mustard analogs, nitrosoureas, platinum-containing compounds, antimetabolites, purine analogs, pyrimidine analogs, urea derivatives, antracyclines, actinomycins, camptothecin derivatives, epipodophyllotoxins, taxanes, vinca alkaloids and analogs, antiandrogens, antiestrogens, nonsteroidal aromatase inhibitors, protein kinase inhibitor antineoplastics, azaspirodecanedione derivatives, anxiolytics, stimulants, monoamine reuptake inhibitors, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, antidepressants, benzisoxazole derivatives, butyrophenone derivatives, dibenzodiazepine derivatives, dibenzothiazepine derivatives, diphenylbutylpiperidine derivatives, phenothiazines, thienobenzodiazepine derivatives, thioxanthene derivatives, allergenic extracts, nonsteroidal agents, leukotriene receptor antagonists, xanthines, endothelin receptor antagonist, prostaglandins, lung surfactants, mucolytics, antimetotics, uricosurics, xanthine oxidase inhibitors, phosphodiesterase inhibitors, metheamine salts, nitrofurantoin derivatives, quinolones, smooth muscle relaxants, parasympathomimetic agents, halogenated hydrocarbons, esters of amino benzoic acid, amides (e.g. lidocaine, articaine hydrochloride, bupivacaine hydrochloride), antipyretics, hypnotics and sedatives, cyclopyrrolones, pyrazolopyrimidines, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, opioids, para-aminophenol derivatives, alcohol dehydrogenase inhibitor, heparin antagonists, adsorbents, emetics, opioid antagonists, cholinesterase reactivators, nicotine replacement therapy, vitamin A analogs and antagonists, vitamin B analogs and antagonists, vitamin C analogs and antagonists, vitamin D analogs and antagonists, vitamin E analogs and antagonists, vitamin K analogs and antagonists.

[0126] The antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure can be conjugated to one or more cytokines and growth factors that are effective in inhibiting tumor metastasis, and wherein the cytokine or growth factor has been shown to have an antiproliferative effect on at least one cell population. Such cytokines, lymphokines, growth factors, or other hematopoietic factors include, but are not limited to: M-CSF, GM-CSF, TNF, IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IL-13, IL-14, IL-15, IL-16, IL-17, IL-18, IFN, TNF α , TNF1, TNF2, G-CSF, Meg-CSF, GM-CSF, thrombopoietin, stem cell factor, and erythropoietin. Additional growth factors for use herein include angiogenin, bone morphogenetic protein-1, bone morphogenetic protein-2, bone morphogenetic protein-3, bone morphogenetic protein-4, bone morphogenetic protein-5, bone morphogenetic protein-6, bone morphogenetic protein-7, bone morphogenetic protein-8, bone morphogenetic protein-9, bone morphogenetic protein-10, bone morphogenetic protein-11, bone morphogenetic protein-12, bone morphogenetic protein-13, bone morphogenetic protein-14, bone morphogenetic protein-15, bone morphogenetic protein receptor IA, bone morphogenetic protein receptor IB, brain derived neurotrophic factor, ciliary neurotrophic factor, ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor α , cytokine-induced neutrophil chemotactic factor 1, cytokine-induced neutrophil, chemotactic factor 2 α , cytokine-induced neutrophil chemotactic factor 2 β , β endothelial cell growth factor, endothelin 1, epithelial-derived neutrophil attractant, glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor receptor α 1, glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor receptor α 2, growth related protein, growth related protein α , growth related protein β , growth related protein γ , heparin binding epidermal growth factor, hepatocyte growth factor, hepatocyte growth factor receptor, insulin-like growth factor I, insulin-like growth factor receptor, insulin-like growth factor II, insulin-like growth factor binding protein, keratinocyte growth factor, leukemia inhibitory factor, leukemia inhibitory factor receptor α , nerve growth factor nerve growth factor receptor, neurotrophin-3, neurotrophin-4, pre-B cell growth stimulating factor, stem cell factor, stem cell factor receptor, transforming growth factor α , transforming growth factor β , transforming growth factor β 1, transforming growth factor β 1.2, transforming growth factor β 2, transforming growth factor β 3, transforming growth factor β 5, latent transforming growth factor β 1, transforming growth factor β binding protein I, transforming growth factor β binding protein II, transforming growth factor β binding protein III, tumor necrosis factor receptor type I, tumor necrosis factor receptor type II, urokinase-

type plasminogen activator receptor, and chimeric proteins and biologically or immunologically active fragments thereof.

[0127] In some implementations, the conjugate comprises a compound as described herein and a cytotoxic agent. The cytotoxic agent is any molecule (chemical or biochemical) which is toxic to a cell. In some aspects, when a cytotoxic agent is conjugated to a compound of the present disclosure, the results obtained are synergistic. That is to say, the effectiveness of the combination therapy of a compound and the cytotoxic agent is synergistic, i.e., the effectiveness is greater than the effectiveness expected from the additive individual effects of each. Therefore, the dosage of the cytotoxic agent can be reduced and thus, the risk of the toxicity problems and other side effects is concomitantly reduced. In some implementations, the cytotoxic agent is a chemotherapeutic agent. Chemotherapeutic agents are known in the art and include, but not limited to, platinum coordination compounds, topoisomerase inhibitors, antibiotics, antimitotic alkaloids and difluoronucleosides, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,630,124.

[0128] In some implementations, the chemotherapeutic agent is a platinum coordination compound. The term "platinum coordination compound" refers to any tumor cell growth inhibiting platinum coordination compound that provides the platinum in the form of an ion. In some implementations, the platinum coordination compound is cis-diamminediaquaplutonium(II)-ion; chloro(diethylenetriamine)-platinum(II)chloride; dichloro(ethylenediamine)-platinum(II), diammine(1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylato) platinum(II) (carboplatin); spiroplatin; iproplatin; diammine(2-ethylmalonato)-platinum(II); ethylenediaminemalonatoplatinum(II); aqua(1,2-diaminodicyclohexane)-sulfatoplatinum(II); (1,2-diaminocyclohexane) malonatoplatinum(II); (4-carboxyphthalato)(1,2-diaminocyclohexane)platinum(II); (1,2-diaminocyclohexane)-(isocitrato) platinum(II); (1,2-diaminocyclohexane)cis(pyruvato)platinum(II); (1,2-diaminocyclohexane)oxalatoplatinum(II); ormaplatin; and tetraplatin.

[0129] In some implementations, cisplatin is the platinum coordination compound employed in the compositions and methods of the present disclosure. Cisplatin is commercially available under the name PLATINOL™ from Bristol Myers-Squibb Corporation and is available as a powder for constitution with water, sterile saline or other suitable vehicle. Other platinum coordination compounds suitable for use in the present disclosure are known and are available commercially and/or can be prepared by conventional techniques. Cisplatin, or cis-dichlorodiammineplatinum II, has been used successfully for many years as a chemotherapeutic agent in the treatment of various human solid malignant tumors. More recently, other diamino-platinum complexes have also shown efficacy as chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment of various human solid malignant tumors. Such diamino-platinum complexes include, but are not limited to, spiroplatinum and carboplatin. Although cisplatin and other diamino-platinum complexes have been widely used as chemotherapeutic agents in humans, they have had to be delivered at high dosage levels that can lead to toxicity problems such as kidney damage.

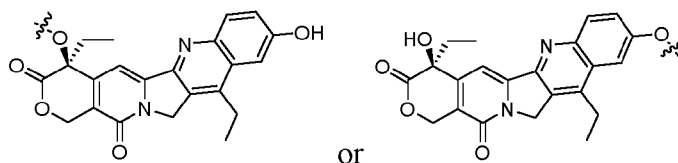
[0130] In some implementations, the chemotherapeutic agent is a topoisomerase inhibitor. Topoisomerases are enzymes that are capable of altering DNA topology in eukaryotic cells. They are critical for cellular functions and cell proliferation. Generally, there are two classes of topoisomerases in eukaryotic cells, type I and type II. Topoisomerase I is a monomeric enzyme of approximately 100,000 molecular weight. The enzyme binds to DNA and introduces a transient single-strand break, unwinds the double helix (or allows it to unwind), and subsequently reseals the break before dissociating from the DNA strand. Various topoisomerase inhibitors have recently shown clinical efficacy in the treatment of humans afflicted with ovarian, cancer, esophageal cancer or non-small cell lung carcinoma.

[0131] In some aspects, the topoisomerase inhibitor is camptothecin or a camptothecin analog. Camptothecin is a water-insoluble, cytotoxic alkaloid produced by *Camptotheca accuminata* trees indigenous to China and *Nothapodytes foetida* trees indigenous to India. Camptothecin exhibits tumor cell growth inhibiting activity against a number of tumor cells. Compounds of the camptothecin analog class are typically specific inhibitors of DNA topoisomerase I. By the term "inhibitor of topoisomerase" is meant any tumor cell growth inhibiting compound that is structurally related to camptothecin. Compounds of the camptothecin analog class include, but are not limited to; topotecan, irinotecan and 9-amino-camptothecin.

[0132] In additional implementations, the cytotoxic agent is any tumor cell growth inhibiting camptothecin analog claimed or described in: U.S. Pat. No. 5,004,758, issued on Apr. 2, 1991 and European Patent Application Number 88311366.4, published on Jun. 21, 1989 as 20' Publication Number EP 0 321 122; U.S. Pat. No. 4,604,463, issued on Aug. 5, 1986 and European Patent Application Publication Number EP 0 137 145, published on Apr. 17, 1985; U.S. Pat. No. 4,473,692, issued on Sep. 25, 1984 and European Patent Application Publication Number EP 0 074 256, published on Mar. 16, 1983; U.S. Pat. No. 4,545,880, issued on Oct. 8, 1985 and European Patent Application Publication Number EP 0 074 256, published on Mar. 16, 1983; European Patent Application Publication Number EP 0 088 642, published on Sep. 14, 1983; Wani et al., J. Med. Chem., 29, 2358-2363 (1986); Nitta et al., Proc. 14th International Congr. Chemotherapy, Kyoto, 1985, Tokyo Press, Anticancer Section 1, p. 28-30, especially a compound called CPT-11. CPT-11 is a camptothecin analog with a 4-(piperidino)-piperidine side chain joined through a carbamate linkage at C-10 of 10-hydroxy-7-ethyl camptothecin. CPT-11 is currently undergoing human clinical trials and is also referred to as irinotecan; Wani et al., J. Med. Chem., 23, 554 (1980); Wani et al., J. Med. Chem., 30, 1774 (1987); U.S. Pat. No. 4,342,776, issued on Aug. 3, 1982; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 581,916, filed on Sep. 13, 1990 and European Patent Application Publication Number EP 418 099, published on Mar. 20, 1991; U.S. Pat. No. 4,513,138, issued on Apr. 23, 1985 and European Patent

Application Publication Number EP 0 074 770, published on Mar. 23, 1983; U.S. Pat. No. 4,399,276, issued on Aug. 16, 1983 and European Patent Application Publication Number 0 056 692, published on Jul. 28, 1982. All of the above-listed compounds of the camptothecin analog class are available commercially and/or can be prepared by conventional techniques including those described in the above-listed references. The topoisomerase inhibitor may be selected from the group consisting of topotecan, irinotecan and 9-aminocamptothecin.

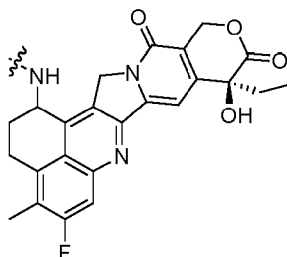
[0133] In some implementations, the camptothecin analog is an active metabolite of irinotecan (CPT-11). In some such implementations, the camptothecin analog is 7-ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin (SN-38). As a metabolite, SN-38 is formed by hydrolysis of irinotecan by carboxylesterases. In some implementations, SN-38 has one of the following structures:



SN-38 has been described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 7,999,083; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 8,080,250; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 8,759,496; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 8,999,344; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10,195,288; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 9,808,537.

[0134] In some implementations, the camptothecin analog is exatecan methanesulfonate. Exatecan methanesulfonate is a water-soluble camptothecin (CPT) that exhibits more potent topoisomerase I inhibitory activity and antitumor activity than other CPT analogs. In addition, exatecan is effective against p-glycoprotein (P-gp)-mediated multi-drug resistant cells.

[0135] In some implementations, the camptothecin analog is deruxtecan (Dxd), a potent derivative of exatecan, which has 10-fold higher topoisomerase I inhibitory potency than SN-38. In some implementations, Dxd has the following structure:



Dxd has been described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 6,407,115; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10,195,288; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 9,808,537; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 6,407,115.

[0136] The preparation of numerous compounds of the camptothecin analog class (including pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates and solvates thereof) as well as the preparation of oral and parenteral pharmaceutical compositions comprising such a compounds of the camptothecin analog class and an inert, pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent, is extensively described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,004,758, issued on Apr. 2, 1991 and European Patent Application Number 88311366.4, published on Jun. 21, 1989 as Publication Number EP 0 321 122.

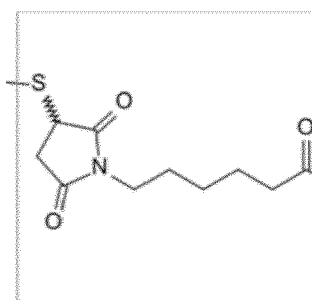
[0137] In still yet other implementations of the present disclosure, the chemotherapeutic agent is an antibiotic compound. Suitable antibiotic include, but are not limited to, doxorubicin, mitomycin, bleomycin, daunorubicin and streptozocin.

[0138] In some implementations, the chemotherapeutic agent is an antimitotic alkaloid. In general, antimitotic alkaloids can be extracted from *Cantharanthus roseus*, and have been shown to be efficacious as anticancer chemotherapy agents. A great number of semisynthetic derivatives have been studied both chemically and pharmacologically (see, O. Van Tellingen et al, *Anticancer Research*, 12, 1699-1716 (1992)). The antimitotic alkaloids of the present disclosure include, but are not limited to, vinblastine, vincristine, vindesine, Taxol and vinorelbine. The latter two antimitotic alkaloids are commercially available from Eli Lilly and Company, and Pierre Fabre Laboratories, respectively (see, U.S. Pat. No. 5,620,985). In one implementation, the antimitotic alkaloid is vinorelbine.

[0139] In other implementations of the present disclosure, the chemotherapeutic agent is a difluoronucleoside. 2'-deoxy-2',2'-difluoronucleosides are known in the art as having antiviral activity. Such compounds are disclosed and taught in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,526,988 and 4,808,614. European Patent Application Publication 184,365 discloses that these same difluoronucleosides have oncolytic activity. In certain aspects, the 2'-deoxy-2',2'-difluoronucleoside used in the compositions and methods of the present disclosure is 2'-deoxy-2',2'-difluorocytidine hydrochloride, also known as gemcitabine

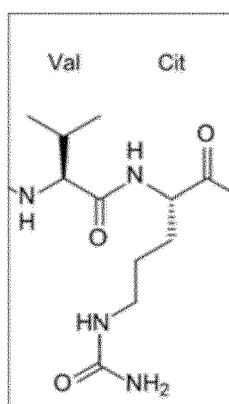
hydrochloride. Gemcitabine is commercially available or can be synthesized in a multi-step process as disclosed and taught in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,526,988, 4,808,614 and 5,223,608.

[0140] In various aspects, the chemotherapeutic agent is an anti-mitotic agent which inhibits cell division by blocking tubulin polymerization, destabilizing microtubules, or altering microtubule dynamics, *e.g.*, maytansinoid or a derivative thereof (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4), auristatin or a derivative thereof. In various instances, the chemotherapeutic agent is an auristatin. For instance, the auristatin is in some aspects, dolastatin, Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE), Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE), or PF-06380101. Auristatins are described in the art. See, *e.g.*, Maderna, A.; et al., Mol Pharmaceutics 12(6): 1798-1812 (2015). In various aspects, the conjugate comprises an antibody of the present disclosure in combination with MMAE. Optionally, the conjugate comprises a linker. In some aspects, the linker comprises a cleavable linking moiety. In various instances, the conjugate comprises an antibody of the present disclosure linked to an attachment group which is linked to a cathepsin-cleavable linker, which in turn is linked to a spacer which is linked to MMAE. In aspects, the attachment group is attached to the antibody via a Cys residue of the Fc region of the antibody. In exemplary aspects, the attachment group comprises the structure of Formula I:



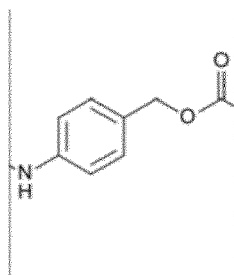
[Formula I]

In exemplary aspects, the cathepsin cleavable linker comprises the structure of Formula II:



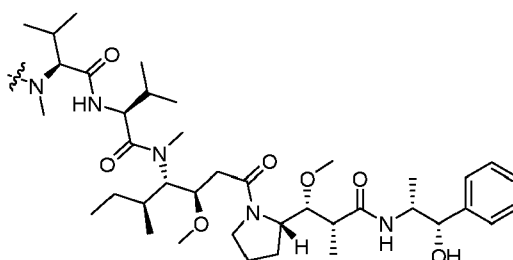
[Formula II].

In exemplary aspects, the spacer comprises the structure of Formula III:



[Formula III].

[0141] In some implementations, MMAE has the following structure:



[0142] The present disclosure also provides conjugates comprising an antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure linked to a polypeptide, such that the conjugate is a fusion protein. Therefore, the present disclosure provides fusion proteins comprising an antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure linked to a polypeptide. In various implementations, the polypeptide is a diagnostic label, e.g., a fluorescent protein, such as green fluorescent protein, or other tag, e.g., Myc tag. In various aspects, the polypeptide is one of the cytokines, lymphokines, growth factors, or other hematopoietic factors listed above.

Linkers

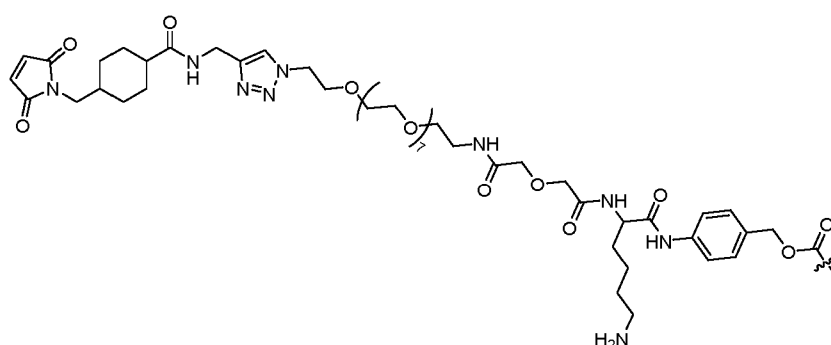
[0143] In some implementations, the conjugate is directly linked to the heterologous moiety. In alternative implementations, the conjugate comprises a linker that joins the compound of the present disclosure to the heterologous moiety. In some aspects, the linker comprises a chain of atoms from 1 to about 60, or 1 to 30 atoms or longer, 2 to 5 atoms, 2 to 10 atoms, 5 to 10 atoms, or 10 to 20 atoms long. In some implementations, the chain atoms are all carbon atoms. In some implementations, the chain atoms in the backbone of the linker are selected from the group consisting of C, O, N, and S. Chain atoms and linkers can be selected according to their expected solubility (hydrophilicity) so as to provide a more soluble conjugate. In some implementations, the linker provides a functional group that is subject to cleavage by an enzyme or other catalyst or hydrolytic conditions found in the target tissue or organ or cell. In some implementations, the length of the linker is long enough to reduce the potential for steric hindrance. In some implementations, the linker is an amino acid or a peptidyl linker. Such peptidyl linkers can be any length. Various linkers are from about 1 to 50 amino acids in length, 5 to 50, 3 to 5, 5 to 10, 5 to 15, or 10 to 30 amino acids in length.

[0144] A variety of suitable linkers are known in the art. The linker can be cleavable (a cleavable linker), e.g., under physiological conditions, e.g., under intracellular conditions, such that cleavage of the linker releases the drug in the intracellular environment. Alternatively, the linker can be cleavable under extracellular conditions, e.g., outside the tumor cells or in the vicinity of the tumor mass, such that cleavage of the linker releases the drug that permeates preferentially inside the tumor cells. In other implementations, the linker is not cleavable (a non-cleavable linker), and the drug is released, for example, by antibody degradation.

[0145] The linker can be bonded to a chemically reactive group on the antibody moiety, e.g., to a free amino, imino, hydroxyl, thiol, or carboxyl group (e.g., to the N- or C-terminus, to the epsilon amino group of one or more lysine residues, to the free carboxylic acid group of one or more glutamic acid or aspartic acid residues, to the sulfhydryl group of one or more cysteinyl residues, or to the hydroxyl group of one or more serine or threonine residues). The site to which the linker is bound can be a natural residue in the amino acid sequence of the antibody moiety, or it can be introduced into the antibody moiety, e.g., by DNA recombinant technology (e.g., by introducing a cysteine or protease cleavage site in the amino acid sequence) or by protein biochemistry (e.g., reduction, pH adjustment, or proteolysis). The site to which the linker is bound can also be a non-natural amino acids. The site to which the linker is bound can also be a glycan on the antibody.

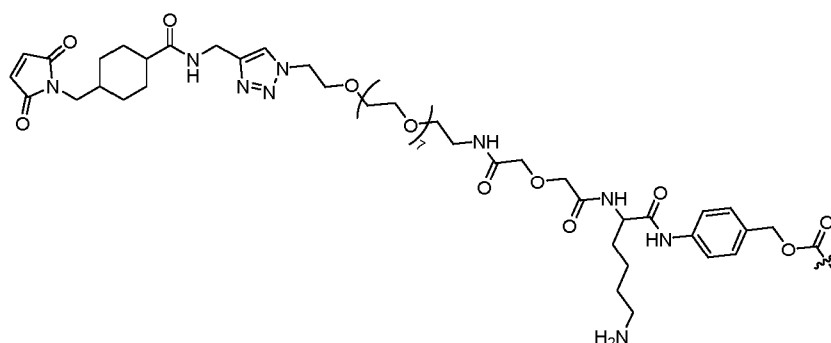
[0146] Typically, the linker is substantially inert under conditions for which the two groups it is connecting are linked. The term "bifunctional crosslinking agent," "bifunctional linker" or "crosslinking agent" refers to a modifying agent that possess two reactive groups at each end of the linker, such that one reactive group can be first reacted with the cytotoxic compound to provide a compound bearing the linker moiety and a second reactive group, which can then react with the antibody. Alternatively, one end of the bifunctional crosslinking agent can be first reacted with the antibody to provide an antibody bearing a linker moiety and a second reactive group, which can then react with the cytotoxic compound. The linking moiety may contain a chemical bond that allows for the release of the cytotoxic moiety at a particular site. Suitable chemical bonds are well known in the art and include disulfide bonds, thioether bonds, acid labile bonds, photolabile bonds, protease/peptidase labile bonds, and esterase labile bonds. See, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,208,020; 5,475,092; 6,441,163; 6,716,821; 6,913,748; 7,276,497; 7,276,499; 7,368,565; 7,388,026 and 7,414,073. In some implementations, the bonds are disulfide bonds, thioether, and/or protease/peptidase labile bonds. Other linkers that can be used in the present disclosure include non-cleavable linkers, such as those described in detail in US 20050169933, charged linkers, or hydrophilic linkers, such as those described in US 2009/0274713, US 2010/0129314, and WO 2009/134976.

[0147] In some implementations, the linker is a hydrophilic linker that confers hydrophilicity to the conjugate. In some implementations, the hydrophilic linker comprises polyethylene glycol (PEG). In some implementations, the hydrophilic linker is CL2A. In some implementations, the CL2A linker has the following structure:



CL2A has been described in U.S. Patent Nos. 8,080,250; 8,759,496; and 10,195,288.

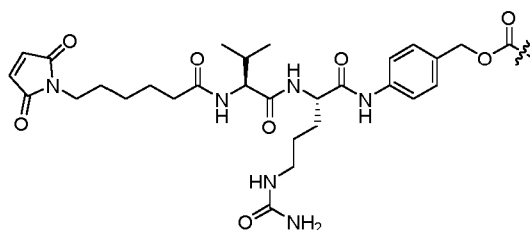
[0148] In some implementations, the hydrophilic linker is CL2E. In some implementations, the CL2E has the following structure:



CL2E has been described in U.S. Patent Nos. 8,080,250; 8,759,496; and 10,195,288.

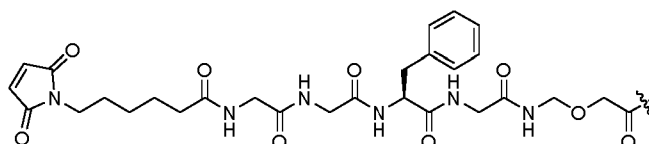
[0149] In some implementations, the linker is cleavable by a cleaving agent that is present in the intracellular environment (e.g., within a lysosome or endosome or caveolea). The linker can be, e.g., a peptide linker that is cleaved by an intracellular or extracellular peptidase or protease enzyme, including, but not limited to, a lysosomal or endosomal protease. In some implementations, the peptide linker comprises at least two, at least three, at least four, or at least five amino acids long.

[0150] In some implementations, the peptide linker is MC-VC-PAB, comprising valine and citruline residues. In some implementations, the MC-VC-PAB linker has the following structure:



MC-VC-PAB has been described in U.S. Patent Nos. 7,659,241; 7,829,531; 6,884,869; 6,214,345; and 6,214,345.

[0151] In some implementations, the peptide linker is maleimidocaproyl glycine-glycine-phenylalanine-glycine (MC-GGFG). In some implementations, the MC-GGFG linker has the following structure:



MC-GGFG has been described in U.S. Patent Nos. 9,808,537 and 10,195,288.

[0152] In other implementations, the cleavable linker is pH-sensitive, i.e., sensitive to hydrolysis at certain pH values. In some implementations, the pH-sensitive linker is hydrolyzable under acidic conditions. For example, an acid-labile linker that is hydrolyzable in the lysosome (e.g., a hydrazone, semicarbazone, thiosemicarbazone, cis-aconitic amide, orthoester, acetal, ketal, or the like) can be used (see, e.g., US Patent Nos. 5,122,368; 5,824,805; 5,622,929; Dubowchik and Walker, 1999, Pharm. Therapeutics 83:67-123; Neville et al, 1989, Biol. Chem. 264: 14653-14661). Such linkers are relatively stable under neutral pH conditions, such as those in the blood, but are unstable at below pH 5.5 or 5.0, the approximate pH of the lysosome. In certain implementations, the hydrolyzable linker is a thioether linker (such as, e.g., a thioether attached to the therapeutic agent via an acylhydrazone bond (see, e.g., US Patent No. 5,622,929).

[0153] In other implementations, the linker is cleavable under reducing conditions (e.g., a disulfide linker). Bifunctional crosslinking agents that enable the linkage of an antibody with cytotoxic compounds via disulfide bonds include, but are not limited to, N-succinimidyl-4-(4-nitropyridyl-2-dithio)butanoate, N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (SPDP), N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)pentanoate (SPP), N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)butanoate (SPDB), N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)-2-sulfo butanoate (sulfo-SPDB). Sulfo-SPDB is described, e.g., in US Patent 8,236,319. Alternatively, crosslinking agents that introduce thiol groups such as 2-iminothiolane, homocysteine thiolactone, or S-acetylsuccinic anhydride can be used. In other implementations, the linker may contain a combination of one or more of the peptide, pH-sensitive, or disulfide linkers described previously.

[0154] "Heterobifunctional crosslinking agents" are bifunctional crosslinking agents having two different reactive groups. Heterobifunctional crosslinking agents containing both an amine-reactive N-hydroxysuccinimide group (NHS group) and a carbonyl-reactive hydrazine group can also be used to link cytotoxic compounds with an antibody. Examples of such commercially available heterobifunctional crosslinking agents include succinimidyl 6-hydrazinonicotinamide acetone hydrazone (SANH), succinimidyl 4-hydrazidoterephthalate hydrochloride (SHTH) and succinimidyl hydrazinium nicotinate hydrochloride (SHNH). Conjugates bearing an acid-labile linkage can also be prepared using a hydrazine-bearing benzodiazepine derivative of the present disclosure. Examples of bifunctional crosslinking agents that can be used include succinimidyl-p-formyl benzoate (SFB) and succinimidyl-p-formylphenoxyacetate (SFPA).

[0155] The linkers described herein may be used in any combination with the heterologous moiety described herein. All of the above-listed linkers and heterologous moiety described herein are available commercially and/or can be prepared by conventional techniques including those described in the above-listed references.

Conjugation

[0156] The heterologous moiety-to-antigen-binding protein ratio (HAR) represents the number of a heterologous moiety linked per antigen-binding molecule. In some implementations, the HAR ranges from 1 to 15, 1 to 10, 1 to 9, 1 to 8, 1 to 7, 1 to 6, 1 to 5, 1 to 4, 1 to 3, or 1 to 2. In some implementations, the HAR ranges from 2 to 10, 2 to 9, 2 to 8, 2 to 7, 2 to 6, 2 to 5, 2 to 4 or 2 to 3. In other implementations, the HAR is about 2, about 2.5, about 3, about 4, about 5, or about 6. In some implementations, the HAR ranges from about 2 to about 4. The HAR may be characterized by conventional means such as mass spectrometry, UV/Vis spectroscopy, ELISA assay, and/or HPLC.

[0157] In some implementations, the conjugates are heterogeneous conjugates (also referred to as "conventional"), wherein the antigen-binding proteins are conjugated to a different number of the heterologous moiety. In some implementations, the heterogeneous conjugates follow a Gaussian distribution or quasi-Gaussian distribution of the

conjugates, wherein the distribution centers on the average heterologous moiety loading value with some antigen-binding proteins conjugated with higher than average and some antigen-binding proteins conjugated with lower than the average.

[0158] In some implementations, the conjugates are homogeneous conjugates, wherein the substantial percentage of the antigen-binding proteins are conjugated to a defined number of the heterologous moiety. In some implementations, the homogeneous conjugates comprise the HAR of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10. In some implementations, the homogeneous conjugates comprise the HAR of 2, 4, 6, or 8. In preferred implementations, the homogeneous conjugates comprise the HAR of 4. In other preferred implementations, the homogeneous conjugates comprise the HAR of 2. In some implementations, the homogeneous conjugates comprise greater than or equal to 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, or 100 percent conjugates with the defined HAR. In some implementations, the homogeneous conjugates comprise about 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, or 100 percent conjugates with the defined HAR. In some implementations, the homogeneous conjugates comprise at least 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, or 100 percent conjugates with the defined HAR. In some implementations, the homogeneous conjugates comprise the HAR distribution that is not Gaussian or quasi-Gaussian distribution. In some implementations, the homogeneity of the homogeneous conjugates is determined by a chromatogram, e.g., HPLC or any suitable chromatography. In some implementations, the chromatogram is a HIC chromatogram. The homogeneous conjugate may be generated by a site-specific conjugation.

[0159] In some implementations, the heterologous moiety is conjugated to the antigen-binding protein (e.g., antibody) in a site-specific manner. Various site-specific conjugation methods are known in the art, e.g., thiomab or TDC or conjugation at an unpaired cysteine residue (Junutula et al. (2008) Nat. Biotechnol. 26:925-932; Dimasi et al. (2017) Mol. Pharm. 14:1501-1516; Shen et al. (2012) Nat. Biotechnol. 30:184-9); thiol bridge linker (Behrens et al. (2015) Mol. Pharm. 12:3986-98); conjugation at glutamine using a transglutaminase (Dennler et al. (2013) Methods Mol. Bio. 1045:205-15; Dennler et al. (2014) Bioconjug Chem. 25:569-78); conjugation at engineered unnatural amino acid residues (Axup et al. (2012) Proc Natl Acad Sci U.S.A. 104:16101-6; Tian et al. (2014) Proc Natl Acad Sci U.S.A. 111:1766-71; VanBrunt et al. (2015) Bioconjug Chem 26:2249-60; Zimmerman et al. (2014) Bioconjug Chem 25:351-61); selenocysteine conjugation (Li et al. (2017) Cell Chem Biol 24:433-442); glycan-mediated conjugation (Okeley et al. (2013) Bioconjug Chem 24:1650-5); conjugation at galactose or GalNAc analogues (Ramakrishnan and Qasba (2002) J Biol Chem 277:20833-9; van Geel et al. (2015) Bioconjug Chem 26:2233-42); via glycan engineering (Zhou et al. (2014) Bioconjug Chem 25:510-20; Tang et al. (2017) Nat Protoc 12:1702-1721); via a short peptide tag, such as engineering a glutamine tag or sortase A-mediated transpeptidation (Strop et al. (2013) Chem Biol 20:161-7; Beerli et al. (2015) PLoS One 10:e0131177); and via an aldehyde tag (Wu et al. (2009) Proc Natl Acad Sci U.S.A. 106:3000-5).

Unpredictability of conjugate (e.g., ADC)

[0160] It is not possible to predict in advance, simply based on an antibody profile, or a drug payload profile, which antibody-drug conjugates will be sufficiently safe and effective for clinical applications. For example, a particular drug payload may function perfectly well when conjugated to an antibody directed to one target, but it may not work nearly as well when conjugated to an antibody directed to a different target, or even to a different antibody directed to the same target. Why different antibody-drug conjugates display different anti-tumor activity in vivo is not sufficiently well understood to allow accurate predictions in the design of new antibody-drug conjugates. It is speculated that an unpredictable interplay of many factors play a role. These factors may include, for example, the binding affinity of an antibody-drug conjugate to a target antigen, the ability of the conjugate to penetrate solid tumors, as well as the half-life in circulation for proper exposure to tumors without causing toxicity.

[0161] The complexity and unpredictability is well demonstrated by antibody affinity alone. Antibodies or antibody-drug conjugates with high affinity track with better cellular uptake, which leads to a higher level of the cytotoxic payloads released inside the cells. Higher affinity is also known to enhance the antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). All these attributes favor the cell killing property of antibody-drug conjugates. However, it is also known that high affinity of an antibody or antibody-drug conjugate can prevent efficient tumor penetration via an "antigen barrier effect," suggesting that in order to achieve a strong anti-tumor activity in vivo, affinity of the antibody-drug conjugate has to be just right: not too high or not too low. To date, it is not known how to predict what will be the most efficient or effective level of affinity for an antibody-drug conjugate.

[0162] In addition, *in vivo* anti-tumor activity cannot be predicted by the mechanism of linkers and payloads alone. For example, O. Ab et al, Mol. Cancer Ther. 14(&): 1605-1613 (2015) demonstrated that, when tested in pre-clinical cancer models, the same antibody conjugated to the same anti-tubulin toxin via different linkers exhibited dramatically different anti-tumor activity. This example is particularly surprising because the chemical structures of the two linkers are very similar. Moreover, the linker present in the superior conjugate contained a hydrophilic moiety. Hydrophilic metabolites are generally less membrane-permeable, and are thought to be slower in efflux from the lysosomes (the site of conjugate degradation), leading to a delay in the anti-tubulin activity of the released payload. This finding argues for an "ideal" kinetics

of payload delivery, but to date, there is no insight into what constitutes such kinetics. Adding to this complexity is the open question of whether ideal kinetics of payload delivery, even if defined for a particular cell type, would apply to all cell types. Thus, it is not possible to predict the most effective *in vivo* anti-tumor activity merely from the chemical composition of the linker or payload.

5

Compositions, Pharmaceutical Compositions and Formulations

[0163] Compositions comprising an antigen-binding protein, a nucleic acid, a vector, a host cell, or a conjugate as presently disclosed are provided herein. The compositions in some aspects comprise the antigen-binding proteins in isolated and/or purified form. In some aspects, the composition comprises a single type (e.g., structure) of an antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure or comprises a combination of two or more antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure, wherein the combination comprises two or more antigen-binding proteins of different types (e.g., structures).

10

[0164] In some aspects, the composition comprises agents which enhance the chemico-physico features of the antigen-binding protein, e.g., via stabilizing the antigen-binding protein at certain temperatures, e.g., room temperature, increasing shelf life, reducing degradation, e.g., oxidation protease mediated degradation, increasing half-life of the antigen-binding protein, etc. In some aspects, the composition comprises any of the agents disclosed herein as a heterologous moiety or conjugate moiety, optionally in admixture with the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure or conjugated to the antigen-binding proteins.

15

[0165] In various aspects of the present disclosure, the composition additionally comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluents, or excipient. In some implementations, the antigen-binding protein, a nucleic acid, a vector, a host cell, or a conjugate as presently disclosed (hereinafter referred to as "active agents") is formulated into a pharmaceutical composition comprising the active agent, along with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient. In this regard, the present disclosure further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising an active agent which is intended for administration to a subject, e.g., a mammal.

20

[0166] In some implementations, the active agent is present in the pharmaceutical composition at a purity level suitable for administration to a patient. In some implementations, the active agent has a purity level of at least about 90%, about 91%, about 92%, about 93%, about 94%, about 95%, about 96%, about 97%, about 98% or about 99%, and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier or excipient. In some implementations, the compositions contain an active agent at a concentration of about 0.001 to about 30.0 mg/ml.

25

[0167] In various aspects, the pharmaceutical compositions comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" includes any of the standard pharmaceutical carriers, such as a phosphate buffered saline solution, water, emulsions such as an oil/water or water/oil emulsion, and various types of wetting agents. The term also encompasses any of the agents approved by a regulatory agency of the US Federal government or listed in the US Pharmacopeia for use in animals, including humans.

30

[0168] The pharmaceutical composition can comprise any pharmaceutically acceptable ingredients, including, for example, acidifying agents, additives, adsorbents, aerosol propellants, air displacement agents, alkalizing agents, anticaking agents, anticoagulants, antimicrobial preservatives, antioxidants, antiseptics, bases, binders, buffering agents, chelating agents, coating agents, coloring agents, desiccants, detergents, diluents, disinfectants, disintegrants, dispersing agents, dissolution enhancing agents, dyes, emollients, emulsifying agents, emulsion stabilizers, fillers, film forming agents, flavor enhancers, flavoring agents, flow enhancers, gelling agents, granulating agents, humectants, lubricants, mucoadhesives, ointment bases, ointments, oleaginous vehicles, organic bases, pastille bases, pigments, plasticizers, polishing agents, preservatives, sequestering agents, skin penetrants, solubilizing agents, solvents, stabilizing agents, suppository bases, surface active agents, surfactants, suspending agents, sweetening agents, therapeutic agents, thickening agents, tonicity agents, toxicity agents, viscosity-increasing agents, water-absorbing agents, water-miscible cosolvents, water softeners, or wetting agents. See, e.g., the Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients, Third Edition, A. H. Kibbe (Pharmaceutical Press, London, UK, 2000). Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Sixteenth Edition, E. W. Martin (Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa., 1980).

35

[0169] In various aspects, the pharmaceutical composition comprises formulation materials that are nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed. In specific implementations, pharmaceutical compositions comprising an active agent and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable salts; polyols; surfactants; osmotic balancing agents; tonicity agents; anti-oxidants; antibiotics; antimycotics; bulking agents; lyoprotectants; anti-foaming agents; chelating agents; preservatives; colorants; analgesics; or additional pharmaceutical agents. In various aspects, the pharmaceutical composition comprises one or more polyols and/or one or more surfactants, optionally, in addition to one or more excipients, including but not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable salts; osmotic balancing agents (tonicity agents); anti-oxidants; antibiotics; antimycotics; bulking agents; lyoprotectants; anti-foaming agents; chelating agents; preservatives; colorants; and analgesics.

40

45

55

[0170] In certain implementations, the pharmaceutical composition can contain formulation materials for modifying, maintaining or preserving, for example, the pH, osmolality, viscosity, clarity, color, isotonicity, odor, sterility, stability, rate of

dissolution or release, adsorption or penetration of the composition. In such implementations, suitable formulation materials include, but are not limited to, amino acids (such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine or lysine); antimicrobials; antioxidants (such as ascorbic acid, sodium sulfite or sodium hydrogen-sulfite); buffers (such as borate, bicarbonate, Tris-HCl, citrates, phosphates or other organic acids); bulking agents (such as mannitol or glycine); chelating agents (such as ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA)); complexing agents (such as caffeine, polyvinylpyrrolidone, beta-cyclodextrin or hydroxypropyl-beta-cyclodextrin); fillers; monosaccharides; disaccharides; and other carbohydrates (such as glucose, mannose or dextrans); proteins (such as serum albumin, gelatin or immunoglobulins); coloring, flavoring and diluting agents; emulsifying agents; hydrophilic polymers (such as polyvinylpyrrolidone); low molecular weight polypeptides; salt-forming counterions (such as sodium); preservatives (such as benzalkonium chloride, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, thimerosal, phenethyl alcohol, methylparaben, propylparaben, chlorhexidine, sorbic acid or hydrogen peroxide); solvents (such as glycerin, propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol); sugar alcohols (such as mannitol or sorbitol); suspending agents; surfactants or wetting agents (such as pluronics, PEG, sorbitan esters, polysorbates such as polysorbate 20, polysorbate, triton, tromethamine, lecithin, cholesterol, tyloxapal); stability enhancing agents (such as sucrose or sorbitol); tonicity enhancing agents (such as alkali metal halides, preferably sodium or potassium chloride, mannitol sorbitol); delivery vehicles; diluents; excipients and/or pharmaceutical adjuvants. See, REMINGTON'S PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 18th Edition, (A. R. Genrmo, ed.), 1990, Mack Publishing Company.

[0171] The pharmaceutical compositions can be formulated to achieve a physiologically compatible pH. In some implementations, the pH of the pharmaceutical composition can be for example between about 4 or about 5 and about 8.0 or about 4.5 and about 7.5 or about 5.0 to about 7.5. In various implementations, the pH of the pharmaceutical composition is between 5.5 and 7.5.

[0172] The present disclosure provides methods of producing a pharmaceutical composition. In various aspects, the method comprises combining the antigen-binding protein, conjugate, fusion protein, nucleic acid, vector, host cell, or a combination thereof, with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient.

Routes of Administration

[0173] With regard to the present disclosure, the active agent, or pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, can be administered to the subject via any suitable route of administration. For example, the active agent can be administered to a subject via parenteral, nasal, oral, pulmonary, topical, vaginal, or rectal administration. The following discussion on routes of administration is merely provided to illustrate various implementations and should not be construed as limiting the scope in any way.

[0174] Formulations suitable for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous, isotonic sterile injection solutions, which can contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats, and solutes that render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient, and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions that can include suspending agents, solubilizers, thickening agents, stabilizers, and preservatives. The term, "parenteral" means not through the alimentary canal but by some other route such as subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraspinal, or intravenous. The active agent of the present disclosure can be administered with a physiologically acceptable diluent in a pharmaceutical carrier, such as a sterile liquid or mixture of liquids, including water, saline, aqueous dextrose and related sugar solutions, an alcohol, such as ethanol or hexadecyl alcohol, a glycol, such as propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol, dimethylsulfoxide, glycerol, ketals such as 2,2-dimethyl-153-dioxolane-4-methanol, ethers, poly(ethyleneglycol) 400, oils, fatty acids, fatty acid esters or glycerides, or acetylated fatty acid glycerides with or without the addition of a pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant, such as a soap or a detergent, suspending agent, such as pectin, carbomers, methylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, or carboxymethylcellulose, or emulsifying agents and other pharmaceutical adjuvants.

[0175] Oils, which can be used in parenteral formulations include petroleum, animal, vegetable, or synthetic oils. Specific examples of oils include peanut, soybean, sesame, cottonseed, corn, olive, petrolatum, and mineral. Suitable fatty acids for use in parenteral formulations include oleic acid, stearic acid, and isostearic acid. Ethyl oleate and isopropyl myristate are examples of suitable fatty acid esters.

[0176] Suitable soaps for use in parenteral formulations include fatty alkali metal, ammonium, and triethanolamine salts, and suitable detergents include (a) cationic detergents such as, for example, dimethyl dialkyl ammonium halides, and alkyl pyridinium halides, (b) anionic detergents such as, for example, alkyl, aryl, and olefin sulfonates, alkyl, olefin, ether, and monoglyceride sulfates, and sulfosuccinates, (c) nonionic detergents such as, for example, fatty amine oxides, fatty acid alkanolamides, and polyoxyethylenepolypropylene copolymers, (d) amphoteric detergents such as, for example, alkyl- β -aminopropionates, and 2-alkyl-imidazoline quaternary ammonium salts, and (e) mixtures thereof.

[0177] The parenteral formulations in some implementations contain from about 0.5% to about 25% by weight of the active agent of the present disclosure in solution. Preservatives and buffers can be used. In order to minimize or eliminate irritation at the site of injection, such compositions can contain one or more nonionic surfactants having a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of from about 12 to about 17. The quantity of surfactant in such formulations will typically range from about 5% to about 15% by weight. Suitable surfactants include polyethylene glycol sorbitan fatty acid esters, such as

sorbitan monooleate and the high molecular weight adducts of ethylene oxide with a hydrophobic base, formed by the condensation of propylene oxide with propylene glycol. The parenteral formulations in some aspects are presented in unit-dose or multi-dose sealed containers, such as ampoules and vials, and can be stored in a freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid excipient, for example, water, for injections, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions in some aspects are prepared from sterile powders, granules, and tablets of the kind previously described.

[0178] Injectable formulations are in accordance with the present disclosure. The requirements for effective pharmaceutical carriers for injectable compositions are well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art (see, e.g., *Pharmaceutics and Pharmacy Practice*, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, PA, Banker and Chalmers, eds., pages 238-250 (1982), and *ASHP Handbook on Injectable Drugs*, Toissel, 4th ed., pages 622-630 (1986)).

Dosages

[0179] The active agents of the disclosure are believed to be useful in methods of inhibiting tumor growth, as well as other methods, as further described herein, including methods of treating or preventing cancer. For purposes of the disclosure, the amount or dose of the active agent administered should be sufficient to effect, e.g., a therapeutic or prophylactic response, in the subject or animal over a reasonable time frame. For example, the dose of the active agent of the present disclosure should be sufficient to treat cancer as described herein in a period of from about 1 to 4 minutes, 1 to 4 hours or 1 to 4 weeks or longer, e.g., 5 to 20 or more weeks, from the time of administration. In certain implementations, the time period could be even longer. The dose will be determined by the efficacy of the particular active agent and the condition of the animal (e.g., human), as well as the body weight of the animal (e.g., human) to be treated.

[0180] Many assays for determining an administered dose are known in the art. For purposes herein, an assay, which comprises comparing the extent to which cancer is treated upon administration of a given dose of the active agent of the present disclosure to a mammal among a set of mammals, each set of which is given a different dose of the active agent, could be used to determine a starting dose to be administered to a mammal. The extent to which cancer is treated upon administration of a certain dose can be represented by, for example, the extent of tumor regression achieved with the active agent in a mouse xenograft model. Methods of assaying tumor regression are known in the art and described herein in EXAMPLES.

[0181] The dose of the active agent of the present disclosure also will be determined by the existence, nature and extent of any adverse side effects that might accompany the administration of a particular active agent of the present disclosure. Typically, the attending physician will decide the dosage of the active agent of the present disclosure with which to treat each individual patient, taking into consideration a variety of factors, such as age, body weight, general health, diet, sex, active agent of the present disclosure to be administered, route of administration, and the severity of the condition being treated. By way of example and not intending to limit the present disclosure, the dose of the active agent of the present disclosure can be about 0.0001 to about 1 g/kg body weight of the subject being treated/day, from about 0.0001 to about 0.001 g/kg body weight/day, or about 0.01 mg to about 1 g/kg body weight/day.

Controlled Release Formulations

[0182] In some implementations, the active agents described herein can be modified into a depot form, such that the manner in which the active agent of the present disclosure is released into the body to which it is administered is controlled with respect to time and location within the body (see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,450,150). Depot forms of active agents of the present disclosure can be, for example, an implantable composition comprising the active agents and a porous or non-porous material, such as a polymer, wherein the active agent is encapsulated by or diffused throughout the material and/or degradation of the non-porous material. The depot is then implanted into the desired location within the body of the subject and the active agent is released from the implant at a predetermined rate.

[0183] The pharmaceutical composition comprising the active agent in certain aspects is modified to have any type of *in vivo* release profile. In some aspects, the pharmaceutical composition is an immediate release, controlled release, sustained release, extended release, delayed release, or bi-phasic release formulation. Methods of formulating peptides for controlled release are known in the art. See, for example, Qian et al., *J Pharm* 374: 46-52 (2009) and International Patent Application Publication Nos. WO 2008/130158, WO2004/033036; WO2000/032218; and WO 1999/040942.

[0184] The instant compositions can further comprise, for example, micelles or liposomes, or some other encapsulated form, or can be administered in an extended release form to provide a prolonged storage and/or delivery effect.

Use

[0185] The antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure are useful for inhibiting tumor growth. Without being bound to a particular theory, the inhibiting action of the antigen-binding proteins provided herein allow such entities to be useful in

methods of treating cancer.

[0186] Accordingly, provided herein are methods of inhibiting tumor growth in a subject and methods of reducing tumor size in a subject. In various implementations, the methods comprise administering to the subject the pharmaceutical composition of the present disclosure in an amount effective for inhibiting tumor growth or reducing tumor size in the subject. In various aspects, the growth of an ovarian tumor, melanoma tumor, bladder tumor, or endometrial tumor is inhibited. In various aspects, the size of an ovarian tumor, melanoma tumor, bladder tumor, or endometrial tumor is reduced.

[0187] As used herein, the term "inhibit" or "reduce" and words stemming therefrom may not be a 100% or complete inhibition or reduction. Rather, there are varying degrees of inhibition or reduction of which one of ordinary skill in the art recognizes as having a potential benefit or therapeutic effect. In this respect, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure may inhibit tumor growth or reduce tumor size to any amount or level. In various implementations, the inhibition provided by the methods of the present disclosure is at least or about a 10% inhibition (e.g., at least or about a 20% inhibition, at least or about a 30% inhibition, at least or about a 40% inhibition, at least or about a 50% inhibition, at least or about a 60% inhibition, at least or about a 70% inhibition, at least or about a 80% inhibition, at least or about a 90% inhibition, at least or about a 95% inhibition, at least or about a 98% inhibition). In various implementations, the reduction provided by the methods of the present disclosure is at least or about a 10% reduction (e.g., at least or about a 20% reduction, at least or about a 30% reduction, at least or about a 40% reduction, at least or about a 50% reduction, at least or about a 60% reduction, at least or about a 70% reduction, at least or about a 80% reduction, at least or about a 90% reduction, at least or about a 95% reduction, at least or about a 98% reduction).

[0188] Additionally provided herein are methods of treating a subject with cancer, e.g., CLDN6-expressing cancer. In various implementations, the method comprises administering to the subject the pharmaceutical composition of the present disclosure in an amount effective for treating the cancer in the subject.

[0189] For purposes herein, the cancer of the methods disclosed herein can be any cancer, e.g., any malignant growth or tumor caused by abnormal and uncontrolled cell division that may spread to other parts of the body through the lymphatic system or the blood stream. The cancer in some aspects is one selected from the group consisting of acute lymphocytic cancer, acute myeloid leukemia, alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma, bone cancer, brain cancer, breast cancer, cancer of the anus, anal canal, or anorectum, cancer of the eye, cancer of the intrahepatic bile duct, cancer of the joints, cancer of the neck, gallbladder, or pleura, cancer of the nose, nasal cavity, or middle ear, cancer of the oral cavity, cancer of the vulva, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myeloid cancer, colon cancer, esophageal cancer, cervical cancer, gastrointestinal carcinoid tumor, Hodgkin lymphoma, hypopharynx cancer, kidney cancer, larynx cancer, liver cancer, lung cancer, malignant mesothelioma, melanoma, multiple myeloma, nasopharynx cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, peritoneum, omentum, and mesentery cancer, pharynx cancer, prostate cancer, rectal cancer, renal cancer (e.g., renal cell carcinoma (RCC)), small intestine cancer, soft tissue cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, ureter cancer, and urinary bladder cancer. In particular aspects, the cancer is selected from the group consisting of: head and neck, ovarian, cervical, bladder and oesophageal cancers, pancreatic, gastrointestinal cancer, gastric, breast, endometrial and colorectal cancers, hepatocellular carcinoma, glioblastoma, bladder, lung cancer, e.g., non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), bronchioloalveolar carcinoma. In various aspects, the cancer is ovarian cancer, melanoma, bladder cancer, lung cancer, liver cancer, endometrial cancer. In various aspects, the cancer is any cancer characterized by moderate to high expression of CLDN6. See, e.g., FIG. 1-FIG. 3. In various aspects, the cancer is acute myeloid leukemia, large B-cell lymphoma, stomach cancer, prostate cancer, melanoma, colon cancer, rectal cancer, bladder cancer, cervical cancer, liver cancer, breast cancer, kidney clear cell carcinoma, head and neck cancer, sarcoma, kidney chromophobe cancer, lower grade glioma, adrenocortical cancer, glioblastoma, kidney papillary cell carcinoma, lung squamous cell carcinoma, thyroid cancer, lung adenocarcinoma, pancreatic cancer, endometroid cancer, uterine carcinosarcoma, or ovarian cancer. In various aspects, the cancer is selected from ovarian cancer, endometrioid cancer, uterine cancer, lung cancer, gastric cancer, breast cancer Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (HNSCC) cancer, cervical cancer, and bladder.

[0190] As used herein, the term "treat," as well as words related thereto, do not necessarily imply 100% or complete treatment. Rather, there are varying degrees of treatment of which one of ordinary skill in the art recognizes as having a potential benefit or therapeutic effect. In this respect, the methods of treating cancer of the present disclosure can provide any amount or any level of treatment. Furthermore, the treatment provided by the method of the present disclosure can include treatment of one or more conditions or symptoms or signs of the cancer being treated. Also, the treatment provided by the methods of the present disclosure can encompass slowing the progression of the cancer. For example, the methods can treat cancer by virtue of enhancing the T cell activity or an immune response against the cancer, reducing tumor or cancer growth, reducing metastasis of tumor cells, increasing cell death of tumor or cancer cells, and the like. In various aspects, the methods treat by way of delaying the onset or recurrence of the cancer by at least 1 day, 2 days, 4 days, 6 days, 8 days, 10 days, 15 days, 30 days, two months, 3 months, 4 months, 6 months, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, or more. In various aspects, the methods treat by way increasing the survival of the subject.

[0191] The antigen binding proteins of the present disclosure also may be used to detect CLDN6 in a sample or diagnose

a CLDN6-positive cancer. Therefore, the present disclosure provides methods of detecting Claudin6 (CLDN6) in a sample. In various implementations, the method comprises contacting the sample with an antigen-binding protein, a conjugate, or a fusion protein, as described herein, and assaying for an immunocomplex comprising the antigen-binding protein, conjugate or fusion protein bound to CLDN6. The present disclosure also provides methods of diagnosing a Claudin6 (CLDN6)-positive cancer in a subject. In various implementations, the method comprises contacting a biological sample comprising cells or tissue obtained from the subject with an antigen-binding protein, a conjugate, or a fusion protein, as described herein, and assaying for an immunocomplex comprising the antigen-binding protein, conjugate or fusion protein bound to CLDN6.

Subjects

[0192] In some implementations of the present disclosure, the subject is a mammal, including, but not limited to, mammals of the order Rodentia, such as mice and hamsters, and mammals of the order Logomorpha, such as rabbits, mammals from the order Carnivora, including Felines (cats) and Canines (dogs), mammals from the order Artiodactyla, including Bovines (cows) and Swines (pigs) or of the order Perssodactyla, including Equines (horses). In some aspects, the mammals are of the order Primates, Ceboidea, or Simiiformes (monkeys) or of the order Anthropoidea (humans and apes). In some aspects, the mammal is a human.

Kits

[0193] In some implementations, the antigen-binding proteins of the present disclosure are provided in a kit. In various aspects, the kit comprises the antigen-binding protein(s) as a unit dose. For purposes herein "unit dose" refers to a discrete amount dispersed in a suitable carrier. In various aspects, the unit dose is the amount sufficient to provide a subject with a desired effect, e.g., inhibition of tumor growth, reduction of tumor size, treatment of cancer. Accordingly, provided herein are kits comprising an antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure optionally provided in unit doses. In various aspects, the kit comprises several unit doses, e.g., a week or month supply of unit doses, optionally, each of which is individually packaged or otherwise separated from other unit doses. In some implementations, the components of the kit/unit dose are packaged with instructions for administration to a patient. In some implementations, the kit comprises one or more devices for administration to a patient, e.g., a needle and syringe, and the like. In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a conjugate comprising the antigen-binding protein, or a multimer or dimer comprising the antigen-binding protein, is pre-packaged in a ready to use form, e.g., a syringe, an intravenous bag, etc. In some aspects, the kit further comprises other therapeutic or diagnostic agents or pharmaceutically acceptable carriers (e.g., solvents, buffers, diluents, etc.), including any of those described herein. In particular aspects, the kit comprises an antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure, along with an agent, e.g., a therapeutic agent, used in chemotherapy or radiation therapy.

Various implementations

[0194] In various implementations of the present disclosure, the antigen-binding protein binds to a human Claudin6 (CLDN6) protein (SEQ ID NO: 200), wherein (a) the antigen-binding protein binds to Extracellular Loop 2 (EL2) of an extracellular domain (ECD) of CLDN6 and does not bind to Extracellular Loop 1 (EL1) of the ECD of CLDN6; or (b) does not bind to any of Claudin3 (CLDN3), Claudin4 (CLDN4), and Claudin9 (CLDN9) and inhibits binding of a reference antibody to CLDN6 endogenously expressed by OVCA429 cells with less than about 1200 nM; or (c) a combination thereof. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein binds to an epitope within the amino acid sequence of WTAHAIIRDFYNPL-VAEAQKREL (SEQ ID NO: 2), or binds to the amino acid sequence of TAAHAIIRDFYNPL (SEQ ID NO: 3) or LVAEAQKREL (SEQ ID NO: 4) of CLDN 6. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein does not bind to any one or more of Claudin3 (CLDN3), Claudin4 (CLDN4), and Claudin9 (CLDN9). In various instances, the antigen-binding protein does not bind to CLDN3. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein binds to CLDN6, CLDN4, and CLDN9 but does not bind to CLDN3. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein binds to CLDN6 and CLDN4 but does not bind to CLDN3 or CLDN9. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein binds to CLDN6 and CLDN9 but does not bind to CLDN3 or CLDN4.

[0195] In various instances, the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure inhibits binding of a reference antibody to CLDN6 endogenously expressed by OVCA429 cells with less than about 1200 nM and the reference antibody comprises a light chain variable sequence of SEQ ID NO: 181 and a heavy chain variable sequence of SEQ ID NO: 182 or a light chain variable sequence of SEQ ID NO: 185 and a heavy chain variable sequence of SEQ ID NO: 186. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure inhibits binding of a reference antibody to CLDN6 endogenously expressed by OVCA429 cells with less than about 1000 nM or less than 750 nM (e.g., less than about 500 nM, less than about 250 nM, less than about 100 nM) and the reference antibody comprises a light chain variable sequence

of SEQ ID NO: 181 and a heavy chain variable sequence of SEQ ID NO: 182 or a light chain variable sequence of SEQ ID NO: 185 and a heavy chain variable sequence of SEQ ID NO: 186.

[0196] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises (a) a heavy chain CDR1 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41, 47, 53, 59, 65, 71, 77, 83, 89, 95, 101, 107, 113, 119, 125, 131, 452, 455, 461, 465, and 472, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%) sequence identity; (b) a heavy chain CDR2 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78, 84, 90, 86, 102, 108, 114, 120, 126, 132, 475, 456, 462, 466, 468, and 473, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%) sequence identity; (c) a heavy chain CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 49, 55, 61, 67, 73, 79, 85, 91, 97, 103, 109, 115, 121, 127, 133, 453, 457, 463, 467, 469, and 474, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%) sequence identity; (d) a light chain CDR1 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 8, 14, 20, 32, 38, 44, 50, 56, 62, 68, 74, 80, 86, 92, 98, 104, 110, 116, 122, 128, 449, 476, 458, 464, and 470, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%) sequence identity; (e) a light chain CDR2 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 9, 15, 21, 27, 33, 39, 45, 51, 57, 63, 69, 75, 81, 87, 93, 99, 105, 111, 117, 123, 129, 450, 477, 459, and 471, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%) sequence identity; (f) a light chain CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 10, 16, 22, 28, 34, 40, 46, 52, 58, 64, 70, 76, 82, 88, 94, 100, 106, 112, 118, 124, 130, 451, 454, and 460, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%) sequence identity; (g) a combination of any two or more of (a)-(f).

[0197] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a light chain CDR1 amino acid sequence, a light chain CDR2 amino acid sequence, and a light chain CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 and 1 or 2 of the heavy chain CDR amino acid sequences set forth in Table A or A1. In some instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises a heavy chain CDR1 amino acid sequence, a heavy chain CDR2 amino acid sequence, and a heavy chain CDR3 amino acid sequence set forth in Table A or A1 and 1 or 2 of the light chain CDR amino acid sequences set forth in Table A or A1. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises six CDR amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of: (a) SEQ ID NOs: 74-79; (b) SEQ ID NOs: 50-55; (c) SEQ ID NOs: 122-127; (d) SEQ ID NOs: 26-31; (e) SEQ ID NOs: 128-133; (f) SEQ ID NOs: 38-43; (g) SEQ ID NOs: 62-67; (h) SEQ ID NOs: 80-85; (i) SEQ ID NOs: 44-49; (j) SEQ ID NOs: 86-91; (k) SEQ ID NOs: 104-109; (l) SEQ ID NOs: 56-61; (m) SEQ ID NOs: 32-37; (n) SEQ ID NOs: 110-115; (o) SEQ ID NOs: 98-103; (p) SEQ ID NOs: 92-97; (q) SEQ ID NOs: 116-121; (r) SEQ ID NOs: 8-13; (t) SEQ ID NOs: 68-73; (u) SEQ ID NOs: 14-19; (v) SEQ ID NOs: 20-25, (v) SEQ ID NOs: 449-453 and 475; (w) SEQ ID NOs: 476-477, 454-457, (x) SEQ ID NOs: 458-463; (y) SEQ ID NOs: 57, 58, 464-467; (z) SEQ ID NOs: 68-71 and 468-469; and (aa) SEQ ID NOs: 112, and 470-474. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein of comprises (a) a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth in in Table B or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, and 175, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%) sequence identity; or (b) a light chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth in in Table B or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, and 176, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% (e.g., at least or about 85%, at least or about 90%) sequence identity; or both (a) and (b). In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a pair of amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of: (a) SEQ ID NOs: 156 and 157; (b) SEQ ID NOs: 148 and 149; (c) SEQ ID NOs: 172 and 173; (d) SEQ ID NOs: 140 and 141; (e) SEQ ID NOs: 174 and 175; (f) SEQ ID NOs: 144 and 145; (g) SEQ ID NOs: 152 and 153; (h) SEQ ID NOs: 158 and 159; (i) SEQ ID NOs: 146 and 147; (j) SEQ ID NOs: 160 and 161; (k) SEQ ID NOs: 166 and 167; (l) SEQ ID NOs: 150 and 151; (m) SEQ ID NOs: 142 and 143; (n) SEQ ID NOs: 168 and 169; (o) SEQ ID NOs: 164 and 165; (p) SEQ ID NOs: 162 and 163; (q) SEQ ID NOs: 170 and 171; (r) SEQ ID NOs: 134 and 135; (s) SEQ ID NOs: 154 and 155; (t) SEQ ID NOs: 136 and 137; and (u) SEQ ID NOs: 138 and 139.

[0198] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises (a) a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth in in Table B1 or C or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 376-379, 384-387, 391-396, 403-408, 412, 413, 416-419, 422-427, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, and 488 or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70%, or about 80%, or about 90%, or about 95% sequence identity; or (b) a light chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth in Table B1 or C or a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 380-383, 388-390, 397-402, 409-411, 414, 415, 420, 421, and 479, 481, 483,

485, 487, and 489 or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70%, or about 80%, or about 90%, or about 95% sequence identity; or (c) both (a) and (b). In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a pair of amino acid sequences as listed in Table D.

[0199] The present disclosure provides an antigen-binding protein comprising: (A) an HC CDR1 comprising the amino acid sequence of YTFTXYT, wherein X is T, V, D, or S (SEQ ID NO: 452), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of YTFTTYT (SEQ ID NO: 11); (B) an HC CDR2 comprising the amino acid sequence of IXPSSGYT, wherein X is Q, S, A, or N (SEQ ID NO: 475), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of INPSSGYT (SEQ ID NO: 12); (C) an HC CDR3 comprising the amino acid sequence of AXGDYYVAY, wherein X is N, Q, H, or D (SEQ ID NO: 453), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of ANGYYVAY (SEQ ID NO: 13); (D) an LC CDR1 comprising the amino acid sequence of SSVSSXY, wherein X is T, V, F, or D (SEQ ID NO: 449), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of SSVSSTY (SEQ ID NO: 8); (E) an LC CDR2 comprising the amino acid sequence of XTX, wherein X at position 1 is S, T, Q, or A and X at position 3 is S, T, D, or Q (SEQ ID NO: 450), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of STS (SEQ ID NO: 9); and (F) an LC CDR3 comprising the amino acid sequence of HXYXRSPLT, wherein X at position 2 is Q, H, or S and X at position 4 is H, Y, Q, or S (SEQ ID NO: 451), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of HQYHRSPLT (SEQ ID NO: 10).

[0200] An antigen-binding protein comprising: (A) an HC CDR1 comprising the amino acid sequence of FTFSXYX, wherein X at position 5 is N, S, R, Q, or A and X at position 7 is W, H, Y, F (SEQ ID NO: 455), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of FTFSNYW (SEQ ID NO: 23); (B) an HC CDR2 comprising the amino acid sequence of IRLKXDXYAT, wherein X at position 5 is S, N, A, or T and X at position 7 is Q, S, A, N (SEQ ID NO: 456), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of IRLKSDNYAT (SEQ ID NO: 24); (C) an HC CDR3 comprising the amino acid sequence of XDGPPSGX, wherein X at position 1 is N, D, or T and X at position 8 is S, T, A, C, or Y (SEQ ID NO: 457), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of NDGPPSGC (SEQ ID NO: 25); (D) an LC CDR1 comprising the amino acid sequence of EXIYSY, wherein X is Q, S, A, D, or N (SEQ ID NO: 476), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of ENIYSY (SEQ ID NO: 20); (E) an LC CDR2 comprising the amino acid sequence of XAK, wherein X at position 1 is Q, S, A, D, or N (SEQ ID NO: 477), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of NAK (SEQ ID NO: 21); and (F) an LC CDR3 comprising the amino acid sequence of QXHYXVPWT, wherein X at position 2 is H, Q, S, or T and X at position 5 is T, S, N, or G (SEQ ID NO: 454), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of QHHYTVPWT (SEQ ID NO: 22).

[0201] An antigen-binding protein comprising: (A) an HC CDR1 comprising the amino acid sequence of YTXTXYT, wherein X at position 3 is F, Y, S, or T and X at position 5 is S, T, Y, or D (SEQ ID NO: 461), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of YTFTSYT (SEQ ID NO: 29); (B) an HC CDR2 comprising the amino acid sequence of IXPSSXYT, wherein X at position 2 is Q, S, A, or N and X at position 6 is T, S, V, D, or G (SEQ ID NO: 462), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of INPSSTYT (SEQ ID NO: 30); (C) an HC CDR3 comprising the amino acid sequence of XRGEXGGFAY, wherein X at position 1 is S, A, T, or V and X at position 5 is L, V, or F (SEQ ID NO: 463), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of SRGELGGFAY (SEQ ID NO: 31); (D) an LC CDR1 comprising the amino acid sequence of QSLVHSXGXTY, wherein X at position 7 is D, N, E, Q, S, or A and X at position 9 is Q, S, A, D, or N (SEQ ID NO: 458), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of QSLVHSDGNTY (SEQ ID NO: 26); (E) an LC CDR2 comprising the amino acid sequence of XVX, wherein X at position 1 is K, Q, or R and X at position 3 is S, T, or V (SEQ ID NO: 459), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of KVS (SEQ ID NO: 27); and (F) an LC CDR3 comprising the amino acid sequence of SXXTHVPYT, wherein X at position 2 is Q, H, or T and X at position 3 is S, G, T, or D (SEQ ID NO: 460), optionally, comprising the amino acid sequence of SQSTHVPYT (SEQ ID NO: 28).

[0202] In various implementations, the antigen-binding protein comprises:

- (a) a heavy chain CDR1 amino acid sequence of: SEQ ID NO: 504 or SEQ ID NO: 507, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity;
- (b) a heavy chain CDR2 amino acid sequence of: SEQ ID NOs: 505 or SEQ ID NO: 508, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity;
- (c) a heavy chain CDR3 amino acid sequence of: SEQ ID NO: 506 or SEQ ID NO: 509, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity;
- (d) a light chain CDR1 amino acid sequence of: SEQ ID NO: 449 or SEQ ID NO: 476, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity;
- (e) a light chain CDR2 amino acid sequence of: SEQ ID NO: 450 or SEQ ID NO: 477, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity;
- (f) a light chain CDR3 amino acid sequence of: SEQ ID NO: 451 or SEQ ID NO: 454, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity;
- (g) a combination of any two or more of (a)-(f).

[0203] Optionally, the variant sequence has at least about 80%, at least or about 85%, at least or about 90% or at least or about 95% sequence identity.

[0204] In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises a light chain CDR1 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID

NO: 449, a light chain CDR2 amino acid sequence or SEQ ID NO: 450, and a light chain CDR3 amino acid sequence or SEQ ID NO: 451 and one or two of a heavy chain CDR1 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 504, a heavy chain CDR2 amino acid sequence or SEQ ID NO: 505, and a heavy chain CDR3 amino acid sequence or SEQ ID NO: 506. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises a light chain CDR1 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 476, a light chain CDR2 amino acid sequence or SEQ ID NO: 477, and a light chain CDR3 amino acid sequence or SEQ ID NO: 454 and one or two of a heavy chain CDR1 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 507, a heavy chain CDR2 amino acid sequence or SEQ ID NO: 508, and a heavy chain CDR3 amino acid sequence or SEQ ID NO: 509. Optionally, the antigen-binding protein of comprises six CDR amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 449-451 and 504-506; and SEQ ID NOs: 476, 477, 454 and 507-509.

[0205] In exemplary aspects, the antigen-binding protein comprises: (a) a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 490-503, or a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence labeled as S1-S12 in FIG. 22, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity; or (b) a light chain variable region amino acid sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 380-383, 388-390, 479, and 481, or a light chain variable region amino acid sequence labeled as S1-S12 in FIG. 22, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity; or (c) both (a) and (b). In some aspects, the variant sequence has at least about 80% or at least about 85% sequence identity, or the variant sequence has at least about 90% or at least about 95% sequence identity.

[0206] In exemplary instances, the antigen-binding protein comprises a pair of amino acid sequences:

SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 490;

SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 491;

SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 492;

SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 493;

SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 494;

SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 495;

SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 496;

SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 497;

SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 498;

SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 499;

SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 500;

SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 501;

SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 503;

SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 502;

the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S1 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S1 in FIG. 22;

the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S2 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S2 in FIG. 22;

the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S3 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S3 in FIG. 22;

the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S4 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S4 in FIG. 22;

the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S5 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S5 in FIG. 22;

the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S6 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S6 in FIG. 22;

the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S7 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S7 in FIG. 22;

the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S78 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S8 in FIG. 22;

the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S89 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S9 in FIG. 22;

the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S910 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S10 in FIG. 22;

the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S11 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S11 in FIG. 22; or

the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S12 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S12 in FIG. 22.

[0207] In some aspects, the antigen-binding protein is an antibody, e.g., monoclonal antibody. In various aspects, antibody is an IgG. Optionally, the antigen-binding protein inhibits at least about 50% colony growth in a soft agar 3D proliferation assays, inhibits tumor growth in xenograft mice injected with human cancer cells, inhibits tumor growth of in xenograft mice injected with ovarian cancer cells, melanoma cancer cells, bladder cancer cells, or endometrial cancer cells, or inhibits at least 50% tumor growth in xenograft mice injected with ovarian cancer cells, bladder cancer cells, or endometrial cancer cells.

[0208] Accordingly, the various implementations, the present disclosure provides an antigen-binding protein comprising

- (a) a heavy chain CDR1 amino acid sequence of: SEQ ID NO: 504 or SEQ ID NO: 507, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity;
- (b) a heavy chain CDR2 amino acid sequence of: SEQ ID NOs: 505 or SEQ ID NO: 508, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity;
- (c) a heavy chain CDR3 amino acid sequence of: SEQ ID NO: 506 or SEQ ID NO: 509, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity;
- (d) a light chain CDR1 amino acid sequence of: SEQ ID NO: 449 or SEQ ID NO: 476, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity;
- (e) a light chain CDR2 amino acid sequence of: SEQ ID NO: 450 or SEQ ID NO: 477, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity;
- (f) a light chain CDR3 amino acid sequence of: SEQ ID NO: 451 or SEQ ID NO: 454, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity; or
- (g) a combination of any two or more of (a)-(f).

[0209] Also provided is an antigen-binding protein comprising six CDR amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 449-451 and 504-506; and SEQ ID NOs: 476, 477, 454 and 507-509.

[0210] The present disclosure provides an antigen-binding protein comprising:

- (a) a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 490-503, or a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence labeled as S1-S12 in FIG. 22, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity; or
- (b) a light chain variable region amino acid sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 380-383, 388-390, 479, and 481, or a light chain variable region amino acid sequence labeled as S1-S12 in FIG. 22, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity; or
- (c) both (a) and (b).

[0211] In various aspects, the variant sequence has at least about 85% sequence identity or about 90% or about 95% sequence identity.

[0212] The present disclosure also provides an antigen-binding protein comprising a pair of amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of:

- SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 490;
- SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 491;
- SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 492;
- SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 493;
- SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 494;
- SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 495;
- SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 496;
- SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 497;
- SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 498;
- SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 499;
- SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 500;
- SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 501;
- SEQ ID NOs: 383 and 503;
- SEQ ID NOs: 389 and 502;
- the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S1 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S1 in FIG. 22;
- the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S2 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S2 in FIG. 22;
- the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S3 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence

labeled as S3 in FIG. 22;
 the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S4 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S4 in FIG. 22;
 the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S5 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S5 in FIG. 22;
 the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S6 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S6 in FIG. 22;
 the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S7 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S7 in FIG. 22;
 the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S78 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S8 in FIG. 22;
 the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S89 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S9 in FIG. 22;
 the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S910 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S10 in FIG. 22;
 the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S11 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S11 in FIG. 22; or
 the heavy chain variable region sequence labeled as S12 in FIG. 22 and the light chain variable region sequence labeled as S12 in FIG. 22.

[0213] Provided herein is an antigen-binding protein comprising:

- (a) a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO: 510 or 513 or in FIG. 23 or FIG. 25, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity; or
- (b) a light chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO: 511 or 512 or in FIG. 24 or FIG. 26, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only one or two amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity; or
- (c) both (a) and (b).

[0214] The present disclosure also provides an antigen-binding protein comprising a pair of amino acid sequences wherein the pair comprises

- (a) a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO: 510 and a light chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO: 511, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only 1-5 amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity; optionally, wherein the 1-5 amino acids which differ are as shown in FIG. 23 for the heavy chain or FIG. 24 for the light chain, or
- (b) a heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO: 513 and a light chain variable region amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO: 512, or a variant sequence thereof which differs by only 1-5 amino acids or which has at least or about 70% sequence identity; or optionally, wherein the 1-5 amino acids which differ are as shown in FIG. 25 for the heavy chain or FIG. 26 for the light chain.

[0215] In various aspects, the presently disclosed antigen-binding protein comprises an Fc polypeptide comprising an afucosylated glycan.

[0216] In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein of the present disclosure is an antibody, e.g., a monoclonal antibody. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein is an IgG. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein inhibits at least about 50% colony growth in a soft agar 3D proliferation assays or inhibits tumor growth in xenograft mice injected with human cancer cells. In various aspects, the antigen-binding protein inhibits tumor growth of in xenograft mice injected with ovarian cancer cells, melanoma cancer cells, bladder cancer cells, or endometrial cancer cells. In various instances, the antigen-binding protein inhibits at least 50% tumor growth in xenograft mice injected with ovarian cancer cells, bladder cancer cells, or endometrial cancer cells.

[0217] The present disclosure provides a conjugate comprising an antigen-binding protein described herein and a heterologous moiety. In exemplary aspects, the conjugate comprises a cytotoxic agent or a chemotherapeutic agent, such as, for example, any of those described herein. The chemotherapeutic agent in various aspects is an anti-mitotic agent which inhibits cell division by blocking tubulin polymerization. In some instances, the anti-mitotic agent is an auristatin, optionally, MMAE.

[0218] The present disclosure also provides a fusion protein comprising an antigen-binding protein described herein. The present disclosure further provides a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen binding

protein, a conjugate, or a fusion protein, of the present disclosure. The present disclosure provides a vector comprising the nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen binding protein, a conjugate, or a fusion protein, of the present disclosure. The present disclosure additionally provides a host cell comprising the nucleic acid or the vector of the present disclosure.

[0219] The present disclosure provides a method of producing an antigen-binding protein that binds to a Claudin6 (CLDN6) protein, comprising (i) culturing the host cell of the present disclosure in a cell culture medium, wherein the host cell comprises a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen binding protein of any one of the previous claims, and (ii) harvesting the antigen-binding protein from the cell culture medium. Also, provided is a method of producing a fusion protein comprising an antigen-binding protein that binds to a Claudin6 (CLDN6) protein, comprising (i) culturing the host cell of the present disclosure in a cell culture medium, wherein the host cell comprises a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a fusion protein of the present disclosure, and (ii) harvesting the fusion protein from the cell culture medium.

[0220] The present disclosure furthermore provides a method of producing a pharmaceutical composition comprising combining an antigen-binding protein, a conjugate, a fusion protein, a nucleic acid, a vector, a host cell, of the present disclosure, or a combination thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient. Also provided are pharmaceutical compositions comprising antigen-binding protein, a conjugate, a fusion protein, a nucleic acid, a vector, a host cell, of the present disclosure, or a combination thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient.

[0221] Provided herein but not falling under the ambit of the claims is a method of treating a subject with a CLDN6-expressing cancer comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutical composition described herein in an amount effective to treat the cancer. Also provided is a method of inhibiting tumor growth in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutical composition described herein in an amount effective to inhibit tumor growth. The present disclosure provides a method of reducing tumor size in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutical composition described herein in an amount effective to reduce tumor size. Further provided is a method of preventing the recurrence of cancer in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutical composition described herein in an amount effective to prevent the recurrence of cancer.

[0222] The present disclosure provides a method of detecting Claudin6 (CLDN6) in a sample, comprising contacting the sample with an antigen-binding protein, a conjugate, or a fusion protein, of the present disclosure, and assaying for an immunocomplex comprising the antigen-binding protein, conjugate or fusion protein bound to CLDN6. Also provided herein is a method of diagnosing a Claudin6 (CLDN6)-positive cancer in a subject, comprising contacting a biological sample comprising cells or tissue obtained from the subject with an antigen-binding protein, a conjugate, or a fusion protein, of the present disclosure, and assaying for an immunocomplex comprising the antigen-binding protein, conjugate or fusion protein bound to CLDN6.

[0223] The present disclosure also provides a method of treating cancer in a subject diagnosed to be a low over-expresser of CLDN6 which method does not fall under the ambit of the claims. In various implementations, the method comprises administering to the subject a presently disclosed pharmaceutical composition in an amount effective to prevent the recurrence of cancer. In some aspects, the administering induces apoptosis in tumor cells, optionally, the administering induces apoptosis in cells expressing CLDN6. In various aspects, the subject has a tumor and the tumor is semi-quantitatively categorized into one of four groups: high expressers, moderate expressers, low expressers, and non-expressers. In various instances, high expressers are defined as CLDN6 RNA greater than 12 log Fragments Per Kilobase Million (FPKM), wherein the CLDN6 RNA is measured by RNASeq, or CLDN6 protein levels are greater than 3+ as measured by immunohistochemistry (IHC). In various instances, moderate expressers are defined as CLDN6 RNA greater than 10 log FPKM, wherein the CLDN6 RNA is measured by RNASeq, or CLDN6 protein levels are greater than 2+ as measured by IHC. In various instances, low expressers are defined as CLDN6 RNA greater than 6 log FPKM, wherein the CLDN6 RNA is measured by RNASeq, or CLDN6 protein levels are greater than 1+ as measured by IHC. In various instances, non-expressers are defined as CLDN6 RNA less than 6 log FPKM, wherein the CLDN6 RNA is measured by RNASeq, or CLDN6 protein levels are below IHC detection limits. In various aspects, the subject having said tumor is likewise described as a high expresser, moderate expresser, low expresser, or non-expresser of CLDN6.

[0224] The following examples are given merely to illustrate the present disclosure.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

[0225] This example demonstrates an analysis of CLDN6 RNA levels in different cell and tissue sources.

[0226] In order to establish a baseline for expression of CLDN6 in different source materials, expression levels of CLDN6 expression in patient samples, normal tissue and cell lines created by the Translational Oncology Research laboratory (TORL) were assayed.

[0227] Levels of CLDN6 RNA in patient samples were measured using information contained in The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) database managed by the National Cancer Institute (NCI). CLDN6 levels in normal tissue were measured using information in the Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) database maintained by the Common Fund. The analysis of tissues from the GTEx database showed that CLDN6 is detectable in various sites, including the brain, pituitary, pancreas, kidney, lung, thyroid, and cervix, among other tissues (FIG. 1).

[0228] CLDN6 expression levels were measured in TORL cancer cell lines using Agilent 44K microarrays (4x44K array chip, Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA) and RNA sequencing (RNA-Seq) assays. RNASeq was performed by BGI Americas (Cambridge, MA) using their "RNASeq for quantification" service. As shown in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, ovarian, head and neck, lung, and bladder cancer cells expressed the highest levels of CLDN6, though CLDN6 expression levels were detectable in breast, kidney, colon, sarcoma and liver cancer cells.

EXAMPLE 2

[0229] This example demonstrates the production of cells engineered to overexpress CLDN6.

[0230] Models engineered to overexpress CLDN6 were generated. These models were used to determine the efficacy of CLDN6 antibodies described in Example 5. Briefly, a nucleotide sequence encoding CLDN6 was engineered into a bicistronic vector having a CMV promoter and an attenuated Internal ribosome entry site (IRES) of encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV). The IRES was located between the Gene of Interest (GOI) cDNA (CLDN6) and puromycin cDNA. A woodchuck posttranscriptional regulatory element (WPRE) was located downstream of the puromycin cDNA. The vector also expressed either a GFP marker sequence or a MycDDK tag. The sequence of the expression vector containing GFP is provided herein as SEQ ID NO: 189.

[0231] The expression vector was virally transduced into HEK293T cells (for screening purposes) and NIH3T3 cells (for immunizations). Positively transduced cells were selected based on survival in medium containing puromycin (1 μ g/ml). The positive cells were subcloned to obtain a stable, uniform, clonal population of CLDN6 overexpressing cells.

[0232] Subclone CLDN6 expression was confirmed by flow cytometry using a reference CLDN6 monoclonal antibody (mAb) on a BD Biosciences Accuri™ flow cytometer (San Jose, CA). Secondary antibody and conjugate: Alexa Fluor® 647 Goat anti-mouse IgG (minimal x-reactivity) antibody (Biolegend, San Diego, CA; Cat#405322) was used to detect binding activity between the reference CLDN6 mAb and the CLDN6 expressed by subclone.

[0233] Cellular localization of CLDN6 was determined by fluorescence microscopy using the Cellavista® imaging system (Synentec (Mountain View, CA) with cells expressing a CLDN6-green fluorescence protein (GFP) fusion protein. As shown in FIG. 4, fluorescence of the GFP was detected in the cell membrane, evidencing that CLDN6 localizes to the cell membrane.

EXAMPLE 3

[0234] This example demonstrates the production of reference and control antibodies.

[0235] Benchmark (reference) CLDN6-specific antibodies and control antibodies were made by cloning the antibody heavy and light chain variable regions into the ExpiCHO™ expression system (ThermoFisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) to produce recombinant mouse IgG2A chimeric antibodies. These antibodies were tested alongside newly generated CLDN6 specific antibodies described in Example 5.

[0236] Briefly, plasmids containing the control and benchmark antibody sequences were transfected using the ExpiCHO™ Expression System (Catalog Number: A29133, ThermoFisher Scientific, USA) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The cells were cultured at 37° C and 8% CO₂ at day 1 and then at 32° C and 5% CO₂ post-transfection in media provided in the kit. Antibodies were purified by clarifying the ExpiCHO™ culture medium by centrifugation at 1,000g for 10 min followed by 5,000g for 30 min. The supernatant was then filtered using a 0.45 μ m filter followed by a 0.22 μ m filter. Subsequently, the supernatant was subjected to affinity purification using protein A/G resins (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA; Catalog# 20424) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Prior to ELISA purification, antibody titer in the culture medium was roughly determined to ensure the amount of medium loaded occupied less than 80% of the resin binding capacity. After incubation, the resins were washed with PBS and eluted with Elution Buffer (Life Technologies, Catalog# 21004). The elution fractions were immediately adjusted to physiologic pH by adding Tris Buffer, pH8.0. The purified antibodies were subsequently subjected to buffer exchange and protein concentration using Amicon Ultra-15 Centrifugal Filter Unit (Life Technologies, Catalog# UFC900324) in PBS buffer. Antibody concentration was determined by BCA Protein Assay. SDS-PAGE and Coomassie-staining were carried out to test the antibody purity. The purified protein was aliquoted and stored at -80°C for long time storage or kept at 4°C for immediate use.

[0237] The integrity of the antibody was validated by SDS-PAGE followed by Coomassie staining under non-reducing vs reducing conditions; under non-reducing condition, one dominating band around 150 kDa, whereas under reducing conditions, two bands were observed, 50 kDa and 25 kDa.

[0238] Antibodies specific for other CLDN family members having sequence similarity (FIG. 5), namely, CLDN3,

CLDN4, and CLDN9 were produced in essentially the same manner, except that the antibody sequences contained in the plasmids were antibody sequences specific to CLDN3, CLDN4, or CLDN9.

EXAMPLE 4

[0239] This example demonstrates the characterization of cell lines with high endogenous CLDN6 expression.

[0240] A panel of cancer cell lines was analyzed for their endogenous expression of CLDN6 by FACS and Western blot. Briefly, the binding of antibodies to targets were validated by FACS using cells overexpressing CLDN6 (e.g., HEK293T cells overexpressing CLDN6, described in Example 2), and cell lines that endogenously express CLDN6 at high or low levels, as determined in Example 1. The CLDN6-expressing cells were incubated with reference or control antibodies (described in Example 3) for 30 min on ice, and, after washing, incubated with Alexa Fluor® 647 conjugated Goat anti-mouse IgG (minimal x-reactivity) antibody, Biolegend cat#405322 for 30 min on ice. Fluorescence was read by a BD Biosciences Accuri™ flow cytometer (San Jose, CA).

[0241] Western blots were carried out on nitrocellulose with reference and control antibodies. Briefly, samples from cell lysates were boiled to denature protein content. SDS-PAGE (SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis) was used to separate the denatured proteins by the length of the polypeptide. Separated proteins were then transferred from the acrylamide gel to a nitrocellulose membrane. A 2% Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) solution was used to block the membrane, minimizing non-specific antibody binding. The membrane was incubated with reference or control antibodies. The membrane was stained with a horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated secondary antibody that recognizes the reference or control antibodies and detection of secondary antibody was via chemiluminescence.

[0242] The overexpressed lines were used to validate the control and reference antibodies, and, once validated, the control and reference antibodies were used to characterize the endogenous cell lines. The cells overexpressing CLDN6 were included as positive controls in these assays.

[0243] The FACS assays showed that four ovarian cancer cell lines, in addition to an endometrial cancer cell line, bladder cancer cell line, lung cancer cell line, and upper GI cancer cell line, express CLDN6 on the surface at high levels. The high levels of CLDN6 expression was also detected by Western blot. An additional two ovarian cancer cell lines, an additional liver cancer cell line, additional lung cancer cell line, and additional upper GI cancer cell line were shown to express CLDN6 to a moderate level on the surface, as detected by Western blot. Endometrial tumor cells and bladder tumor cells also expressed high levels of CLDN6 as xenografts *in vivo*. Endogenous expression levels of CLDN6 by the tested cancer cell lines are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Cell_Line_Name	Primary Histology	CLDN 6 RNASEq	Group	Surface Expression by FACS	Protein Expression by WB (Cell Lines)	Protein Expression by WB (xenograft)	Tumorigenic Sub Q	Tumorigenic IP (Nude)	Tumorigenic IP (SCID)
OVCA429	Ovarian	393.9 9	Pos Con	++++	++++		No	Slow	TBD
ARK2	Endometrial	335.0 6	Pos Con	++++	++++	+++	Yes		
OAW28	Ovarian	273.7 8	Pos Con	++++	++++		No	TBD	TBD
UMUC-4	Bladder	242.9 3	Pos Con	++++	++++	++	Yes	Slow	TBD
PEO14	Ovarian	196.6 3	Pos Con	++++	+++		No	TBD	TBD
OV177	Ovarian	195.5 3	Pos Con	++++	+		No	TBD	TBD
H1693	Lung	184.1 2	Pos Con	++++	+++		TBD		
MKN7	Upper GI	118.6	Pos Con	+++	++		TBD		

(continued)

Cell_Line_Name	Primary Histology	CLDN 6 RNASEq	Group	Surface Expression by FACS	Protein Expression by WB (Cell Lines)	Protein Expression by WB (xenograft)	Tumorigenic Sub Q	Tumorigenic IP (Nude)	Tumorigenic IP (SCID)
OV-90	Ovarian	108.23	Pos Con	++	++	+	Yes		
HUH-7	Liver	93.52	Pos Con	++	+		Yes		
JHOS-4	Ovarian	69.3	Pos Con	++	+		No	TBD	TBD
H1435	Lung	42.8	Pos Con	++	+/-		TBD		
NUGC 3	Upper GI	41.11	Pos Con	++	++	+	Yes		
RMG-1	Ovarian	0.63	Neg Con	-	-	-	Yes	TBD	TBD
COLO704	Ovarian	0.44	Neg Con	-	-	-	Yes	TBD	TBD
MCF-7	Breast	0	Neg Con	-	-	-	Yes		
LS513	Colon	0	Neg Con	-	-	-	Yes		
M202	Melanoma	0	Neg Con	-	-	-	Yes		
M275	Melanoma	0	Neg Con	-	-	-	Yes		
KOC-7C	Ovarian	0	Neg Con	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	TBD

EXAMPLE 5

[0244] This example demonstrates the immunization of mice for the production of CLDN6 specific antibodies.

[0245] CLDN6-specific antibodies were produced by immunizing Balb/c and CD1 mice with a mixture of three different peptide immunogens following techniques of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. The three peptides spanned the second loop in the CLDN6 extracellular domain (i.e., EL2). The peptides include the full length of EL2, a peptide spanning the first (N-terminal) half of EL2, and a peptide spanning the second (C-terminal) half of EL2. Table 3 provides the sequences of the three peptides.

TABLE 3

Peptide Immunogen	EL2	SEQ ID NO:
Ac-CWTAHAIRDFYNPLVAEAQKREL-amide	Full length EL2	2
Ac-CTAHAIRDFYNPL-amide	N-terminal half	3
Ac-LVAEAQKRELGC-amide	C-terminal half	4

[0246] Mice also were immunized with 3T3 cells overexpressing full length CLDN6 using a plasmid comprising a human CLDN6-myc-DDK expression vector.

[0247] Splenocytes were harvested from the immunized mice and fused with myeloma lines by BTX Electrofusion (BTX,

Holliston, MA) to generate hybridomas. 7680 primary hybridoma cultures were generated and cultured in 384-well plates. The ability of the antibodies to bind peptide was assessed by bead array using beads expressing the three different peptides targets. 1920 potential positive antibodies were re-arrayed into 96 well plates further screened by flow cytometry against endogenous and artificial cell line models.

[0248] Positive hybridoma supernatants were then counter-screened by flow cytometry against endogenous and artificial models of proteins that have sequence similarity to the target region (e.g., other CLDN proteins). From the secondary screen and counterscreen, ~20 CLDN6-specific antibodies were chosen for additional study. These antibodies were subcloned and the variable heavy and light chain sequences were determined. See Table B and sequence listing.

[0249] CLDN6 antibodies were formatted as full-length IgG antibodies using ExpiCHO™ expression. The heavy and light chain variable regions of the antibodies were cloned into an antibody expression vector which was engineered in the lab based on a pcDNA™3.4-TOPO® vector (Catalog Number: A14697, ThermoFisher Scientific, USA) and transfected into CHO cells by (According to protocol provided in the kit (ExpiCHO™ Expression System, Catalog Number: A29133, ThermoFisher Scientific, USA)). Antibodies were purified and cell surface binding of the antibodies to CLDN6 and the antibody IC50 were determined by FACS in which CLDN6 antibodies were directly conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 NHS Ester (Succinimidyl Ester), Cat# A20106 (ThermoFisher Scientific) following the manufacturer's protocol. CLDN6 antibodies were tested from 0.32nM to 1000 nM (serial dilution 1:5, 6 points) in a 50µl volume with 150,000 cells system.

[0250] CLDN6-expressing cells were used in FACS assays to determine the CLDN6 antibody's ability to bind to CLDN6 on the surface of cells and to cross-react with other CLDN family members. HEK293 T cells engineered to express human CLDN6 fused to GFP, mouse CLDN6 fused to GFP, CLDN9-GFP, CLDN4-GFP, or CLDN3-GFP, or GFP alone (without CLDN6) were used as artificial models of CLDN6 expression. ARK2, OVCA429, LS513 and MCF7 cells were used as endogenous models of CLDN6 expression, as well as models for CLDN3/4 expression.

[0251] For each type of cell tested and for each mAb, cells were detached from the surface of the culture flasks by EDTA (instead of trypsin) in order to protect the cell surface proteins. The detached cells were then incubated with Alexa Fluor®-labeled CLDN6 mAbs for 30 min in the dark on ice at a pre-determined concentration. The CLDN6 mAbs were directly labeled with Alexa Fluor® 647 NHS Ester (Succinimidyl Ester). After washing, the cells were read by a BD Accuri™ Flow Cytometer C6 to detect antibody-antigen protein binding in channel FL4H. Each antibody was tested at varied concentrations to establish a dose-fluorescence curve. The EC50/IC50 of the antibodies (the concentration of the antibody at which half the max value were calculated based on the values of FL4H (gated in viable singlet cells) using the Very Simple IC50 Tool kit available online which allows biological dose-response data to be plotted and fitted to curve types to give the EC50/IC50. The max value was the lowest concentration of the antibody at which fluorescence maxes out. The antibodies were also screened for their ability to cross-react with other CLDN proteins such as CLDN9, CLDN3, and CLDN4. These values were used to determine each antibody's relative affinity among the set of antibodies tested. Cross-reactivity data were obtained using a similar methodology, but with cells having a different expression profile for CLDN6, CLDN3, CLDN4 and CLDN9.

[0252] Relative affinity data and cross-reactivity data as determined in this manner are set out in Tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 4

AB#	Rank	HEK293T- CLDN6- mGFP Artificial CLDN6+	HEK293T- CLDN6- mGFP Artificial CLDN6+ (mouse)	HEK293T CLDN9- mGFP Artificial CLDN9+	HEK293T CLDN4- mGFP Artificial CLDN4+	HEK293T CLDN3- mGFP Artificial CLDN3+	HEK293T- mGFP Parental
1	1	109	72	2765	5000	5000	5000
2	2	182	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
3	3	604	2487	5000	5000	5000	5000
4	4	17	5000	1860	739	5000	5000
5	5	10	11	25	5000	5000	5000
6	6	1427	2222	2769	26	5000	5000
7	7	579	1548	1938	2088	5000	5000
8	8	1918	5000	2769	5000	5000	5000
9	9	2671	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
10	10	2757	5000	246	5000	5000	5000

(continued)

AB#	Rank	HEK293T- CLDN6- mGFP Artificial CLDN6+	HEK293T- CLDN6- mGFP Artificial CLDN6+ (mouse)	HEK293T CLDN9- mGFP Artificial CLDN9+	HEK293T CLDN4- mGFP Artificial CLDN4+	HEK293T CLDN3- mGFP Artificial CLDN3+	HEK293T- mGFP Parental
11	11	1696.29	2375	5000	2238	5000	5000
12	Neg	5000	5000	2468	2087	5000	5000
13	Neg	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
14	Neg	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
16	Neg	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
17	Neg	2,645.95	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
18	Neg	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
15	Neg	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
19	Neg	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Reference Ab2	0	122	46	5000	5000	5000	5000
Reference Ab1	0	57	651	2943	5000	5000	5000

[0253] AB# corresponds to AB# listed in Tables A and B.

TABLE5

AB#	ARK2 Endogenous CLDN6+	OVCA429 Endogenous CLDN6+	LS513 Endogenous CLDN3/4+	MCF7 Endogenous CLDN3/4+
1	105	84	5000	5000
2	1365	912	5000	5000
3	1653	1096	5000	5000
4	48	168	730	653
5	8	5	781	1485
6	765	394	133	1135
7	353	531	635	979
8	1136	1090	1126	1063
9	1140	1165	1040	5000
10	2143	2473	1947	5000
11	362.81	834.65	492.567	427.031
12	1297	2294	2266	5000
13	1147	2287	1594	5000
14	1304	1661	1161	546
16	5000	5000	5000	5000
17	5000	5000	5000	5000
18	1,354.80	2,435.18	5000	5000
15	5000	5000	5000	5000
19	5000	5000	5000	5000

(continued)

AB#	ARK2 Endogenous CLDN6+	OVCA429 Endogenous CLDN6+	LS513 Endogenous CLDN3/4+	MCF7 Endogenous CLDN3/4+
Reference Ab2	1115	1283	2222	5000
Reference Ab1	162	62	5000	5000
AB# corresponds to AB# listed in Tables A and B.				

EXAMPLE 6

[0254] This example demonstrates the characterization of chimeric mouse IgG mAbs.

[0255] Soft agar 3D proliferation assays and xenograft binding assays were carried out to further characterize mAbs described in Example 5. Briefly, a 250 μ L top layer mixture containing 10,000 cells in 0.6% SeaPlaque agarose in 1x RPMI medium was plated on top of a solidified 250uL bottom layer of 0.6% SeaPlaque agarose in 1x RPMI medium for each well of a 48-well plate. A 250uL liquid feeder layer containing 1x RPMI medium was placed above the solidified top layer. All three layers of the soft agar assay were prepared with or without Trastuzumab, Cldn6 mAbs, or mouse IgG2a control starting at 150ng/mL (1uM) and ending at 1.5ng/mL, diluting 1:10. Each test condition was performed in duplicates. Cells were allowed to form colonies for 3 weeks before staining with 0.05% neutral red, and imaged on the EVOS XL inverted light microscope. Cell lines with a $\geq 20\%$ decrease in colony number in treated versus control were considered sensitive.

[0256] As shown in Table 6, many of cell lines exhibited a decrease in colony number when treated with the indicated antibody.

TABLE 6

	Activity in vitro 3D
Reference Ab1**	70%
Reference Ab2**	50%
AB1	50%
AB2	50%
AB3	50%
AB4	70%
AB5	70%
AB6	70%
AB7	50%
AB8	0%
AB9	0%
AB10	50%
AB11	50%
AB12	0%
AB13	50%
AB14	0%
AB19	50%
AB16	25%
AB17	0%
AB18	0%
AB19	0%

[0257] *In vivo* binding studies were carried out in xenograft mice injected with human cancer cell lines. Briefly, xenograft models of human cancer cell lines were established in six-week-old CD-1 athymic nude mice (Charles River Laboratories). The following conditions were followed for subcutaneous injection of each cell line: ARK2 0.75×10^7 , UMUC4 1.0×10^7 , OV90 1.0×10^7 and M202 0.5×10^7 cells all with 50% matrigel (BD Biosciences). Sufficient numbers of mice were injected to achieve 8 mice per treatment arm. When tumors reached an average size of 150 to 300 mm³, mice were randomized into treatment groups. For treatment, each therapeutic antibody (AB3, AB2, Reference Ab1, Reference Ab2, Reference Ab3 (trastuzumab) and non-targeting IgG2-control were diluted in sterile saline to a working concentration of 1mg/ml for intravenous tail vein (IV) injection. For the M202 study, trametinib (DMSO-solvate, MedChem Express) was dosed at 1.0mg/kg (10% Cremaphor, 10% PEG400) by PO on a 5 days on, 2 days off schedule for the first weekly cycle, followed by reduction to 0.5mg/kg for the remaining two weeks of dosing. Tumor xenografts were measured with calipers thrice a week, and tumor volume in mm³ was determined by multiplying height $\times$ width $\times$ length. Mice were treated for 2-7 weeks. At the end of study, animals were euthanized and tumor tissue was excised and divided to be stored as snap-frozen or formalin fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) tissue for biomarker analysis. All animal work was carried out under a protocol approved by IACUC and the University of California at Los Angeles Animal Research Committee. Data was analyzed using StudyLog software from StudyDirector (San Francisco, CA). Results are presented as mean volumes for each group. Error bars represent the standard error (SE) of the mean.

[0258] The results of the xenograft assays are shown in FIG. 6-FIG. 10. As shown in FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B, each of AB2 and AB3 caused a substantial mean change in tumor volume at Day 14, relative to control IgG2 antibody, in mice bearing endometrial tumors. As shown in FIG. 7A and FIG. 7B, AB3 caused a substantial mean change in tumor volume at Day 35, relative to control IgG2 antibody, in mice bearing bladder tumors. FIG. 8A and FIG. 8B show that each of AB2 and AB3 caused a substantial mean change in tumor volume at Day 20, relative to control IgG2 antibody, in mice bearing ovarian tumors. FIG. 9A and FIG. 9B demonstrates that AB3 functions in a CLDN-specific manner, since the model used in FIG. 9A and FIG. 9B did not express any of CLDN6, CLDN3, CLDN4, and CLDN9 and was, therefore, used as a negative control. The data of FIG. 9A and FIG. 9B also suggests that AB3 has less off-target activity than Reference Ab1 and Reference Ab2. FIG. 10A summarizes the results of FIG. 6-FIG. 9. As shown in FIG. 10A, AB3 significantly reduced tumor growth in mice bearing endometrial, bladder, and ovarian tumors, each of which express CLDN6, but did not reduce tumor growth in mice bearing melanoma tumors, which did not express CLDN6 (FIG. 10B). As shown in FIG. 11, the mean chain in mouse body weight during treatment did not substantially change, suggesting the safety of the treatment.

[0259] A second set of experiments were carried out in xenograft models of a human ovarian cancer cell line, OV90. Mice were injected with one of 10 mAbs described in Example 5 or with a control antibody (mouse IgG2a antibody, reference CLDN6 ab) or with a PBS vehicle control. There were 8 mice per group and each animal was intravenously injected with 10 mg/kg antibody every 4 days. As shown in FIG. 12A and FIG. 12B, several antibodies described in Example 5 reduced tumor volume in mice bearing ovarian tumors. Among the best performers were AB3, AB4, AB7, and AB10, though all antibodies tested reduced tumor volume, relative to vehicle control. As shown in FIG. 13, the body weight of the animals treated with AB3, AB4, AB7, or AB10 did not significantly change, suggesting their safety.

EXAMPLE 7

[0260] This example demonstrates the further characterization of chimeric mouse IgG mAbs.

[0261] Internalization quantification assays were carried out. Briefly, the study of CLDN6 protein internalization triggered by Reference Ab1, AB3, or AB4 binding was performed with a positive control, ubiquitously expressed Transferrin Receptor (TfR) which is a known cell surface receptor that is internalized after antibody binding.

[0262] TfR and CLDN6 antibodies were labeled with Texas Red™-X, Succinimidyl Ester, mixed isomers, cat# T6134 (ThermoFisher Scientific). Cells were seeded in a μ -Slide 8 Well chamber (Cat# 80826, ibidi Cells In Focus Inc.) one day before the antibody treatment to allow cells to attach and grow. Cells were incubated with labeled antibodies for 30 min in dark on ice. Then the chamber containing CLDN6 or TfR labeled cells were read by Echo lab fluorescence microscope to collect images before internalization. The chamber was then incubated at 37°C for 40min to allow internalization process and images were collected again by the Echo lab fluorescence microscope. AB3 and AB4 caused a greater degree of CLDN6 internalization, compared to that caused by Reference Ab1 (Data not shown).

EXAMPLE 8

[0263] This example demonstrates the further characterization of chimeric mouse IgG mAbs.

[0264] Two-dimensional (2D) proliferation assays were carried out with select antibodies described in Example 5 as follows: Cells were seeded in duplicate at 5,000 to 20,000 cells per well in a 24-well plate. On the following day, cells were treated with six 1-5 dilutions of mAb (starting at 100 nM of either Trastuzumab, Cldn6 mAbs, or mouse IgG2A control) and a fixed concentration of 1ng/ μ L Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE) - conjugated anti-mouse secondary (Moradec, LLC) to generate dose response curves. Untreated wells of cells were quantified on Day 1, the day of antibody treatment, and later

on Day 6 to determine the range of cell growth. Wells treated with mAbs were quantified on Day 6 and a growth in each treatment condition was determined as a normalized percent ratio against the growth of untreated cells. Quantification was performed on the Z1 Particle Counter (Beckman Coulter, Inc).

[0265] The results are shown in FIG. 14. AB2, AB3, AB4, and AB5 demonstrated the greatest efficacy at inhibiting proliferation. The IC₅₀ for each of these antibodies was between 0.1 nM and 1 nM. Each of AB7, AB10, AB11, and AB15 also demonstrated the ability to inhibit proliferation in this assay, though to a lesser extent than AB2, AB3, AB4, and AB5.

EXAMPLE 9

[0266] This example demonstrates the humanization of antibodies of the present disclosures.

[0267] A subset of antibodies listed in Table A were selected for humanization analysis. The heavy chain variable (VH) and light chain variable (VL) sequences of AB1, AB3, AB4, AB9, AB11, and AB18 antibodies were compared to a library of known human germline sequences from human VH genes and human VLkappa genes (IMGT® the international ImMunoGeneTics information system® www.imgt.org; founder and director: Marie-Paule Lefranc, Montpellier, France).; the databases used were IMGT human VH genes (F+ORF, 273 germline sequences) and IMGT human VLkappa genes (F+ORF, 74 germline sequences). The acceptor human germline was chosen from those closest in sequence to the parental antibody.

[0268] Table 7 provides, for each VH and VL of each antibody, information on the human germline sequences chosen as the acceptor sequence and the human heavy chain joining region (J gene) chosen. The joining region (J gene) was chosen from human joining region sequences compiled at *IMGT® the international ImMunoGeneTics information system®* www.imgt.org (founder and director: Marie-Paule Lefranc, Montpellier, France)

TABLE 7

	Human HC germline	Human HC joining region (J gene)	Human LC germline	Human LC joining region (J gene)
AB1	IGHV1-46(allele 1)	IGHJ4(allele 1)	IGLV1-39(allele 1)	IGKJ2(allele 1)
AB3	IGHV3-23(allele 1)	IGHJ4(allele 1)	IGLV1-39(allele 1)	IGKJ2(allele 1)
AB4	IGHV1-46(allele 1)	IGHJ4(allele 1)	IGLV2-30(allele 1)	IGKJ2(allele 1)
AB9	IGHV1-46(allele 1)	IGHJ4(allele 1)	IGLV1-39(allele 1)	IGKJ2(allele 1)
AB11	IGHV3-48(allele 1)	IGHJ4(allele 1)	IGLV4-1 (allele 1)	IGKJ2(allele 1)
AB18	IGHV1-46(allele 1)	IGHJ4(allele 1)	IGLV4-1 (allele 1)	IGKJ2(allele 1)

[0269] CDRs were defined according to the AbM definition (see the website of Dr. Andrew C. R. Martin www.bioinf.org.uk/abs/ for a table comparing CDR definitions).

[0270] Alteration of human germline framework (i.e., non-CDR residues in VH and VL) positions to corresponding parental murine sequence might be required to optimize binding of the humanized antibody. The sequences for versions of humanized antibodies are provided as SEQ ID NOs: 376-421.

[0271] For AB1, each of Asn52 (sequential numbering) of CDR2 of the HC and Asn54 of CDR2 in the LC was determined to have a low potential for deamidation based on sequence and conformation.

[0272] For AB3, each of Asn31 (sequential numbering) of CDR1 of the HC, Asn57 of CDR2 of the HC, Asn 28 of CDR1 of LC, and Asn50 of CDR2 of the LC was determined to have a low potential for deamidation based on sequence and conformation. Trp33 of CDR1 of the HC was determined as likely solvent-exposed and to have potential for oxidation, especially under stress conditions. In CDR3 of the HC it was determined that there is a free Cys106 within the CDR that could be problematic when manufacturing the antibody, as it is likely solvent-exposed. This Cys residue was recommended for alteration to Tyr, Ser or Ala. The maintenance of binding of these altered antibodies are tested. Ile53 of CDR2 of the LC was determined to be solvent-exposed and could lead to non-specific binding. It was suggested that this Ile residue be altered to Ser. The maintenance of binding of this altered antibody is tested.

[0273] For AB4, each of Asn52 (sequential numbering) of the CDR2 of HC and Asn58 of CDR2 of the LC was determined to have a low potential for deamidation based on sequence and conformation. The sequence DGNT in the CDR1 of the LC was determined as problematic, as it was determined to have a high potential for isoaspartate formation (at the sequence DG) as well as a potential for deamidation (at the sequence NT). This sequence was recommended for alteration.

[0274] For AB9, Asn33 (sequential numbering) in CDR1 of HC, and Asn52 and Asn59 in CDR2 of HC were determined to have a low potential for deamidation based on sequence and conformation. Asn54 was determined to have a medium potential for deamidation based on sequence and conformation. The NGG sequence in CDR2 of the HC was determined to

have a high/ medium potential for deamidation followed by isoaspartate formation. Thus, it was recommended that this amino acid sequence is altered. A free Cys106 in CDR3 of the HC may be problematic when manufacturing the antibody, as it is determined as likely solvent-exposed. This Cys residue is suggested for alteration to Tyr, Ser or Ala. The maintenance of binding of these altered antibodies is tested. Arg28 in CDR1 of HC is not often found in human antibodies.

This residue is altered to Thr and the maintenance of binding tested. For AB 9, Trp32 (sequential numbering) in CDR1 of the LC was determined as likely solvent-exposed and could undergo oxidation, especially under stress conditions. Leu24 of the same CDR is not often found in human antibodies. This residue is altered to Arg and maintenance of binding is tested.

[0275] For AB11, Asp54-Ser55 (sequential numbering) in CDR2 of the HC was determined as having a low potential for isoaspartate formation. Asn57 in CDR2 of the LC was determined as having a low potential for deamidation based on sequence and conformation.

[0276] For AB18, Asn33 and CDR-H2 Asn50 (sequential numbering) in CDR1 of the HC was determined as having a low potential for deamidation based on sequence and conformation. In CDR2 of the HC, the Asp-Pro (DP) sequence was determined as having a potential for undergoing fragmentation under acidic conditions. In the VL domain, Asn34 and Asn37 in the CDR1 of the LC was determined as having a low potential for deamidation based on sequence and conformation. In CDR3 of the LC, Trp56 was determined as likely solvent-exposed and could undergo oxidation, especially under stress conditions.

[0277] Table 8 shows a scheme for combining the humanized VH and VL. If none of the humanized versions is equivalent to the chimeric mAb. Preferred pairs are shown in bold underlined text.

TABLE 8

Parental	Humanized Ab #	VH (SEQ ID NO:)	VL (SEQ ID NO:)
AB1	AB1-1	376	380
	AB1-2	377	380
	<u>AB1-3</u>	377	381
	<u>AB1-4</u>	377	382
	<u>AB1-5</u>	377	383
	<u>AB1-6</u>	378	381
AB3	AB3-1	384	h21G5-L1 (optional)
	<u>AB3-2</u>	385	388
	<u>AB3-3</u>	385	389
	<u>AB3-4</u>	386	388
	<u>AB3-5</u>	386	389
	AB3-6	387	388
	AB3-7 (also referred to as AB23)	387	389
AB4	AB4-1	391	397
	AB4-2	392	397
	<u>AB4-3</u>	392	398
	<u>AB4-4</u>	393	398
	<u>AB4-5</u>	394	398
	AB4-6	395	398
	AB4-7	396	398
AB9	AB9-1	403	409
	AB9-2	404	409
	<u>AB9-3</u>	405	410
	<u>AB9-4</u>	405	411
	AB9-5	406	410
	AB9-6	406	411

(continued)

Parental	Humanized Ab #	VH (SEQ ID NO:)	VL (SEQ ID NO:)
	AB9-7	407	410
	AB9-8	407	411
	AB9-9	408	410
	AB9-10	408	411
AB11	AB11-1	412	414
	<u>AB11-2</u>	413	414
	<u>AB11-3</u>	413	415
AB18	AB18-1	416	420
	AB18-2	417	420
	AB18-3	417	420
	AB18-4	417	421
	AB18-5	418	420
	AB18-6	418	421
	AB18-7	419	420

[0278] Humanized antibodies described in Table 8 were constructed and expressed as essentially described in Example 5. FACS assays were carried out as essentially described in Example 5 to determine relative antigen binding strengths of the humanized antibodies. Two doses (1.5 μ g or 0.3 μ g) of the humanized antibodies were tested for binding to either human CLDN6 or murine CLDN6 which proteins were expressed by engineered 293T clones. The results of the assays are provided in Table 9.

TABLE 9

Humanized Ab Designation	Human CLDN6 (1.5 μ g Ab)	Human CLDN6 (0.3 μ g Ab)	Mouse CLDN6
2nd Ab only	768.07	768.07	1061.72
64A-chim	224297.77	124463.44	170906.13
h64A	233932.53	93415.06	188577.77
SC27-108-chim	320381.33	150854.98	284326.77
AB1-Chim	364416.49	311923.02	513665.18
AB1-3	142182.2	141773.57	89292.21
AB1-4	197142.08	101763.71	75860.6
AB1-5	213233.57	137828.05	128498.45
AB1-6	227152.34	119699.97	77561.34
AB1-7	207009.91	79207.94	99740.72
AB1-8	209971.67	98785.97	121717.49
AB1-11	112923.25	64892.04	101386.62
AB3-chim	459373.03	267327.83	67927.47
AB3-2	395813.97	309318.89	31741.02
AB3-3	339510.79	250519.45	23038.44
AB3-4	55845.14	11641.7	1521.79
AB3-5	48550.83	13335.93	783.28
AB3-7	169209.42	105881.93	56071.82
AB3-8	151519.51	108419.64	21509.63
AB4-chim	326603.58	176289.63	3639.29
AB4-3	47760.08	14309.78	671.08
AB4-4	48975.26	14081.47	741.03
AB4-5	43385.34	16765.44	2003.95

(continued)

	Humanized Ab Designation	Human CLDN6 (1.5µg Ab)	Human CLDN6 (0.3µg Ab)	Mouse CLDN6
5	AB4-6	29243.78	10841.68	14205.6
	AB4-7	33342.17	19215.28	6635.91
	AB4-8	77642.77	49310.15	4703.98
	AB4-9	56854.11	37231.13	1778.41
	AB4-10	77159.9	50809.2	2647.29
10	AB4-11	61204.92	37798.69	1227.86
	AB4-12	86189.87	71121.12	1133.16
	AB18-chim	135142.76	73775.39	57373.94
	AB18-3	58948.59	30357.27	2512.77
	AB18-4	54378.24	32424.7	4294.94
15	AB18-5	51871.17	29448.66	8191.13
	AB18-6	58464.54	26883.47	3680.42
	AB9-chim	72036.29	46694.71	6745.58
	AB9-3	24649.43	9504.6	3175.17
	AB9-4	34309.83	15331.51	1709.25
20	AB11-chim	3491.4	1671.35	5490.52
	AB11-2	2557.3	1289.17	7160.15
	AB11-3	2364.44	1009.7	5521.52

[0279] FACS assays were also carried out to determine relative antigen binding strengths of the humanized antibodies (at either 1.5 µg or 0.3 µg) for binding to CLDN6 as expressed by the indicated cancer cell lines. The results of the assays are provided in Table 10. 2nd Ab only was used as a negative control. 64A-chim, h64A, and SC27-108-chim were used as reference antibodies. Corresponding Parental antibodies (antibodies prior to humanization) were used as controls and designated with "chim".

TABLE 10

	Humanized Ab Designation	OVCA429 1.5µg	ARK2 1.5µg	ARK2 0.3µg	M202 1.5µg	M202 0.3µg
35	2nd Ab only	885.77	1351.21	1351.21	638.83	638.83
	64A-chim	140378.55	80449.93	66518.52	1456.2	628.72
	h64A	161168.87	69118.48	90346.66	3093.69	2467.63
	SC27-108-chim	54987.78	25522.86	62410.85	2293.1	742.74
	AB1-Chim	176836.16	51913.52	58762.01	23377.33	9426.64
40	AB1-3	27535.69	10776.6	2829.25	1225.78	694.08
	AB1-4	34551.99	10039.46	3641.11	970.7	697.98
	AB1-5	54331.07	22353.67	7494.86	869.06	684.3
	AB1-6	29949.91	7743.19	2816.15	880.4	1423.53
	AB1-7	44711.89	11224.28	4443.54	876.24	611.15
45	AB1-8	65974.83	17642.9	5805.35	583.54	1886.84
	AB1-11	untested	97659.62	53926.71	5079.26	978.76
	AB3-chim	138190.1	29114.68	17055.33	1120.39	843.5
	AB3-2	85941.69	33618.84	14656.49	1483.17	727.98
	AB3-3	88679.61	54901.39	1156.25	801.56	749.95
50	AB3-4	2955.8	1459.46	1315.36	839.75	563.41
	AB3-5	2951.18	2909.74	1275.51	713.46	611.66
	AB3-7	untested	90420.04	35995.73	7841	1742.34
	AB3-8	untested	23259.52	11856.48	1903.05	952.71
	AB4-chim	64796.15	38447.83	19142.38	1343.31	1007.71
55	AB4-3	1155.95	1522.98	1192.96	708.25	984.95
	AB4-4	1203.16	1398.82	1048.05	899.25	618.43
	AB4-5	1351.27	1198.66	966.62	1203.98	653.41

(continued)

Humanized Ab Designation	OVCA429 1.5 μ g	ARK2 1.5 μ g	ARK2 0.3 μ g	M202 1.5 μ g	M202 0.3 μ g
AB4-6	untested	9842.52	3303.34	2520.88	1281.68
AB4-7	untested	7563.59	2765.93	3322.65	1444.19
AB4-8	untested	7313.46	3118.74	1495.74	974.83
AB4-9	untested	7787.35	3058.96	1179.5	825.33
AB4-10	untested	20227.28	7212.1	1392.45	546.63
AB4-11	untested	9167.61	6392.04	895.77	549.19
AB4-12	untested	24221.65	9690.02	2015.4	1506.93
AB18-chim	25521.37	9149.19	3442.7	1048.6	895.4
AB18-3	2703.41	1210.4	1079.32	684.33	592.8
AB18-4	3220.08	1379.11	1134.22	1231.31	762.51
AB18-5	4273.83	1330.44	1313.83	1001.99	594.43
AB18-6	6753.92	1936.48	1393.53	914.2	865.43
AB9-chim	3569.69	4487.55	3508.75	1331.44	680.03
AB9-3	1257.3	1471.97	1139.54	1659.76	1111.31
AB9-4	1110.93	1553.6	1116.78	1149.55	625.38
AB11-chim	2440.63	1260.97	1315.28	973.48	610.05
AB11-2	2694.81	1937.51	1400.43	1766.07	872.68
AB11-3	2201.32	1541.47	1320.38	1134.3	940.92

"chim" is pre-humanized form of antibody.

[0280] Based on the *in vitro* antigen binding data, three humanized antibodies were selected for further testing and development. The antibodies were derived from AB1, AB3, and AB4.

[0281] *In vivo* binding studies of the humanized versions of AB1, AB3, and AB4 were carried out in xenograft mice injected with bladder cancer cell lines UMUC4, as essentially described in Example 6. Briefly, xenograft models of UMUC4 were established in six-week-old CD-1 athymic nude mice (Charles River Laboratories). After tumors reached an average size of 150 to 300 mm³, mice were randomized into treatment groups. Humanized antibodies were diluted in sterile saline to a working concentration of 1mg/ml for intravenous tail vein (IV) injection. Tumor xenografts were measured with calipers thrice a week, and tumor volume in mm³ was determined by multiplying height $\times$ width $\times$ length. Mice were treated for 2-7 weeks. At the end of study, animals were euthanized and tumor tissue was excised and divided to be stored as snap-frozen or formalin fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) tissue for biomarker analysis.

[0282] The results of the xenograft assays are shown in FIG. 15-FIG. 21. FIG. 15 shows the xenograft assay results for two versions of humanized AB3 (AB3-2 and AB3-4), wherein treatment involved 10 mg/kg administered Q4D. Controls included vehicle control (PBS), human IgG (10 mg/kg Q4D), and the murine version of AB3 (10 mg/kg Q4D). As shown in this figure, humanized AB3-4 demonstrated a decrease in tumor volume over the 35 day treatment period. FIG. 16 shows the xenograft assay results for the same treatments as the experiments shown in FIG. 15, except that two additional controls (64A MSE and a chimeric version thereof (64A-CHIM)) were carried out. As in FIG. 15, FIG. 16 shows a marked decrease in tumor volume upon treatment with humanized AB3-4.

[0283] FIG. 17 shows the xenograft assay results for humanized AB1-5. Controls included vehicle control (PBS), human IgG (10 mg/kg Q4D), and the murine version of AB1 (10 mg/kg Q4D). As shown in FIG. 17, mice treated with humanized AB1-5 demonstrated a marked decrease in tumor volume.

[0284] FIG. 18 shows the xenograft assay results for humanized AB4-3. Controls included vehicle control (PBS), human IgG (10 mg/kg Q4D), and the murine version of AB4 (10 mg/kg Q4D). Mice treated with humanized AB4-3 did not demonstrate a marked decrease in tumor volume.

[0285] FIG. 19-FIG. 21 demonstrate the results of a xenograft assay wherein all 4 humanized antibodies of FIG. 15-FIG. 18 were tested. Mouse and Chimeric versions of reference CLDN6 antibodies were used as controls. As shown in FIG. 19, mice treated with humanized AB3-4 and AB1-5 demonstrated decreases in tumor volume. FIG. 20 demonstrates tumor volume over the course of time to Day 55. The body weights of mice in the assay are shown in FIG. 21.

EXAMPLE 10

[0286] An *in silico* analysis was carried out with different sequences of AB1, AB3, and AB4. In particular, the sequences for (a) the original parental clone, (b) the closest mouse germline sequence, (c) the closest human germline sequence, and

(d) the humanized sequence, for each antibody, were aligned. Amino acids believed to have undergone affinity maturation are marked with an asterisk while amino acids that differ from amino acids at that position according to antibody database information are marked with a hashtag. CDRs for each sequence are boxed. Based on this analysis, several humanized antibodies will be made having a sequence listed in TABLE 10.

TABLE 10

Parent Clone	Consensus Sequence HC	Consensus Sequence LC
AB1	422	423
AB3	424	425
AB4	426	427

[0287] Multiples antibodies having a sequence as defined by these consensus sequences are made as essentially described in Example 5 and tested *in vitro* for antigen binding via FACS (as essentially described in Example 5) and *in vivo* for the ability to decrease tumor volume in mice (as essentially described in Example 6).

EXAMPLE 11

[0288] This example describes a Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) analysis of CLDN6 antibodies of the present disclosure.

[0289] The sequences of AB1 and AB3 were subjected to NGS analysis to identify somatic hypermutation (SHM) related variants of the heavy chain and light chain for each antibody. The NGS analysis identified points of SHM in both the heavy and light chain sequences for each antibody. The analysis revealed 1452 different heavy chain sequences and 326 different light chain sequences for AB3 and 372 different heavy chain sequences and 3081 different light chain sequences for AB1. Example results are shown in FIG. 23-FIG. 26. FIG. 23 and FIG. 24 show identified changes to heavy and light chains of a variant AB3, respectively, while FIG. 25 and FIG. 26 show identified changes to heavy and light chains of a variant AB1, respectively. Mutations in Chothia numbering are provided at the bottom of each figure.

[0290] Antibodies with NGS-identified SHM in the heavy chain were selected based on likelihood for binding involvement. Six antibodies were manufactured based on humanized AB3-7 (AB S1-S6) and six antibodies were made based on humanized AB1-11 (AB S7-S12) and subsequently evaluated for phenotype. FIG. 22 is a listing of the parental and 12 variant heavy chain sequences paired with light chain sequences. FACS binding studies of the 12 antibodies (AB S1-S12) were carried out as essentially described herein and the results are shown in FIG. 27.

[0291] FACS binding assays were also carried out with different amounts of AB S1-S12. The antibody concentrations tested in this limiting dilution assay were 0.32 nM, 1.6 nM, 8 nM, 40 nM, 200 nM, and 1000 nM and different cell lines expression CLDN6 were used. The results are shown in FIG. 28.

[0292] These data support that the newly identified antibodies (S1-S12) demonstrated increased binding over the corresponding parental humanized antibody.

EXAMPLE 12

[0293] This example demonstrates *in vivo* analysis of humanized antibodies described herein.

[0294] *In vivo* studies were carried out in xenograft mice injected with human cancer cell lines as essentially described in Example 6. In this study, cells of the UMUC4 cell line, a bladder cancer cell line strongly expressing CLDN6, and of the OV-90 cell line, an ovarian cancer cell line expressing CLDN6, were used. Both cell lines are tumorigenic when administered to mice subcutaneously. Briefly, xenograft models of human cancer cell lines were established in six-week-old CD-1 athymic nude mice (Charles River Laboratories). The following conditions were followed for subcutaneous injection of each cell line: UMUC4 1.0×10^7 and OV90 1.0×10^7 all with 50% matrigel (BD Biosciences). CD-1 nude mice (8 mice per group) were subcutaneously injected in the right flank with the UMUC4 or OV-90 cell line. When tumors reached an average size of 150 to 300 mm³, mice were randomized into treatment groups. For treatment, each therapeutic antibody (humanized ABI-II, humanized AB3-7) and a human IgG control antibody were diluted in sterile saline and administered via intravenous tail vein (IV) injection at 10 mg/kg once every 4 days daily (Q4D - FIG. 30) or once weekly (QW - FIG. 31). Tumor xenografts were measured with calipers thrice a week, and tumor volume in mm³ was determined by multiplying height $\times$ width $\times$ length. Mice were treated for 21-36 days. At the end of study, animals were euthanized and tumor tissue was excised and divided to be stored as snap-frozen or formalin fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) tissue for biomarker analysis. All animal work was carried out under a protocol approved by IACUC and the University of California at Los Angeles Animal Research Committee. Data was analyzed using StudyLog software from StudyDirector (San Francisco, CA). Results are presented as mean volumes for each group. Error bars represent the standard error (SE).

of the mean.

[0295] The results of the xenograft assays are shown in FIG. 30 and FIG. 31. As shown in FIG. 30, Q4D treatment with AB1-11 or AB3-7 led to remarkable decreases in tumor volumes or U2OS tumors relative to control treated mice. Both humanized antibodies achieved a 60% decrease in tumor volume relative to control mice by the end of the study period.

[0296] As shown in FIG. 31, the U2OS tumor volumes of mice treated with either humanized antibody were less than the tumor volume of control treated mice. By the end of the study, AB1-11 achieved a 33% decrease in tumor volume relative to control mice while AB3-7 achieved a 16% decrease.

[0297] These data support that the humanized antibodies maintain the therapeutic efficacy first observed with the corresponding mouse antibodies.

EXAMPLE 13

[0298] This example demonstrates an antibody drug conjugate tested *in vivo*.

[0299] An conjugate comprising MMAE and humanized AB1-11 was made and tested *in vivo* using xenograft mice injected with OV-90 ovarian cancer cell lines expression CLDN6 as essentially described in Example 6. In this experiment, CD-1 nude mice (8 mice per group) were subcutaneously injected into the right flank with OV-90 cells. When tumors reached an average size of 150 to 300 mm³, mice were randomized into treatment groups. For treatment, mice were administered once weekly by tail vein injection (1) 10 mg/kg humanized AB1-11 antibody, (2) 10 mg/kg a human IgG control antibody, (3) 5 mg/kg untargeted conjugate comprising MMAE without AB1-11, and (4) 10 mg/kg targeted antibody drug conjugate (ADC) comprising MMAE and AB1-11. The untargeted conjugate comprised MMAE conjugated to a non-targeting human IgG control antibody. Tumor xenografts were measured with calipers thrice a week, and tumor volume in mm³ was determined by multiplying height × width × length. Mice were treated for 20-36 days. At the end of study, animals were euthanized and tumor tissue was excised and divided to be stored as snap-frozen or formalin fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) tissue for biomarker analysis. All animal work was carried out under a protocol approved by IACUC and the University of California at Los Angeles Animal Research Committee. Data was analyzed using StudyLog software from StudyDirector (San Francisco, CA). Results are presented as mean volumes for each group. Error bars represent the standard error (SE) of the mean.

[0300] As shown in FIG. 32, the administration of the targeted ADC led to a substantial decrease in tumor volume. By the end of the study, the tumor volume of mice treated with the targeted ADC exhibited a greater than 70% decrease relative to control treated mice.

[0301] The same *in vivo* analysis was carried out with mice subcutaneously injected with U2OS bladder cancer cells instead of OV-90 cells and the treatments were administered once weekly by tail vein injection (1) 10 mg/kg humanized AB1-11 antibody, (2) 10 mg/kg a human IgG control antibody, (3) 5 mg/kg untargeted conjugate comprising MMAE without AB1-11, and (4) 10 mg/kg targeted antibody drug conjugate (ADC) comprising MMAE and AB1-11. The untargeted conjugate comprised MMAE conjugated to a non-targeting human IgG control antibody. The targeted conjugate was given a total of 3 times, whereas the other treatments were administered once weekly 5 times in total. Tumor volume measurements were made as described above, though measurements for the targeted ADC treated mice were measured for up to 80 days.

[0302] As shown in FIG. 33, the administration of the targeted ADC demonstrates tumor volumes decreasing from almost 200 mm³ to almost 0 mm³. The effect carried on to 80 days of the study or more than about 60 days after the last ADC treatment.

[0303] These data support that an antibody drug conjugate comprising an antibody of the present disclosure is effective to reduce tumor size and to treat cancer.

EXAMPLE 14

[0304] This Example demonstrates the *in vitro* characterization of the CLDN6 ADCs.

[0305] ADCs comprising various linker-drug combinations were made with a humanized AB3-7 antibody (also referred to as AB23, see e.g., Table 8): (a) VC-PAB-MMAE, (b) GGFG-MMAE, (c) CL2A-SN38, (d) GGFG-Dxd, and (e) VC-PAB-Dxd. The ADCs were prepared at WuXi Biologies (Shanghai, China).

[0306] FIG. 34A-FIG. 34H show the biochemical characterization of the CLDN6 ADCs comprising AB3-7. FIG. 34A is a table summarizing the biochemical properties of the seven CLDN6 ADCs comprising AB3-7. The ADCs that are labeled as D4 refers to substantially homogenous conjugates that comprise a significant number of antibodies being conjugated to 4 drugs per antibody (D4 technology, a technology of WuXi Biologies). The ADCs that are labeled as CTRL refers to conventional heterogeneous conjugates (conventional) that comprise the Gaussian distribution of the number of drugs per antibody. The ADCs comprised a low percentage of unconjugated antibody, high-molecular-weight (HMWs) species, and unconjugated free drugs. The ADCs also comprised a low level of endotoxin, rendering them suitable for *in vivo* studies. FIG. 34B-FIG. 34H represent the HIC-HPLC chromatograms that show the relative abundance of the antibody conjugated

to different numbers of drugs for each ADC. For example, the peak area under D0 indicates the relative abundance of the unconjugated AB3-7. Similarly, the peak area under D1, D2, D3...D8 indicates the relative abundance of AB3-7 antibody conjugated to 1, 2, 3... 8 drugs per antibody.

[0307] FIG. 35 shows that the molecular integrity of the CLDN6 ADCs comprising AB3-7 was not altered by conjugation.

The molecular integrity of the CLDN6 ADCs and unconjugated AB3-7 antibody was assessed by NativePAGE (NativePAGE 4-16% Bis-Tris Protein Gels (Cat.# BN1002BOX, ThermoFisher). Native PAGE separates proteins according to the net charge, size, and shape of their native structure. Under the native condition, all seven CLDN6 ADCs remain structurally intact and did exhibit any indication of degradation compared with the unconjugated AB3-7 antibody. Thus, conjugation does not alter the molecular integrity of the AB3-7 antibody.

[0308] FIG. 36 shows that conjugation does not affect the binding affinity of the AB3-7 antibody. Flow cytometry shows that the CLDN6 ADCs comprising AB3-7 retained the specific and high binding affinity for CLDN6. The ADC binding activity was analyzed by flow cytometry for three cell lines: (a) UMUC4 bladder cancer cell line (natively expressing CLDN6), (b) HEK293T CLDN6-mGFP A11 (engineered to artificially overexpress (OE) CLDN6), and (c) M202 melanoma cell line (CLDN6-negative cells). Specifically, the ADCs were incubated with ~150,000 cells in 50 μ l 2% FBS/PBS at 4°C for 30mins followed by washing with 2% FBS/PBS. The ADCs were then incubated with Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human IgG Fc Antibody from Biolegend (409320) at 4°C for 30mins. The binding was measured by BD Accuri™ C6 Flow Cytometer. Seven different CLDN6 ADCs showed similar binding affinity by flow cytometry compared with their unconjugated antibody AB3-7 to CLDN6-positive cell lines (UMUC4 cells and HEK293T CLDN6-mGFP A11), while showing no binding for a CLDN6-negative cell line (M202).

[0309] FIG. 37 further shows that conjugation does not affect the binding affinity of the AB3-7 antibody. Measurements of the dissociation constant (KD) demonstrated that the CLDN6 ADCs comprising AB3-7 retained the specific and high binding affinity for CLDN6. The cell-based antibody affinity (KD) of the CLDN6 ADCs was measured by KinExA 4000 (Sapidyne Instrument, Boise, Idaho). Briefly, HEK293T CLDN6-mGFP A11 cells were detached using versene and equilibrated with either 500pM or 10nM antibody in 2% FBS/DMEM at 4°C overnight. The cell concentration started at 5 $\times$ 10⁶ cells/ml and 2-fold serial dilutions were performed up to 10 points. The next day, the cells were centrifuged at 1500 rpm for 10 min and the supernatants were saved. The PMMA beads (Sapidyne Instrument, Cat.# 440176) were pre-coated with goat-anti-human IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch Labs (Cat.# 109-005-003) at 30 μ g/ml. Fluorescent secondary antibody Alexa Fluor® 647 AffiniPure Goat Anti-Human IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch Labs, Cat.# 109-605-088) was diluted in 1% BSA/PBS at 0.5 μ g/ml. The antibody solution only (Signal 100%) and nonspecific binding (NSB, buffer only) controls were also included in the measurements. The KD was calculated using two antibody curves analyzed by the n-curve analysis. As demonstrated in FIG. 37, the binding affinity (KD) is similar across all ADCs and unconjugated AB3-7. Thus, conjugation to various linker-drug combinations did not alter the antibody binding affinity for CLDN6 expressed on the HEK293T CLDN6-mGFP A11 cells.

[0310] FIG. 38 shows that the CLDN6 ADCs comprising AB3-7 are internalized efficiently by cancer cells, an important step in the activation of ADCs. Specifically, ARK2 cells (uterine carcinosarcoma expressing CLDN6) were stained with nucleus (blue), lysosome (green) and the CLDN6 ADCs (red). Images on the top panels were taken at an early stage (within 30min after the ADC/antibody staining), and those on the lower panels were taken at a later stage (between 5-6 hours after the ADC/antibody staining) to show the internalization of CLDN6 complexed with ADC or unconjugated antibody. As demonstrated in FIG. 38, conjugation did not change the antibody internalization rates in comparison with those of its unconjugated antibody AB3-7.

EXAMPLE 15

[0311] This Example demonstrates the *in vitro* anti-cancer activity of CLDN6 ADCs against cancer cells.

[0312] FIG. 39A-FIG. 39G show the 2D anti-proliferative effect of different CLDN6 ADCs comprising AB3-7 on cancer cells. The anti-proliferative activity of the CLDN6 ADCs were tested against four cancer cell lines; CLDN6-positive cell lines (UMUC4, OV90) and CLDN6-negative cell lines (MCF7, M202). Each cell line was seeded uniformly into wells of 48-well plates, ranging from 300-1000 cells per well. After 48hrs, a baseline measurement of the number of cells per well per cell line was measured. The remaining wells of cells were treated with a 1:5 serial dilution of 6 drug concentrations, resulting in a final treatment concentration ranging from 200nM (30ng/mL) to 0.064nM (0.0096ng/mL). After 7 days, the anti-proliferative activity was assessed by comparing the counts of cells in the treated versus control untreated.

[0313] As demonstrated in FIG. 39A-FIG. 39G, the CLDN6 ADCs comprising MC-VC-PAB-MMAE (conventional) and MC-VC-PAB-MMAE (D4 technology) were comparable in exhibiting the greatest anti-proliferative potency and specificity against the CLDN6-positive cells (UMUC4). The CLDN6 ADCs comprising CL2A-SN38 (conventional) and CL2A-SN38 (D4 technology) exhibited equally similar anti-proliferative potency but was nonspecific, killing indiscriminately between the CLDN6-positive cells and CLDN6-negative cells. The CLDN6 ADCs comprising MC-GGFG-MMAE showed low anti-proliferative potency with specificity against the CLDN6-positive cells (UMUC4). The CLDN6 ADCs comprising MC-GGFG-DXD and MC-VC-PAB-DXD show no anti-proliferative effect against any cell line.

[0314] FIG. 39H-FIG. 39N show the 2D anti-proliferative effect of the CLDN6 comprising AB1-11 conjugated to VC-PAB-MMAE (ADC-11) against various cell lines. Specifically, four cell lines were tested: CLDN6-positive cell lines (ARK2, OVCA429, H841, OV90, H1693) and CLDN6-negative cell lines (MCF7, M202). Each cell line was seeded uniformly into wells of 48-well plates, ranging from 300-1000 cells per well. After 48hrs, a baseline measurement of the number of cells per well per cell line was measured. The remaining wells of cells were treated with 1:5 serial dilutions of (a) CLDN6-targeting ADC-11, (b) a control ADC (a non-targeting IgG conjugated to VC-PAB-MMAE), (c) an unconjugated non-targeting IgG, and (d) unconjugated AB1-11, resulting in the final treatment concentration ranging from 1000 nM (150 ng/mL) to 0.32 nM (0.0048 ng/mL). After 7 days, the anti-proliferative activity was assessed by comparing the counts of cells in the treated versus untreated control.

[0315] As demonstrated in FIG. 39H-FIG. 39N, ADC-11 exhibited robust anti-proliferative activity against CLDN6-positive cell lines (ARK2, OVCA429, H841, OV90, H1693) with no activity against the CLDN6-negative cell lines (M202 and MCF7).

EXAMPLE 16

[0316] This Example shows the *in vivo* anti-cancer efficacy of CLDN6 ADCs against cancer cell line xenografts.

[0317] For all *in vivo* experiments, tumor xenografts were measured with calipers 3 times/week, and the tumor volume in mm³ was determined by multiplying height x width x length. All animal work was carried out under a protocol approved by IACUC and the UCLA Animal Research Committee. Data were analyzed using the StudyLog software from StudyDirector (San Francisco, CA).

[0318] FIG. 40 shows the anti-cancer efficacy of a CLDN6 ADC against CLDN6-positive ovarian cancer cell line (OV90) xenografts. The CLDN6 ADC tested herein comprises a humanized AB1-11 conjugated to VC-PAB-MMAE (ADC-11; conventional). The OV90 ovarian cancer cell line xenografts were established in six-week-old CD-1 athymic nude mice (Charles River Laboratories) by subcutaneous injection of 1.0×10^7 cells with 50% matrigel (BD Biosciences) into the right rear flank of the animal. When tumors reached an average size of 100-200mm³, mice (n=8) were randomized into treatment groups of either 1) non-targeting human IgG1 control antibody at 10mg/kg QW IV 4 weeks, 2) humanized CLDN6-AB1-11 (HU-11) at 10mg/kg QW IV (intravenous injection) for 4 weeks, 3) ADC-11 at 5mg/kg QW IV for 3 weeks, and 4) non-targeting control ADC 5mg/kg QW IV for 3 weeks. Xenografts were followed post-dosing until tumor progression. Treatment with the CLDN6 ADC resulted in xenograft tumor regression. The activity of the CLDN6 ADC is superior to that observed with the unconjugated CLDN6 mAb or non-targeting control ADC.

[0319] FIG. 41A-FIG. 41B show no anti-cancer activity of CLDN6 ADC-11 (conventional) against CLDN6-negative melanoma cancer cell line (M202) xenografts. ADC-11 did not show any anti-cancer activity in M202 cell line xenografts that do not express CLDN6. The M202 melanoma cancer cell line xenografts were established in six-week-old CD-1 athymic nude mice (Charles River Laboratories) by subcutaneous injection of 1.0×10^7 cells with 50% matrigel (BD Biosciences) into the right rear flank of the animal. When tumors reached an average size of 100-300mm³, mice (n=8) were randomized into treatment groups of either 1) non-targeting human IgG1 control antibody at 10mg/kg QW IV 4 weeks or 2) ADC-11 at 5mg/kg QW IV for 3 weeks. The lack of anti-cancer activity of the CLDN6 ADC against CLDN6-negative xenografts demonstrates the specificity of the CLDN6 ADC activity.

[0320] FIG. 42A-FIG. 42B show the *in vivo* anti-cancer efficacy of CLDN6 ADC-23 against cancer cell line xenografts. The CLDN6 ADC tested herein comprises humanized AB3-7 conjugated to VC-PAB-MMAE (ADC-23; conventional). FIG. 42A shows that CLDN6 ADC-23 is efficacious against CLDN6-positive bladder cell line (UMUC4) xenografts. Specifically, the UMUC4 bladder cancer cell line xenografts were established in six-week-old CD-1 athymic nude mice (Charles River Laboratories) by subcutaneous injection of 1.0×10^7 cells with 50% matrigel (BD Biosciences) into the right rear flank of the animal. When tumors reached an average size of 100-200mm³, mice (n=8) were randomized into treatment groups of either 1) non-targeting human IgG1 (Hu-IgG1) control antibody at 10mg/kg once per week (QW IV) for 4 weeks, 2) humanized CLDN6 AB3-7 antibody (Hu23) at 10mg/kg QW IV for 4 weeks, 3) ADC-23 at 5mg/kg QW IV for 3 weeks. Xenografts were followed post-dosing until tumor progression or 60 days post initiation of the treatment. FIG. 42B shows Haematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) stain of the xenograft tissues collected at the indicated time points post-treatment with either Hu-IgG1 control antibody or 5mg/kg ADC-23. Histopathological analysis of the xenograft tissue collected during the study showed that epithelial-tumor cell content was lost in ADC-23-treated mice (FIG. 42B).

[0321] Treatment with the CLDN6 ADC-23 resulted in xenograft tumor regressions in the UMUC4 CLDN6-positive cell line xenografts. The data presented in FIG. 42A-FIG. 42B and those presented above demonstrate that both CLDN6 ADCs (ADC-11 and ADC-23) are effective in targeting CLDN6-positive cell line xenografts.

EXAMPLE 17

[0322] This Example shows the *in vivo* anti-cancer activity of CLDN6 ADC-23 against patient-derived xenografts (PDX).

[0323] FIG. 43A-FIG. 43E show the *in vivo* anti-cancer efficacy of CLDN6 ADC-23 (conventional) against ovarian cancer

PDX models. Specifically, a panel of ovarian PDX samples was screened for CLDN6 protein expression by the Western blot analysis (FIG. 43A). Two CLDN6-positive (DF189 & DF181) and one CLDN6-negative (DF20) samples were selected for the study. Ovarian cancer cells from each PDX were transfected with the luciferase enzyme before injection into the intraperitoneal space of immunocompromised mice (NSG) (FIG. 43B). FIG. 43C-FIG. 43E show the luciferase activity output that was measured once per week in mice treated with (1) non-targeting Hu-IgG1 control antibody at 10 mg/kg QW IV 4 weeks, (2) humanized CLDN6 AB3-7 at 10mg/kg QW IV for 4 weeks, or (3) ADC-23 at 5mg/kg QW IV for 3 weeks. The mice treated with Hu-IgG1 control or CLDN6 AB3-7 mAb showed a continuous increase in tumor burden in the intraperitoneal space until the mice had to be euthanized at approximately 50 days post-implantation of the cancer cells for each of the PDX models tested. However, mice treated with ADC-23 showed a significant reduction in tumor burden and a significant improvement in overall survival. These responses were limited to mice injected with the CLDN6-positive ovarian cancer cells (FIG. 43C and FIG. 43D). The DF20 CLDN6 negative model showed only a limited benefit to treatment with no impact on overall survival (FIG. 43E).

EXAMPLE 18

[0324] This Example shows the dose-dependent activity of CLDN6 ADC-23.

[0325] FIG. 44A-FIG. 44C show the dose-dependent anti-cancer activity of CLDN6 ADC-23 (D4 technology) against the CLDN6-positive ovarian cancer cell line (OV90) xenografts. The OV90 ovarian cancer cell line xenografts were established in six-week-old CD-1 athymic nude mice (Charles River Laboratories) by subcutaneous injection of 1.0×10^7 cells with 50% matrigel (BD Biosciences) into the right rear flank of the animal. When tumors reached an average size of $\sim 200\text{mm}^3$, mice (n=6) were randomized into treatment groups. Mice with OV90 xenografts were treated with various doses ranging from 0.1 mg/kg to 2.5 mg/kg IV QW for 3 weeks. A reduction in anti-tumor activity was observed as the dosing concentration was decreased. Treatment with 2.5 mg/kg of CLDN6 ADC-23 induced uniform xenograft regressions (FIG. 44A and FIG. 44B). No impact on mouse body weight was observed in response to the treatment with CLDN6 ADC-23 at any dose given (FIG. 44C). Thus, the selective and dose-dependent activity of the novel CLDN6 ADC-23 was confirmed in the CLDN6-positive ovarian cancer cell line xenografts.

[0326] FIG. 45A-FIG. 45C show that there is no off-target activity of the CLDN6 ADC-23 (D4 technology) in the CLDN6-negative melanoma cancer cell line (M202) xenografts. The M202 melanoma cancer cell line xenografts were established in six-week-old CD-1 athymic nude mice (Charles River Laboratories) by subcutaneous injection of 1.0×10^7 cells with 50% matrigel (BD Biosciences) into the right rear flank of the animal. When tumors reached an average size of $\sim 200\text{mm}^3$, mice (n=6) were randomized into treatment groups. Mice bearing the M202 melanoma xenografts were treated with various doses ranging from 0.1 mg/kg to 2.5 mg/kg IV QW for 3 weeks. No anti-cancer activity of the CLDN6 ADC against CLDN6-negative M202 xenografts was observed at any dose given (FIG. 45A-FIG. 45B). No impact on mouse body weight was observed in response to the treatment with CLDN6 ADC at any dose given (FIG. 45C).

[0327] The use of the terms "a" and "an" and "the" and similar referents in the context of describing the disclosure (especially in the context of the following claims) are to be construed to cover both the singular and the plural, unless otherwise indicated herein or clearly contradicted by context. The terms "comprising," "having," "including," and "containing" are to be construed as open-ended terms (i.e., meaning "including, but not limited to,") unless otherwise noted.

Patentkrav

1. Konjugat omfattende et isoleret antigenbindende protein, der binder claudin-6 eller et antigenbindende fragment heraf, et cytotoxisk middel eller et kemoterapeutisk middel og en linker, hvor det antigenbindende protein vælges blandt:

(a) et antigenbindende protein, der omfatter:

(i) en HC CDR1 omfattende aminosyresekvensen af FTFSXYX (SEQ ID NO: 455), hvor X i position 5 er N og X i position 7 er W;

(ii) en HC CDR2 omfattende aminosyresekvensen af IRLKXDXYAT (SEQ ID NO: 456), hvor X i position 5 er S og X i position 7 er N;

(iii) en HC CDR3 omfattende aminosyresekvensen af XDGPPSGX (SEQ ID NO: 457), hvor X i position 1 er N og X i position 8 er S;

(iv) en LC CDR1 omfattende aminosyresekvensen af EXIYSY (SEQ ID NO: 476), hvor X er N;

(v) en LC CDR2 omfattende aminosyresekvensen af XAK (SEQ ID NO: 477), hvor X i position 1 er N; og

(vi) en LC CDR3 omfattende aminosyresekvensen af QXHYXVPWT (SEQ ID NO: 454), hvor X i position 2 er H og X i position 5 er T; og

(b) et antigenbindende protein, der omfatter tungkædens (HC) CDR1-3-aminosyresekvenser af SEQ ID NO: 23, 24 og 25 og letkædens (LC) CDR1-3-aminosyresekvenser af SEQ ID NO: 20, 21 og 22,

hvor linkeren er mellem antistoffet og det cytotoxiske middel eller kemoterapeutiske middel, og linkeren vælges fra gruppen bestående af VC-PAB, GGFG og CL2A.

2. Konjugat ifølge krav 1, hvor konjugatet omfatter VC-PAB-MMAE.

3. Konjugat ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor proteinet er et antistof eller et antigenbindende antistoffragment.

4. Konjugat ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor proteinet er et monoklonalt antistof.

5. Konjugat ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor proteinet er et humant, kimærisk eller humaniseret antistof.

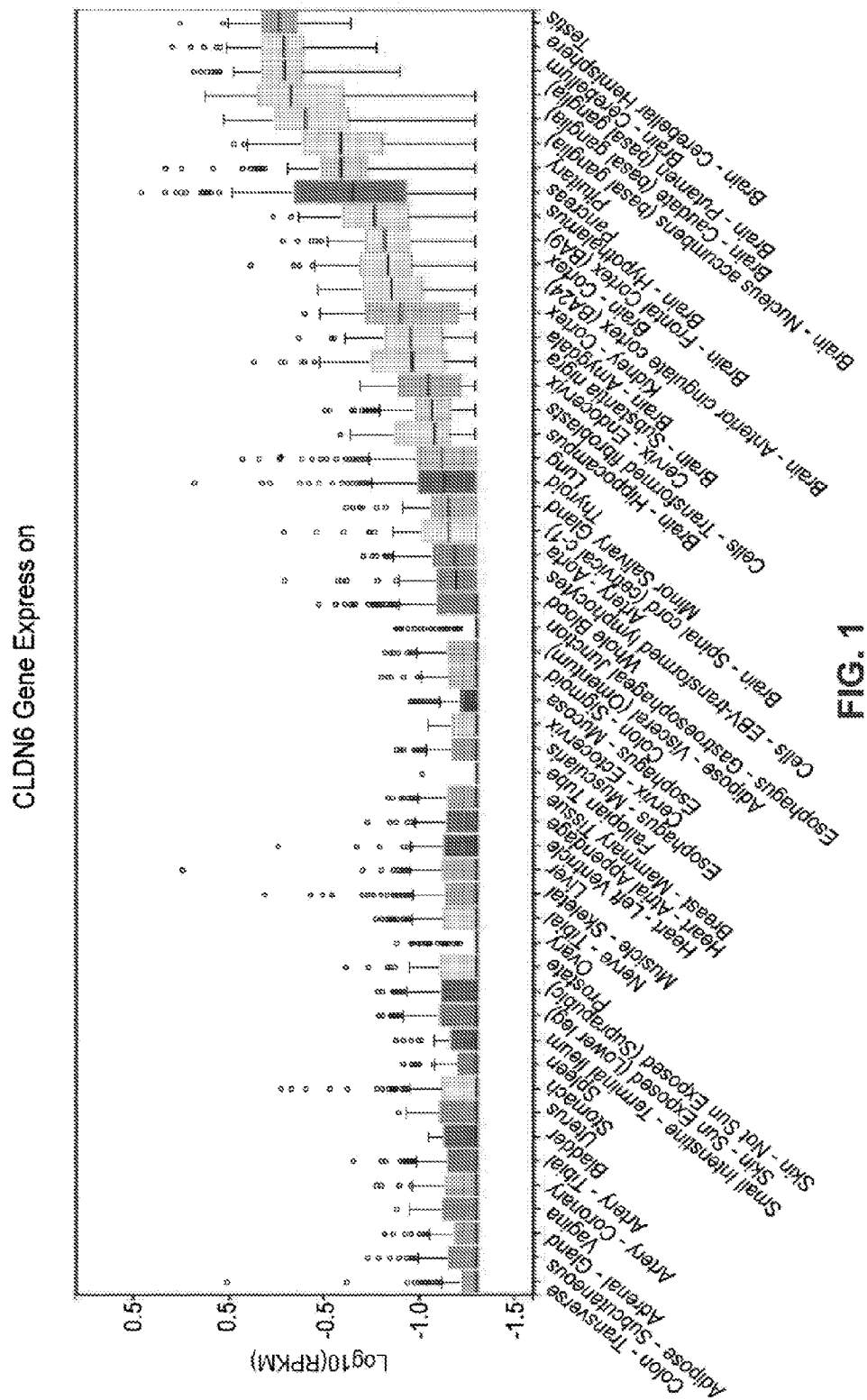
6. Konjugat ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor proteinet er et humaniseret antistof omfattende den variable tungkædedomænesekvens anført i SEQ ID NO: 387 og den variable letkædedomænesekvens anført i SEQ ID NO: 389 eller en variant, der har mindst 95 %, 96 %, 97 %, 98 % eller 99 % sekvensidentitet langs den fulde længde af den refererede aminosyresekvens.

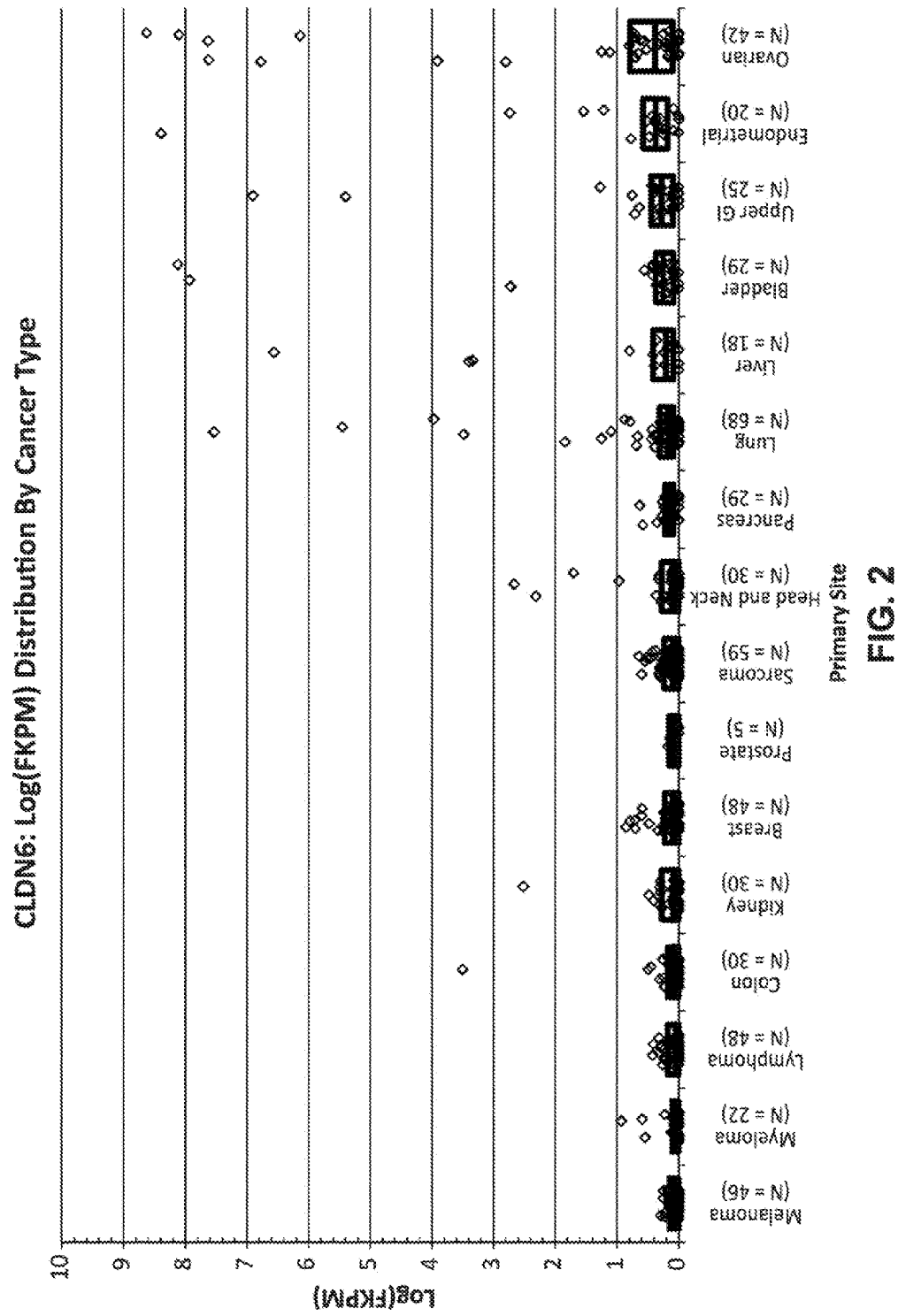
7. Farmaceutisk sammensætning, der omfatter et konjugat ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav og en farmaceutisk acceptabel bærer, fortynder eller hjælpestof.

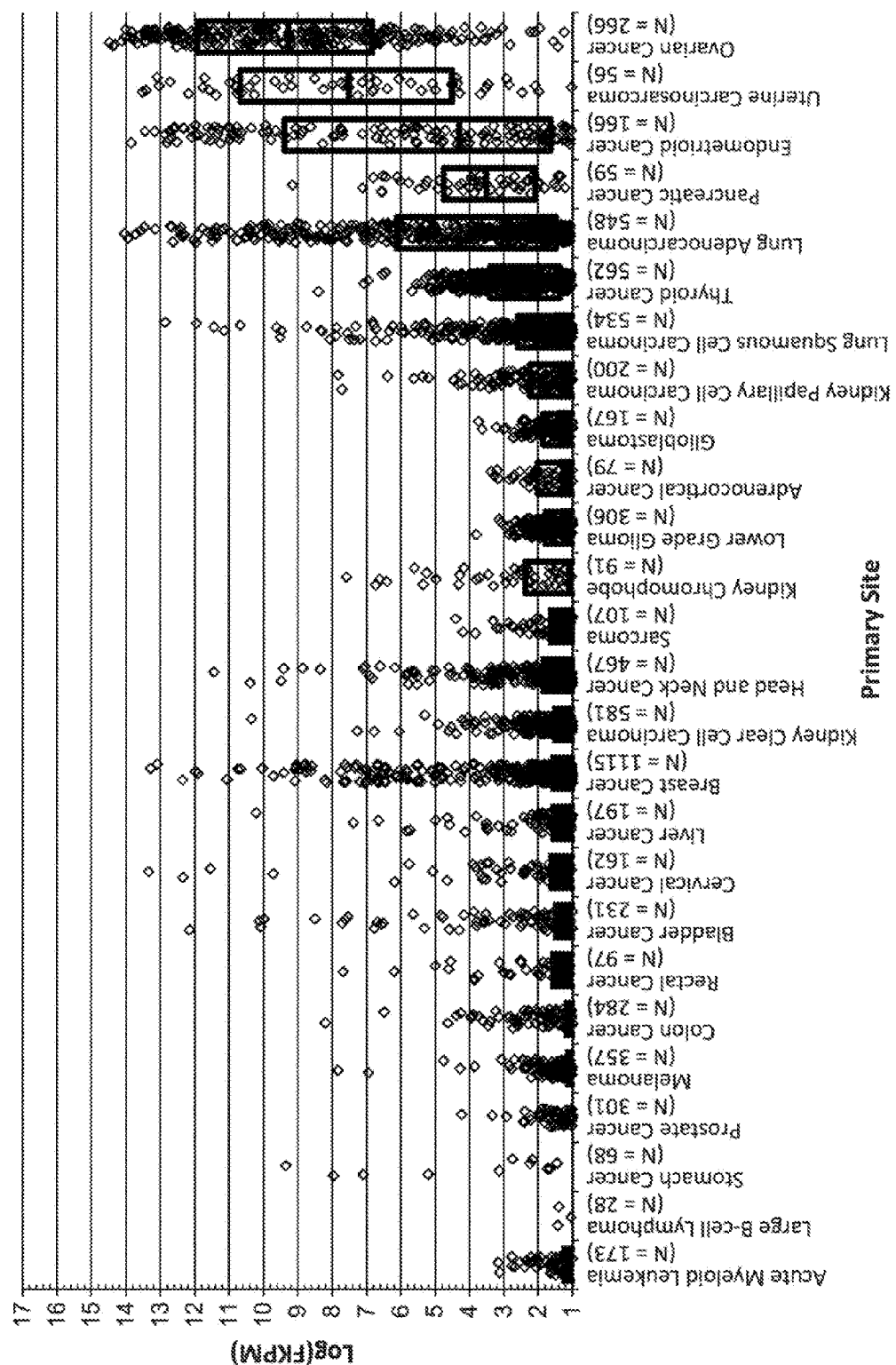
8. Konjugat ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 6 eller farmaceutisk sammensætning ifølge krav 7 til anvendelse ved behandling af cancer, hæmning af tumorvækst, reduktion af tumorstørrelse eller forebyggelse af tilbagefald af cancer.

DRAWINGS

Drawing







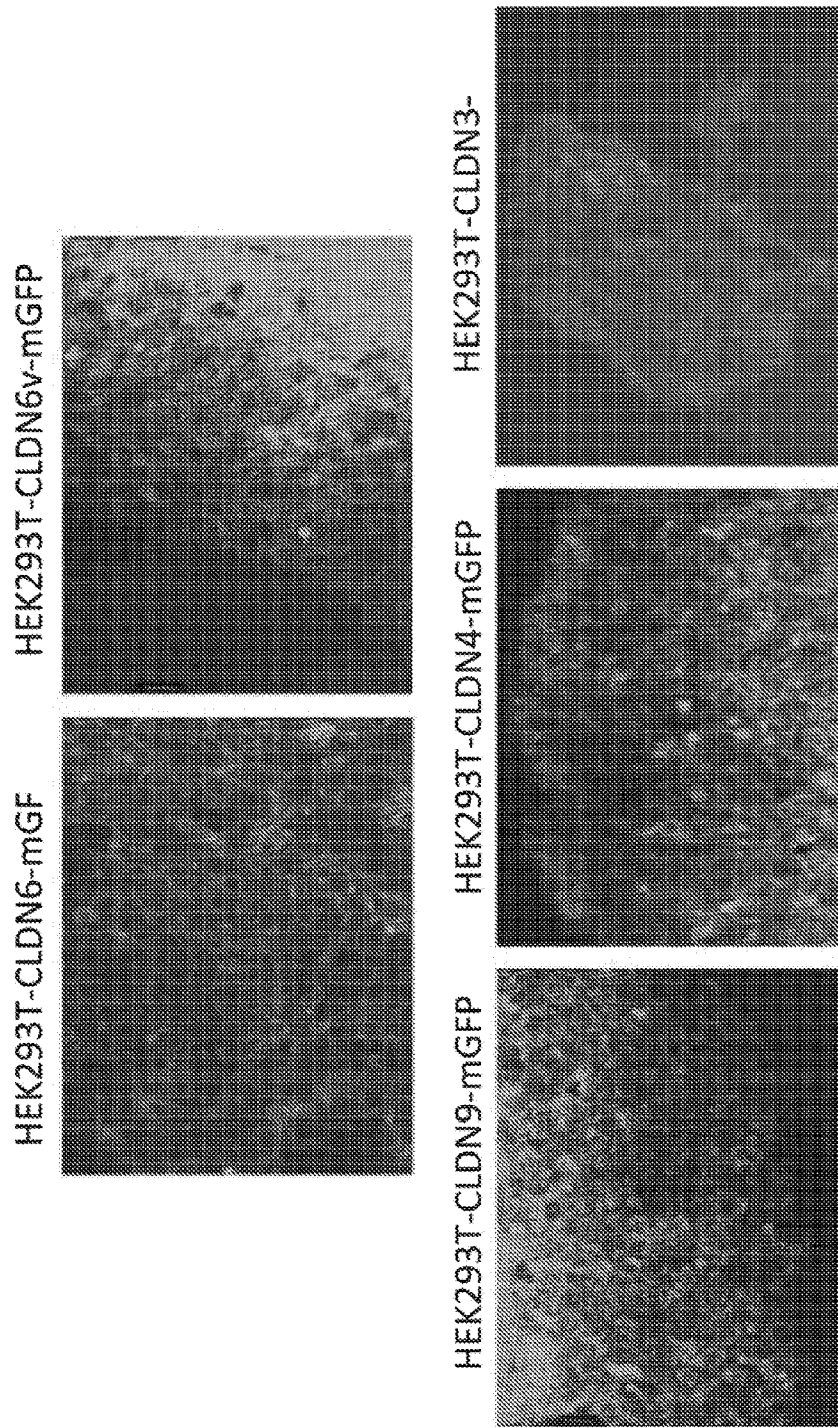


FIG. 4

FIG. 5

CLUSTAL Q(1.2.1) multiple sequence alignment

```

SP|P56747|CLD6_HUMAN MASAGMQLGVVLTLLGWTNGLVSCALPMKKVTAFLGNSIVVAQVWVEGLWMSQVVGSTG 60
SP|O15551|CLD3_HUMAN -MENGLEITGTALAVLGNLGTIVCCALPMWRVSAFIGSNIITSCNINEGLWMNCVVGSTG 59
SP|O14493|CLD4_HUMAN MASMGLOVMGIALAVLGNLAVMLCCALPMWRVTAFIGSNIIVTSQTINWEGLMNCVVGSTG 60
SP|O95484|CLD9_HUMAN MASTGLELLGNTLAVLGNLGTIVSCALPLWKEVTAFIGNSIVVAQVWVEGLWMSQVVGSTG 60
SP|Q92262|CLD6_MOUSE MASTGLQILGIVLTLLGWTNGLVSCALPMKRVTAFTGNSIVVAQVWVEGLWMSQVVGSTG 60
      * *::: * .*:::*: :.:****:*:*:*:*..*::* :*****:*****

SP|P56747|CLD6_HUMAN QMCKVYDSLALPQDLQAARALCVIALLVALLPGLLVYLAGARCTTCVEEKDSKARLVLT 120
SP|O15551|CLD3_HUMAN QMCKVYDSLALPQDLQAARALIVVAILLAAPGLLVYLVGAQCTNCVQDDTAKAKITIV 119
SP|O14493|CLD4_HUMAN QMCKVYDSLALPQDLQAARALVITIIIVAAIGVLLSVVGGKCTNCLEDESAAKARTMIV 120
SP|O95484|CLD9_HUMAN QMCKVYDSLALPQDLQAARALCVIALLLALLGLLVAITGGAQCTTCVEDESAKARIVLT 120
SP|Q92262|CLD6_MOUSE QMCKVYDSLALPQDLQAARALCVVTLIVLLGLLVYLAGAKCTTCVEDRNSKSELVLI 120
      ***** ::::.. :*:*: :.*:.*:*:*: :*::: :

SP|P56747|CLD6_HUMAN SGIVFVISGVLTLPVCSAHATIHDFYNFLVADAKRELGLASLYLGWAAAGLILLGGGL 180
SP|O15551|CLD3_HUMAN AGVLFLLAALLTLVPVSWBSANTTIIRDFTNFPVVEAQKREMGAGLYVGWAAALQLLGGAL 179
SP|O14493|CLD4_HUMAN AGVVFLLAGLMVIVPVSWTAHNIIQDFYNFLVASGQKREMGASLYVGWAAAGLILLGGGL 180
SP|O95484|CLD9_HUMAN AGVILLLAGILVLPVCSWTAHATIIQDFYNFLVAELKRELGLASLYLGWAAALQLLGGGL 180
SP|Q92262|CLD6_MOUSE SGIIFVISGVLTLPVCSWTAHSIIQDFYNFLVADAKRELGLASLYLGWAAAGLILLGGGL 180
      :*:::~::~:~::~*:*:*.. **;*****:~ .. ***;***;***;***;~* :***,*

SP|P56747|CLD6_HUMAN LOCTCPGGSGQSPSHYMARYSTSAPA--ISRGPSSEYPTKNYV 220
SP|O15551|CLD3_HUMAN LCCSCPPREKK-YTATEKVYVSAPRSTGPGASLGTGYDRKDYV 220
SP|O14493|CLD4_HUMAN LCCNCPPTDK-PYSAK--YSAARSAASN-----YV 209
SP|O95484|CLD9_HUMAN LOCTCPFFQVERPQGFRLLGYSTFS-----RSGASGLDKRDYV 217
SP|Q92262|CLD6_MOUSE LCCACSSGCTQGPRHYMACYSTSVPR---SRGSPSEYPTKNYV 219
      *** * : ** **

```

ECD Loop 1 SEQ ID NO:177

ECD Loop 2 SEQ ID NO:2

CLD6_HUMAN=SEQ ID NO:1

CLD3_HUMAN=SEQ ID NO:5

CLD4_HUMAN=SEQ ID NO:6

CLD9_HUMAN=SEQ ID NO:7

CLD6_MOUSE=SEQ ID NO:176

FIG. 6B

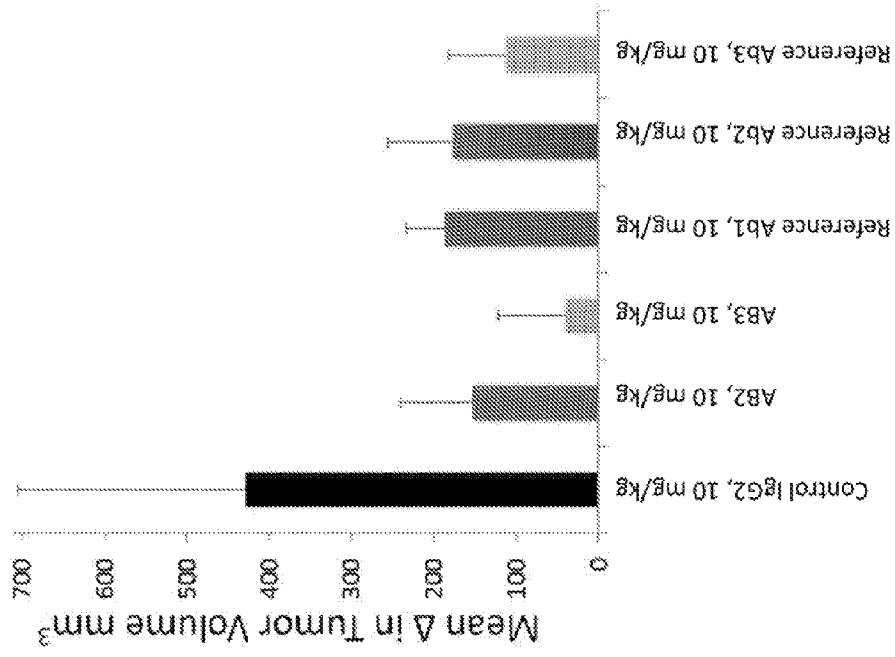
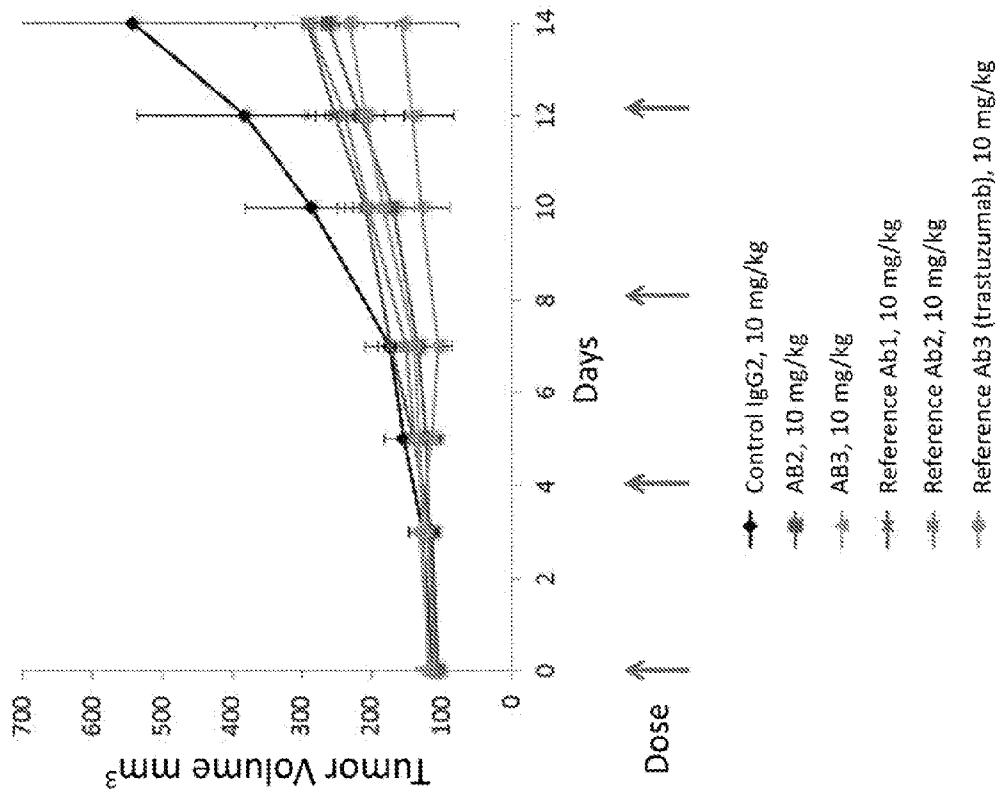
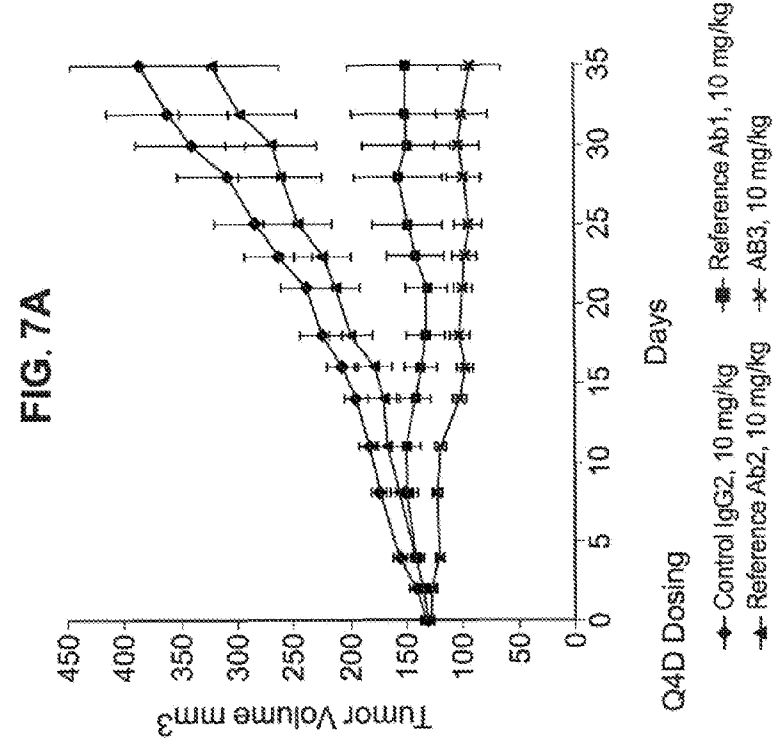
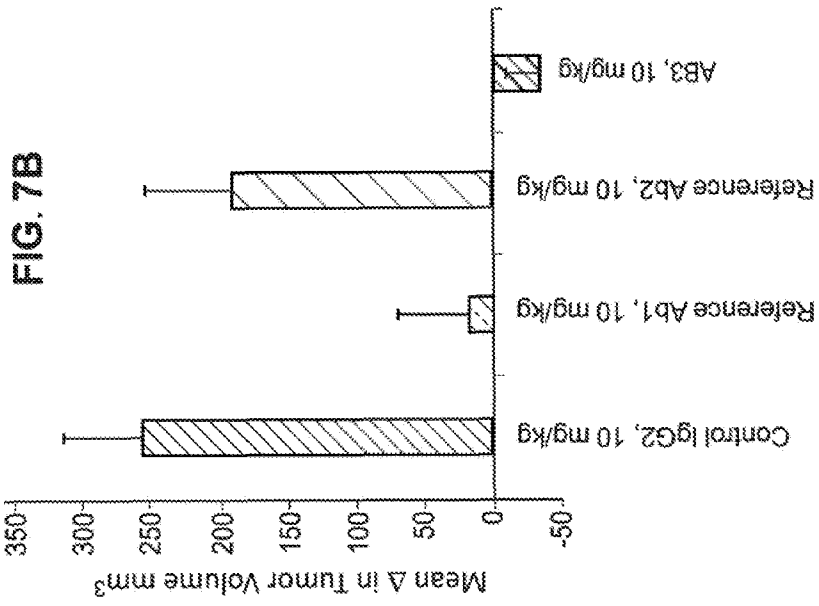
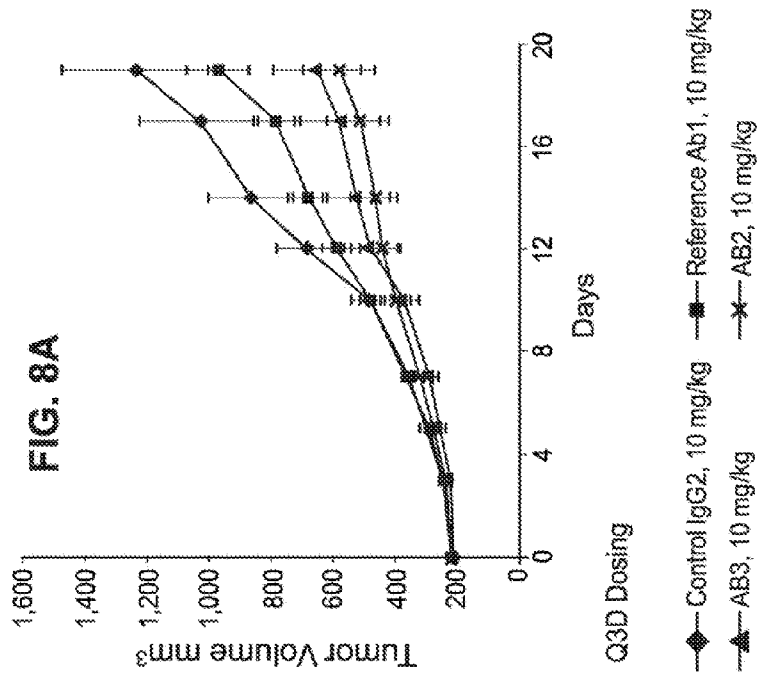
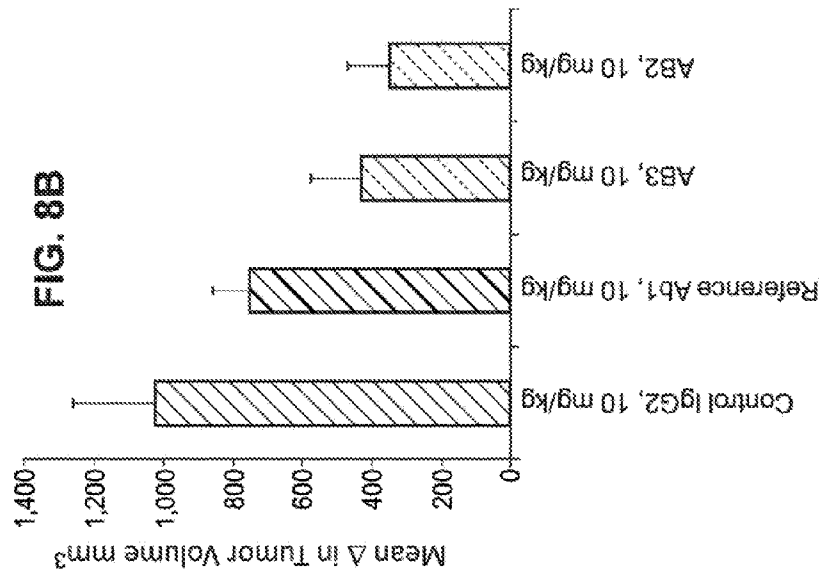


FIG. 6A







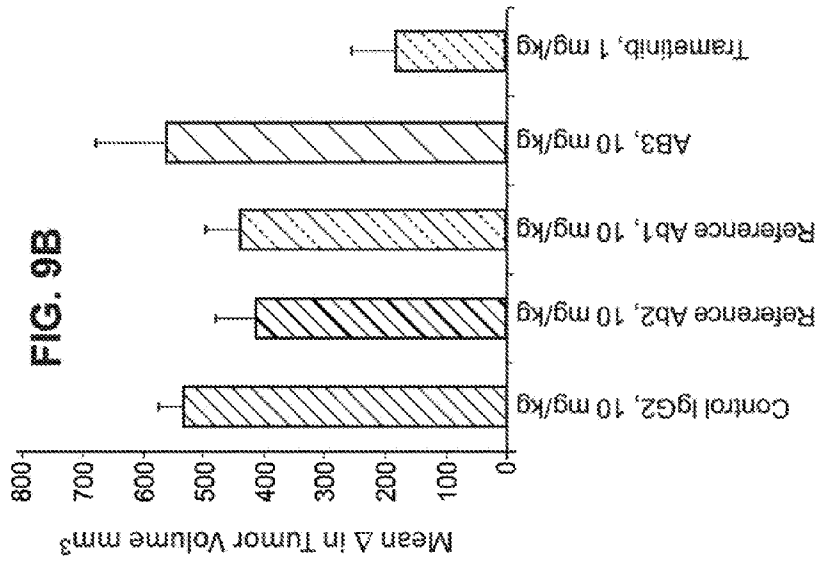
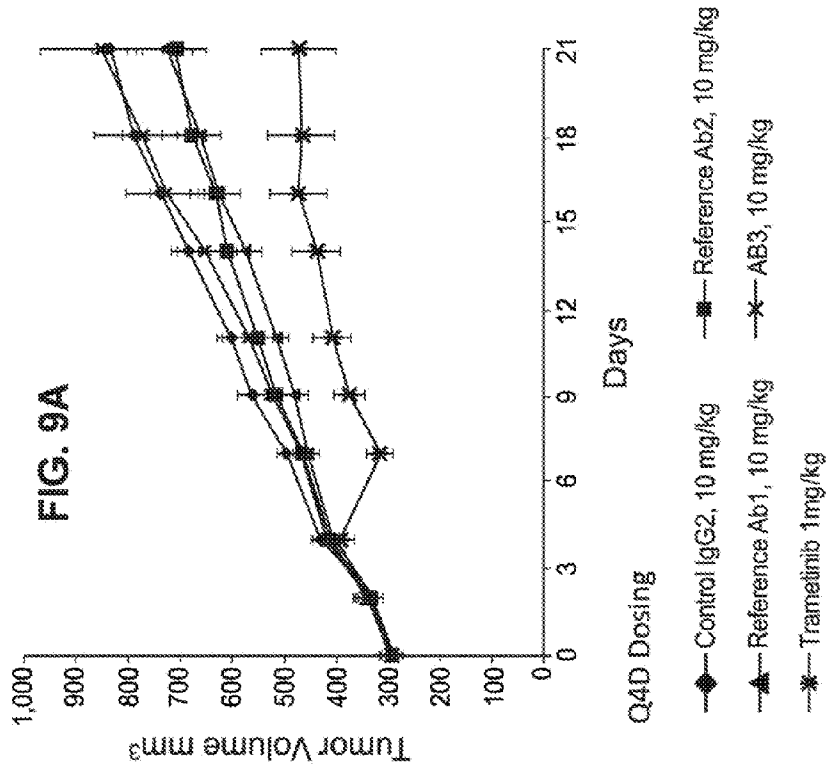
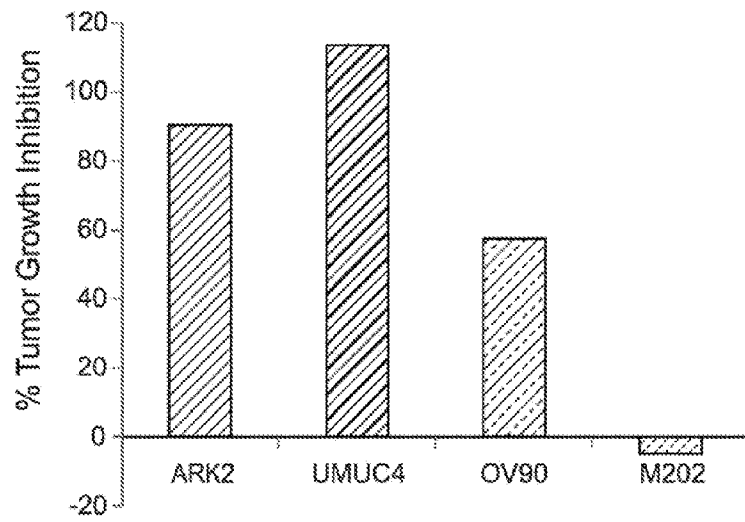
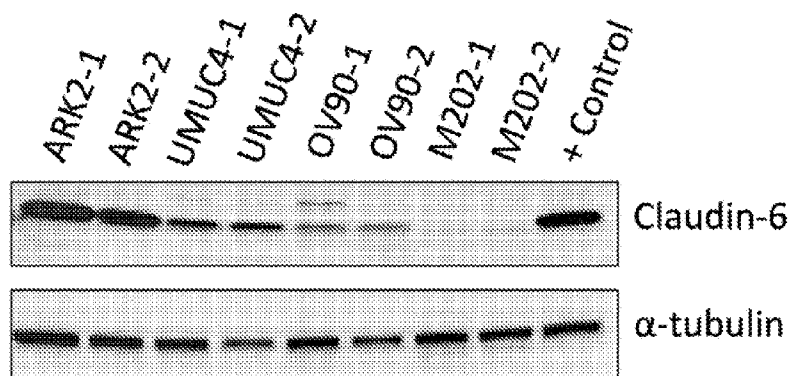
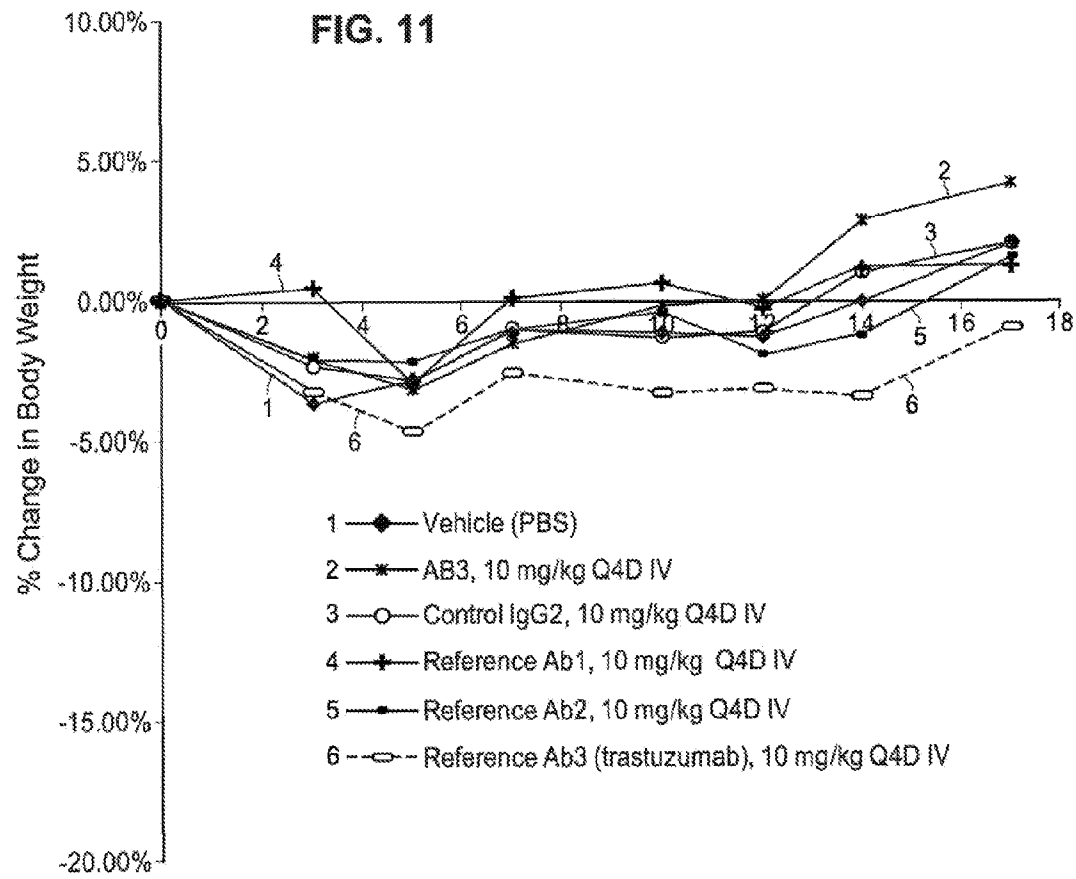
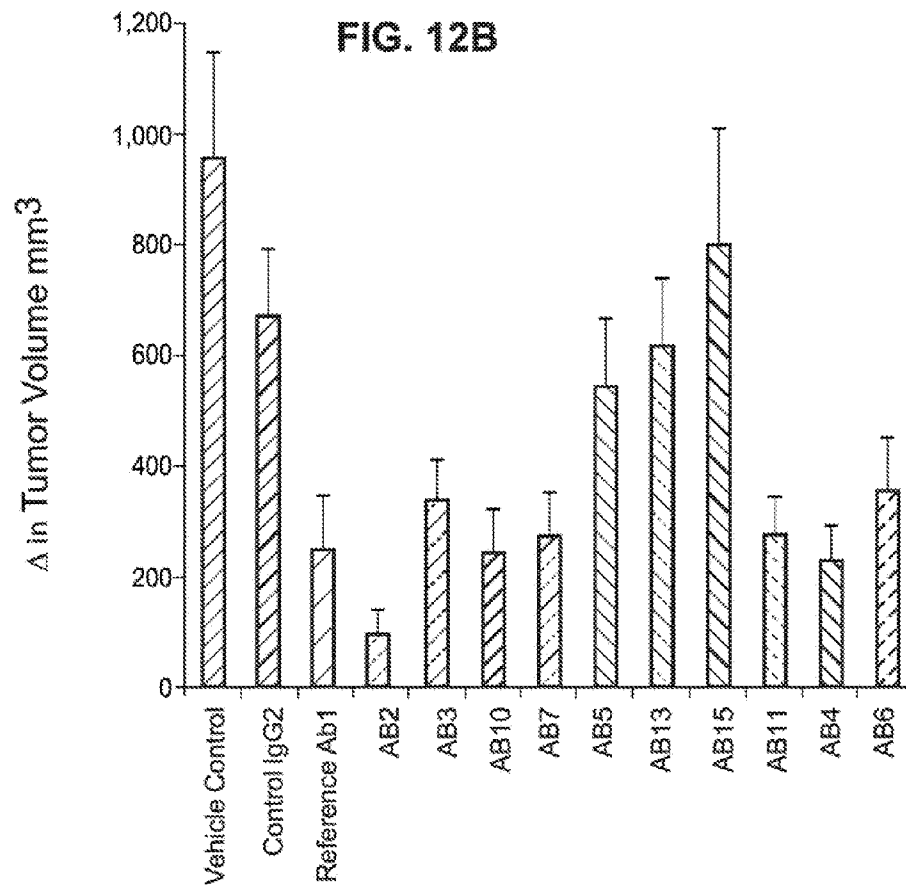
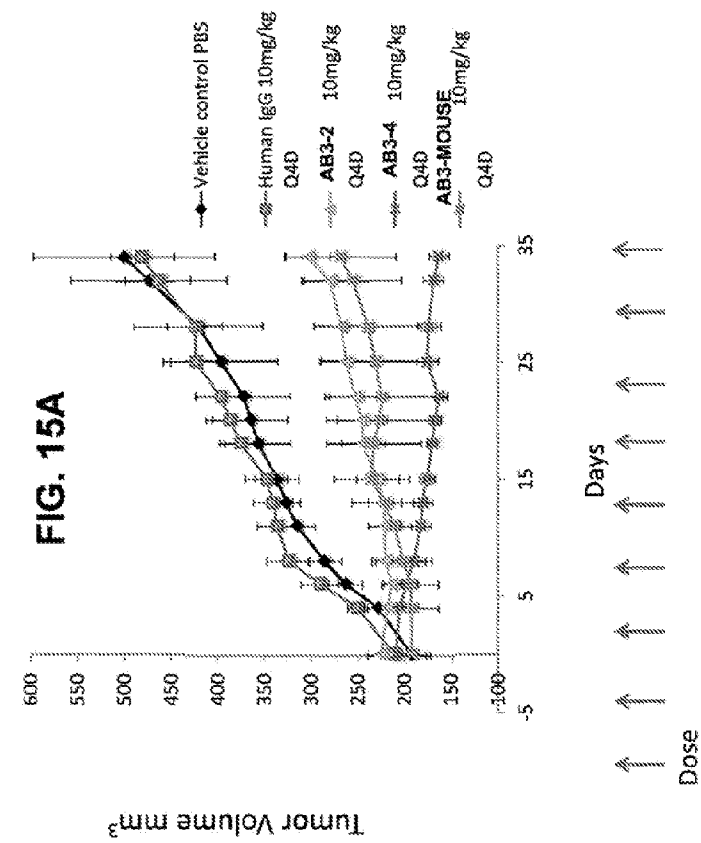
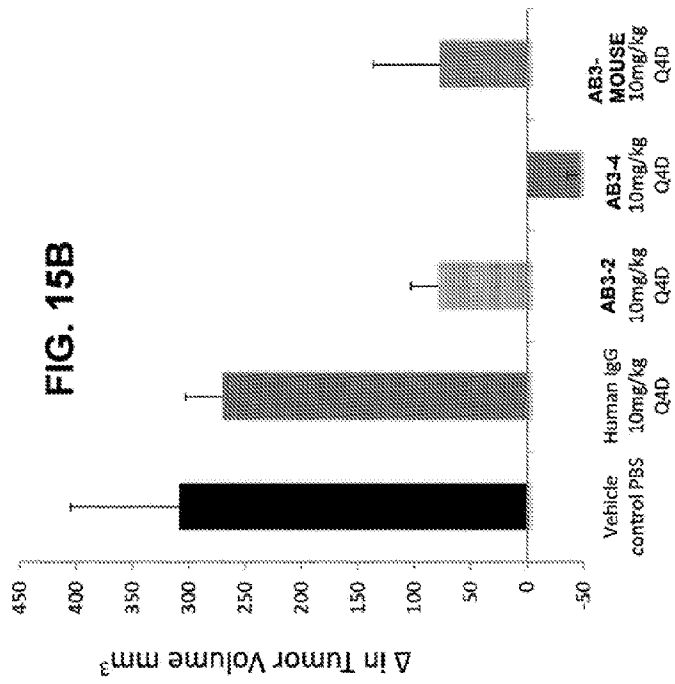


FIG. 10A**FIG. 10B**







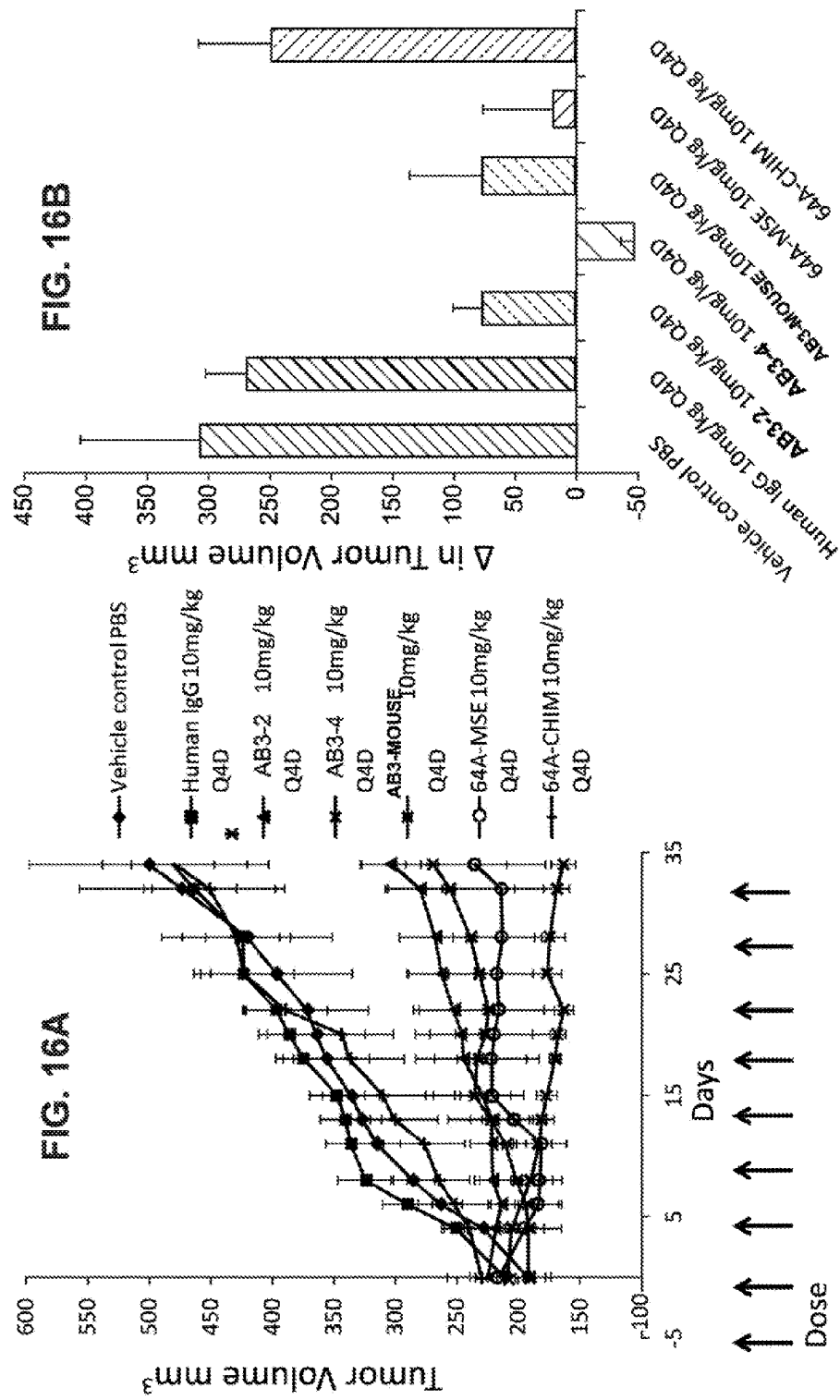


FIG. 17B

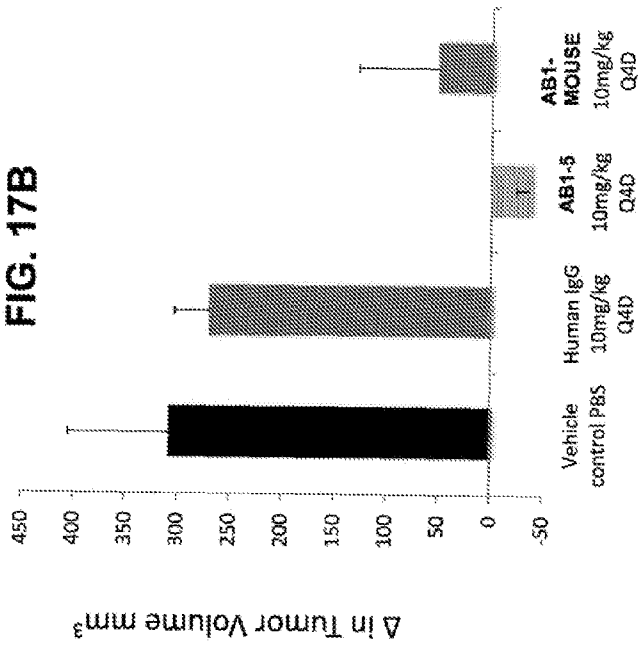
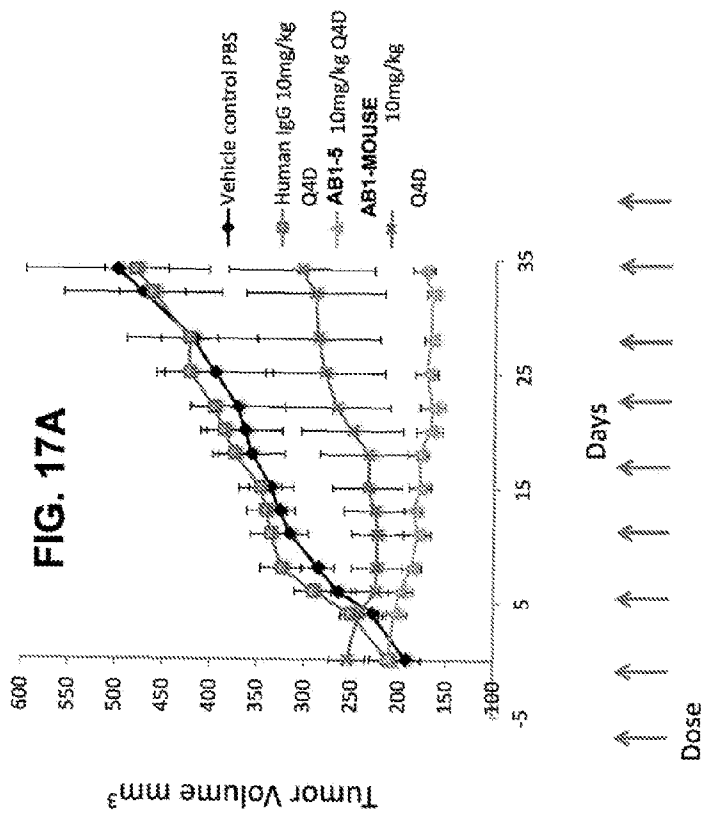


FIG. 17A



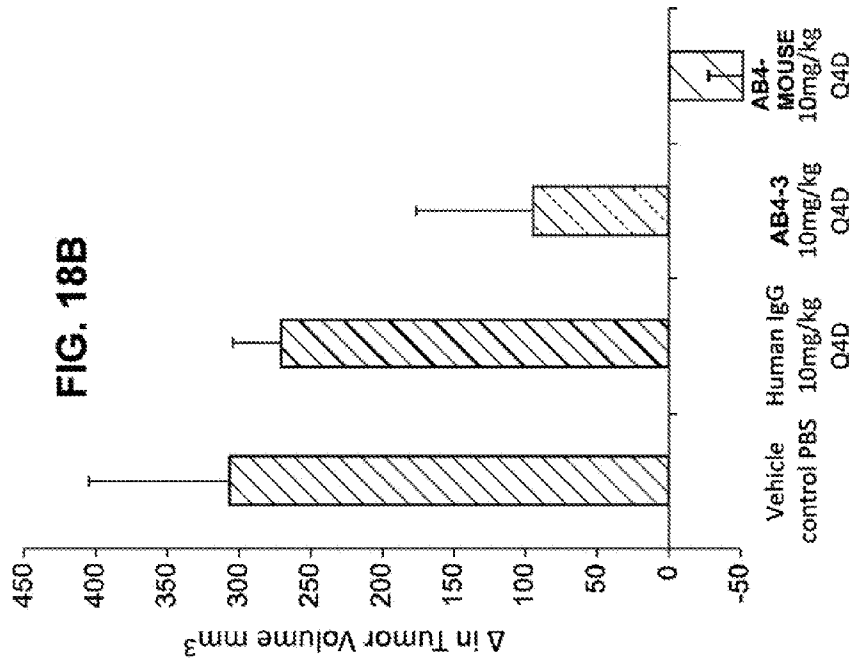


FIGURE 18B

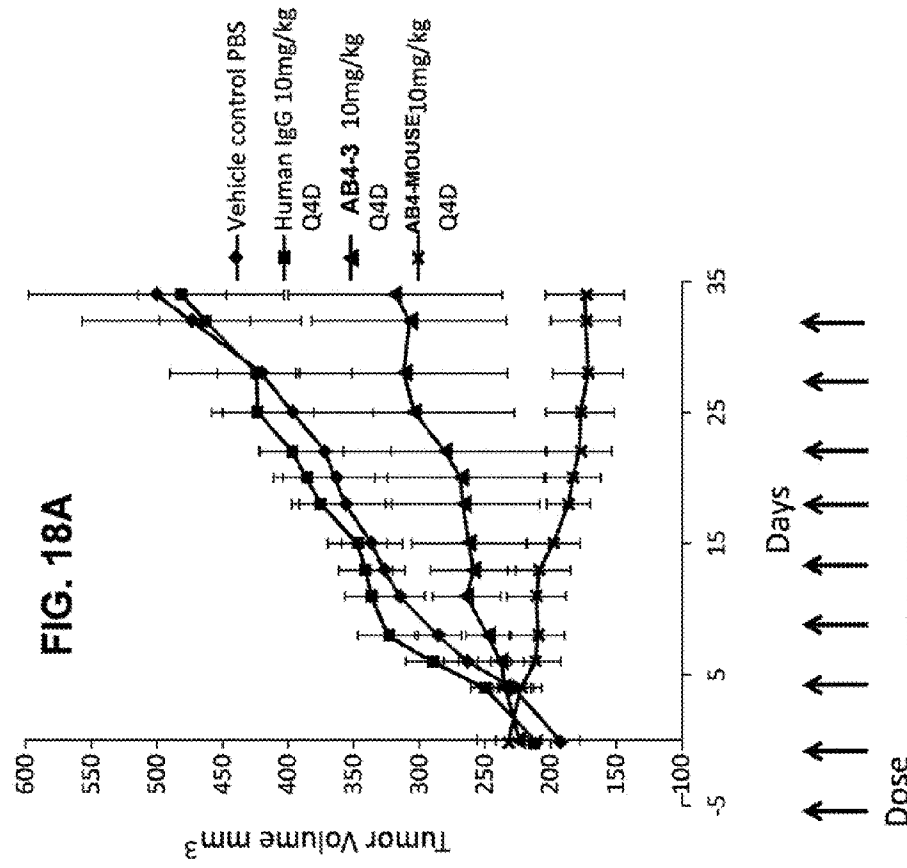


FIGURE 18A

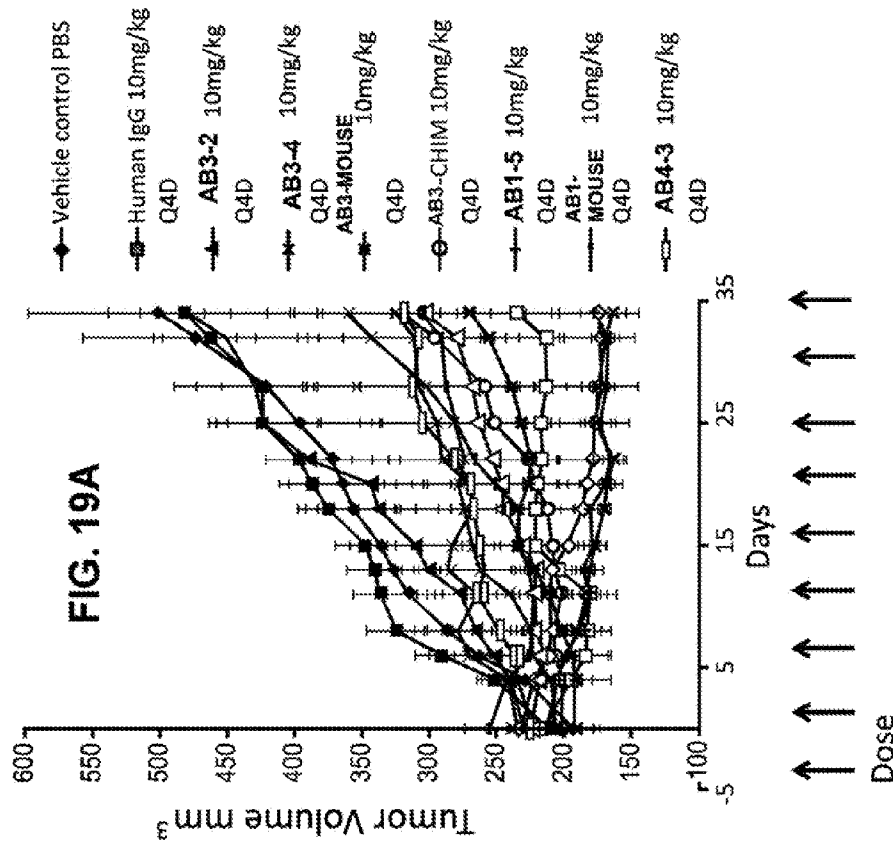


FIGURE 19A

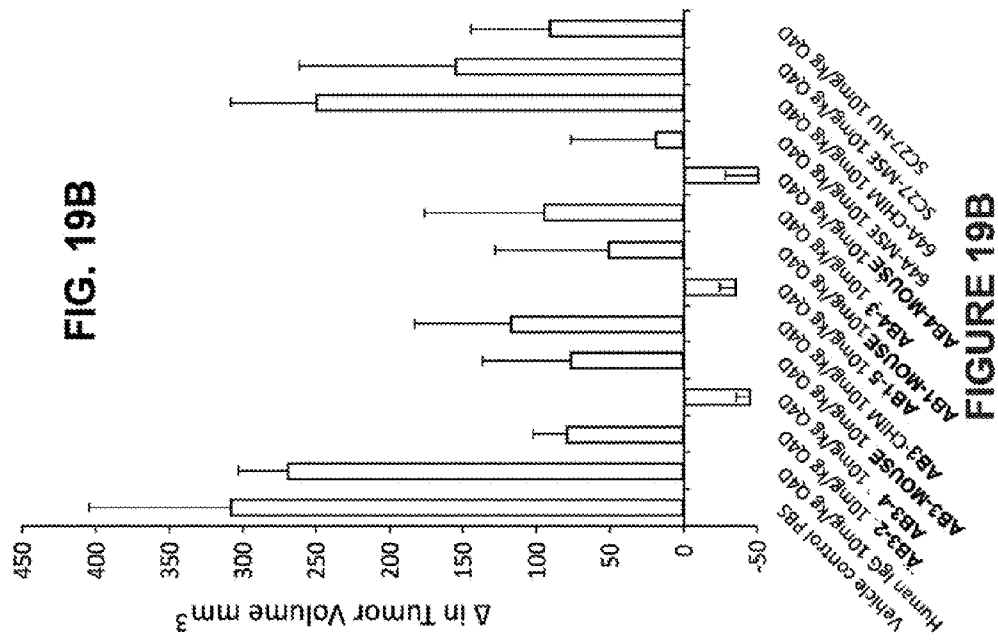


FIGURE 19B

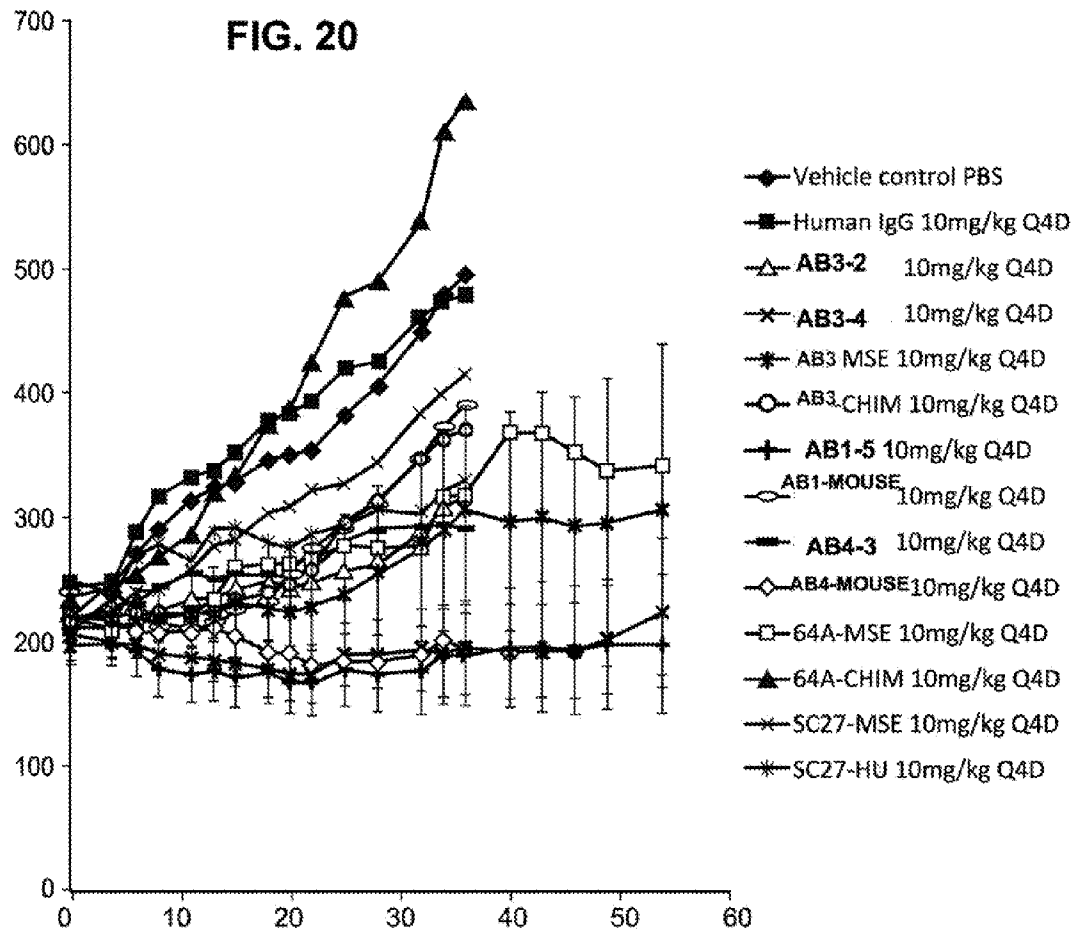


FIGURE 20

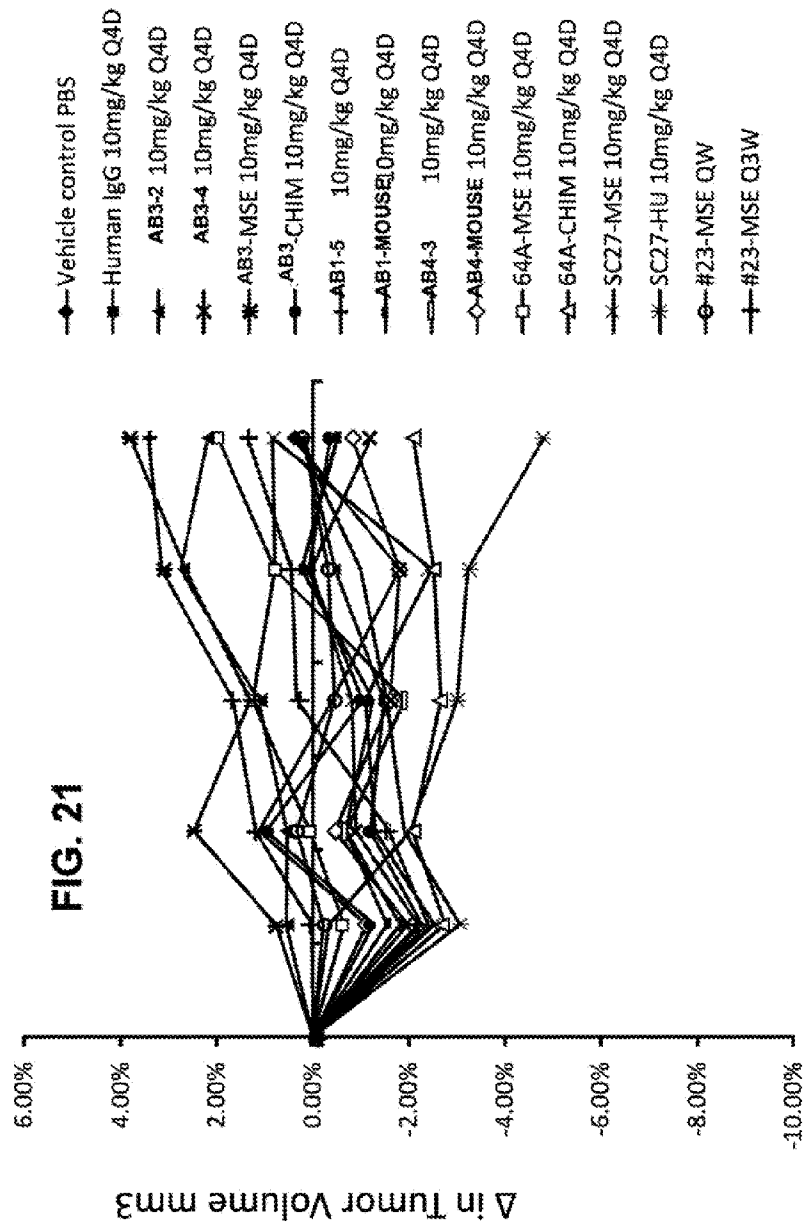
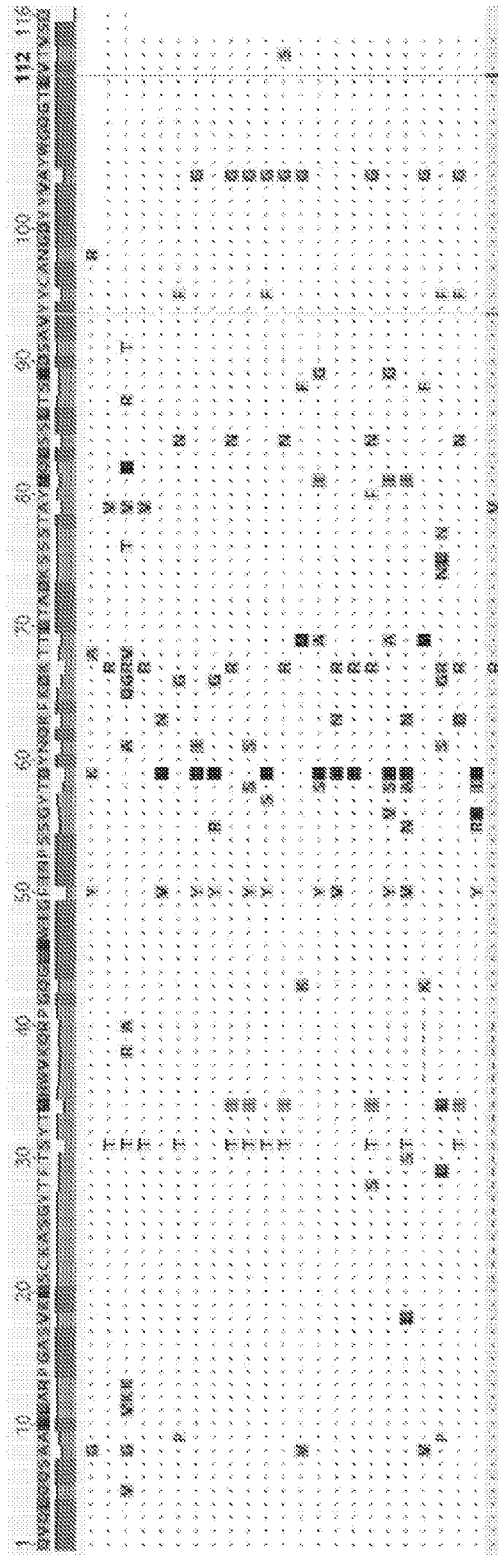


FIGURE 21

FIG. 22

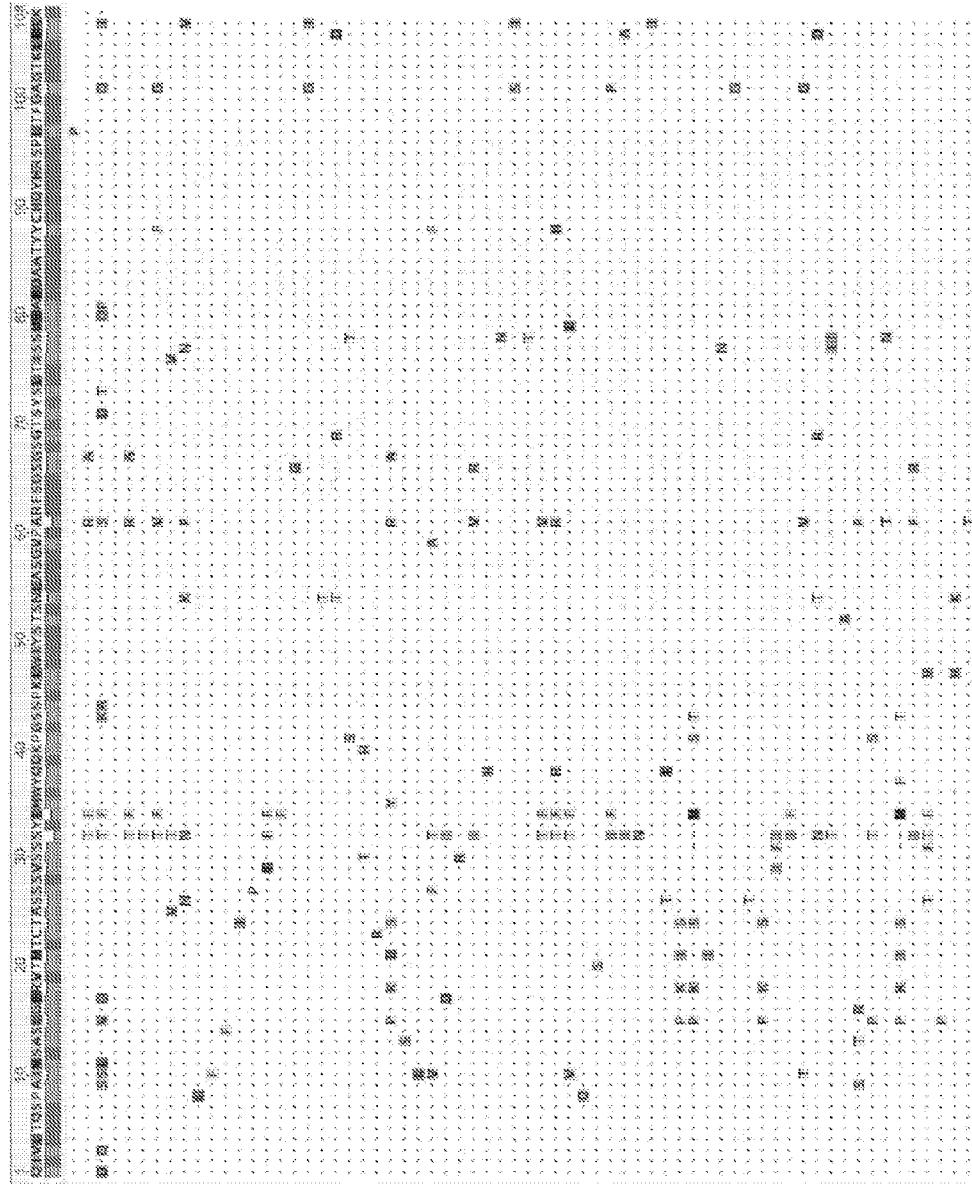
Heavy Chain Variable Region (VH)		Light Chain Variable Region (VL)	
hAB3	EVQLLESGDGVVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	hAB3	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
S1	EVQLLESGDGVVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	S1	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
S2	EVQLLESGDGVVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	S2	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
S3	EVQLLESGDGVVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	S3	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
S4	EVQLLESGDGVVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	S4	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
S5	EVQLLESGDGVVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	S5	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
S6	EVQLLESGDGVVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	S6	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
hAB1	QVQLVQSGDGLVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	hAB1	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
S7	QVQLVQSGDGLVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	S7	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
S8	QVQLVQSGDGLVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	S8	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
S9	QVQLVQSGDGLVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	S9	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
S10	QVQLVQSGDGLVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	S10	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
S11	QVQLVQSGDGLVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	S11	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK
S12	QVQLVQSGDGLVQPGQSLRLIICAAGSEFTFENYMMHWVQAQAKGKLVKLVQAOIPLASINVTATHYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTVYIQMNSLRADDSVYFCMKAPPSGSGVQGHLLITVSS	S12	DIQMTQSPFSLSIASVSEDAVITTCOIESENIVYSLAWYQORFQKAPKALLVYNAKILVEGVPFAPFSSISGSGTHFTIISLQPEDSGTYYQHNYTVWTFQGHMELIK

FIG. 25



AB1 Heavy Chain: S(H31)T, M(H34)IL, Y(H50)FV, T(H57)S, D(H58)E, K(H62)N, D(H72)G, K(H73)R,
A(H78)V, S(H82a)N, Y(H98)F, A(H101)G

FIG. 26



ABI Light Chain: S(L31)TIN, L(L33)FM, A(H60)RVPT, N(H53)TK

FIG. 27

J	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	N	O	P	Q
	Concentrat ion (mM)	Butyrate fraction	adjusted concentration (mM)	4-Clug antibody (g) 100g	4-Clug antibody (g) 100g	HB2037 percentage	HB2037 percentage	HB2037 percentage	HB2037 percentage	HB2037 percentage	HB2037 percentage	HB2037 percentage	HB2037 percentage
1	4.04	95	3.84	1.17	43.83	790.77	153,670.55	1,577.77	26,871.38	1,987.72	265,949.72	3,129.07	2,547.29
2	4.04	95	4.62	0.97	44.03	775.16	162,015.52	1,031.60	38,481.74	2,000.32	255,311.20	3,132.12	3,099.45
3	4.19	90	3.77	1.19	43.81	1,012.63	179,195.03	1,766.40	40,340.11	2,035.44	268,949.57	3,125.73	3,264.88
4	4.04	90	3.64	1.24	43.76	871.63	161,300.51	1,126.11	13,041.68	2,099.52	256,942.66	3,199.44	3,037.91
5	4.6	90	4.14	1.09	43.91	1,182.99	172,763.72	1,619.41	45,308.76	2,247.94	218,014.83	3,097.02	3,138.87
6	3.87	90	3.48	1.29	43.71	1,776.60	137,752.47	1,911.32	30,006.33	2,313.18	247,752.35	3,077.88	2,883.57
7	10	100	10.00	0.45	44.55	588.33	167,697.75	711.13	11,164.56	2,342.33	231,265.77	3,195.62	3,280.58
8	7.57	95	7.19	0.63	44.37	760.56	140,464.50	859.31	30,749.09	2,641.52	444,449.47	2,500.37	3,185.14
9	9.03	95	8.58	0.52	44.48	1,032.63	162,174.73	4,291.82	157,821.44	2,865.74	454,885.34	4,413.56	2,906.09
10	3.50	95	3.38	1.33	43.67	996.33	143,766.03	1,339.04	133,767.53	2,806.37	468,896.94	2,415.04	3,467.41
11	9.27	90	8.34	0.54	44.46	731.67	148,025.10	1,122.48	81,039.93	2,882.36	466,422.96	2,450.33	2,685.77
12	3.83	95	3.63	1.24	43.76	738.75	141,975.03	813.74	109,817.51	2,637.38	459,943.61	2,514.71	2,895.76
13	1.58	95	1.50	3.00	42.00	979.19	157,437.89	1,208.61	110,696.17	2,814.89	448,763.33	2,551.39	3,612.99
14	10	100	10.00	0.45	44.55	1,049.34	158,361.25	4,056.15	61,308.34	2,877.20	443,566.16	4,653.58	2,849.07

Row 1: AB-S1

Row 2: AB-S2

Row 3: AB-S3

Row 4: AB-S4

Row 5: AB-S5

Row 6: AB-S6

Row 8: humanized AB3-7

Row 9: AB-S7

Row 10: AB-S8

Row 11: AB-S9

Row 12: AB-S10

Row 13: AB-S11

Row 14: AB-S12

Row 15: humanized AB1-11

Column L: cell line artificially
overexpressing CLDN6

Column K: cell line with no CLDN6
expression

Column L: cell line with high
endogenous expression of CLDN6

FIG. 28

OV90		AB3-7	AB-S1	AB-S2	AB-S3	AB-S4	AB-S5	AB-S6	AB1-11	AB-S7	AB-S8	AB-S9	AB-S10	AB-S11	AB-S12
nM															
1000	9.369.47	100.500.36	107.581.14	117.619.48	41.952.41	33.673.44	78.066.87	73.082.35	53.036.25	949.779.09	247.905.44	125.104.37	33.368.36	83.368.57	
200	2.333.88	43.482.55	53.395.01	63.078.33	15.902.41	23.314.58	38.536.51	32.455.99	14.011.58	465.878.12	191.402.29	87.858.12	25.553.87	38.509.78	
40	1.140.44	10.526.93	18.070.78	19.511.47	4.594.96	27.488.01	32.605.56	7.824.04	9.568.34	85.635.42	116.775.46	50.478.48	44.931.89	14.807.93	
8	565.19	2.354.72	3.954.59	4.473.79	1.359.68	5.219.16	2.964.23	2.146.37	4.496.10	26.639.71	46.479.21	16.284.86	14.736.67	4.651.10	
1.6	556.87	667.23	1.510.82	1.044.49	514.87	1.041.22	790.82	782.7	1.922.08	6.407.08	13.956.99	4.685.86	4.949.26	2.622.03	
0.32	393.29	474.6	536.69	482.04	431.92	557.96	466.55	451.73	585.44	884.48	2.938.23	861.52	1.456.35	637.88	

ARK2		AB3-7	AB-S1	AB-S2	AB-S3	AB-S4	AB-S5	AB-S6	AB1-11	AB-S7	AB-S8	AB-S9	AB-S10	AB-S11	AB-S12
nM															
1000	11.368.72	130.596.83	133.583.42	126.713.83	63.424.84	180.708.77	134.738.24	50.498.83	25.677.87	849.747.07	147.940.69	158.908.22	145.768.16	139.570.73	
200	3.556.92	62.480.87	83.339.04	83.601.27	33.694.82	79.817.38	54.104.45	15.448.77	46.995.30	235.775.25	261.340.32	124.517.82	137.931.27	92.441.09	
40	1.636.26	25.787.80	21.029.81	24.569.08	6.851.34	25.677.71	14.623.41	3.463.10	15.866.78	103.870.82	138.679.18	68.155.48	59.411.30	23.840.15	
8	991.01	3.849.71	4.964.46	4.828.11	1.717.35	5.558.19	2.800.96	2.286.95	6.294.39	42.562.87	94.575.39	27.525.46	20.202.53	8.853.51	
1.6	516.72	1.361.77	955.93	911.37	489.42	998.98	765.41	816.75	1.954.82	10.396.67	16.443.66	7.888.98	6.095.07	2.682.83	
0.32	402.37	486.3	608.48	571.86	354.47	972.11	417.8	377.07	876.2	1.535.34	2.993.63	2.092.26	2.134.09	1.313.75	

UMRUC4		AB3-7	AB-S1	AB-S2	AB-S3	AB-S4	AB-S5	AB-S6	AB1-11	AB-S7	AB-S8	AB-S9	AB-S10	AB-S11	AB-S12
nM															
1000	9.337.80	41.930.35	46.700.72	45.236.69	35.012.60	87.248.78	33.268.16	33.727.88	37.932.38	40.515.64	89.034.88	35.044.88	33.385.87	86.573.85	
200	2.112.03	18.694.04	20.045.12	20.752.72	13.455.55	19.044.43	12.538.34	25.700.59	16.749.15	32.638.67	35.575.77	22.232.27	19.859.43	37.530.08	
40	1.115.88	6.676.95	6.965.68	7.782.50	4.111.95	7.079.11	3.120.12	4.158.68	7.924.52	16.552.15	13.910.57	9.441.51	12.811.06	14.751.85	
8	724.24	2.333.28	2.355.97	1.983.08	1.298.77	2.342.95	3.300.30	1.684.67	3.939.36	7.203.07	19.833.23	5.851.23	6.956.29	5.033.45	
1.6	569.88	765.79	746.15	646.96	651.25	884.81	1.685.87	839.48	1.791.21	6.218.08	11.603.23	2.528.59	2.765.67	1.913.10	
0.32	694.17	639.23	506.04	552.35	518.21	481.4	1.316.59	617.87	1.441.28	719.98	1.910.36	873.75	2.346.83	647.34	

FIG. 30

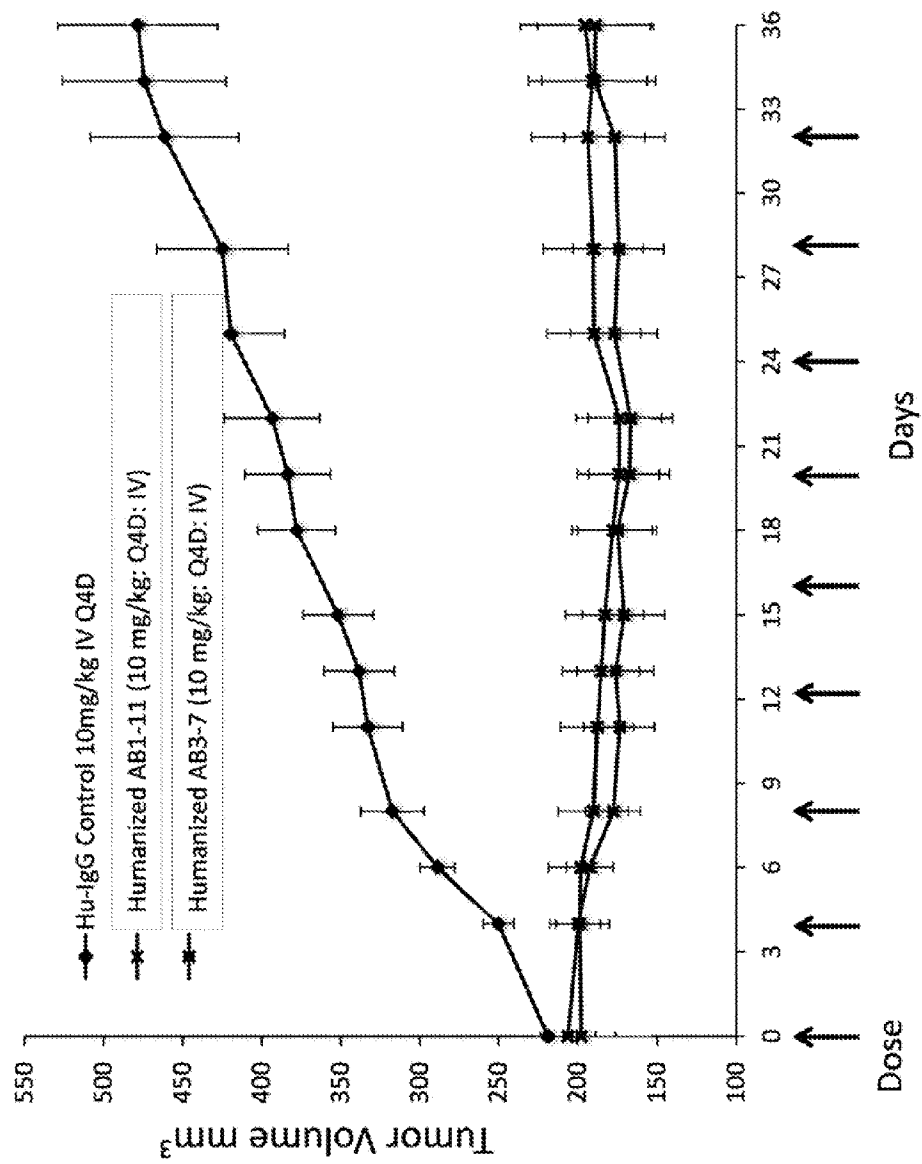


FIG. 31

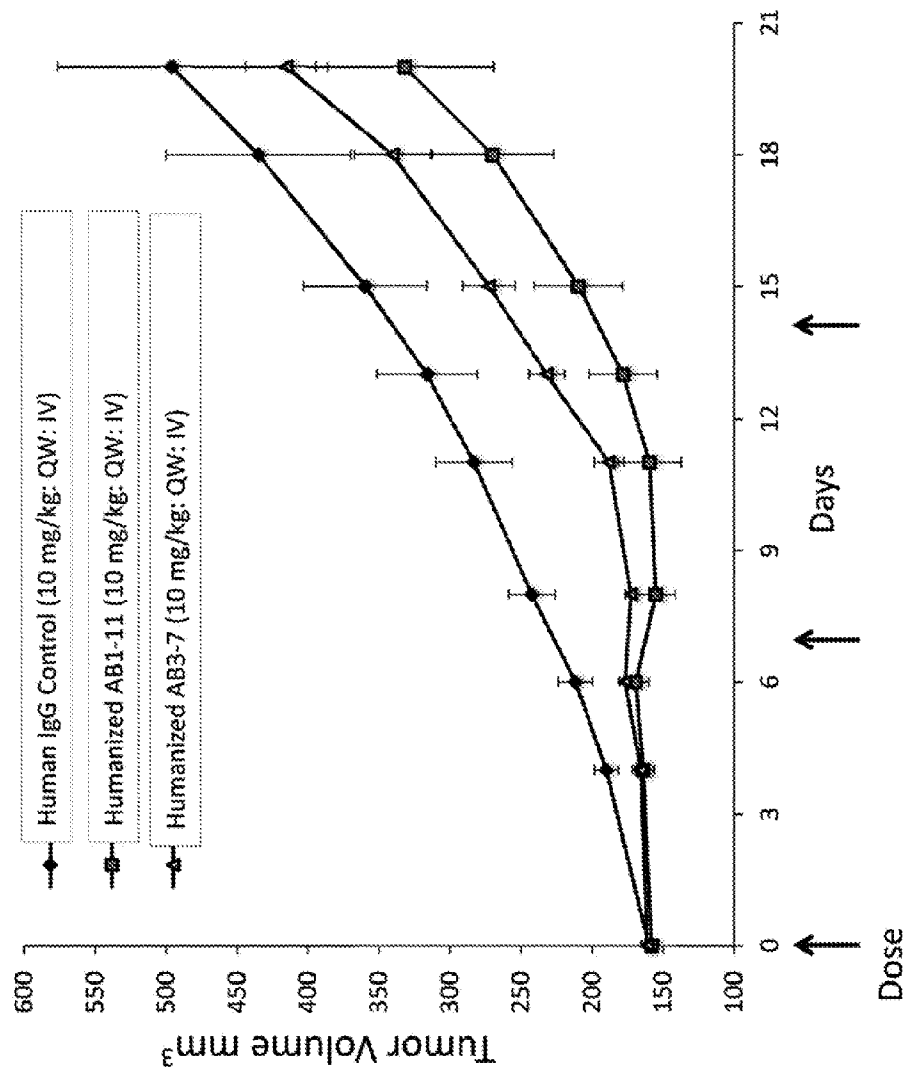
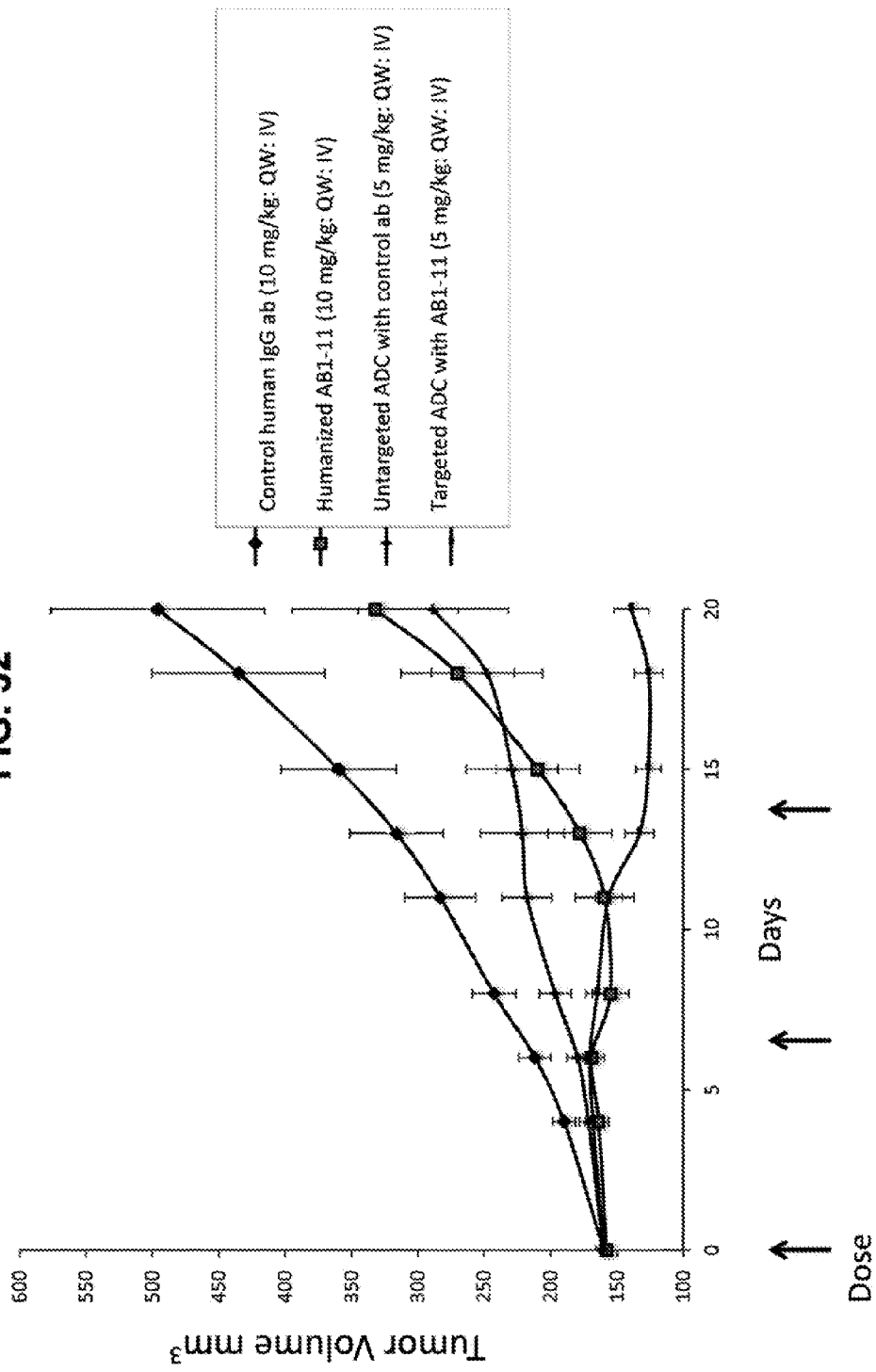
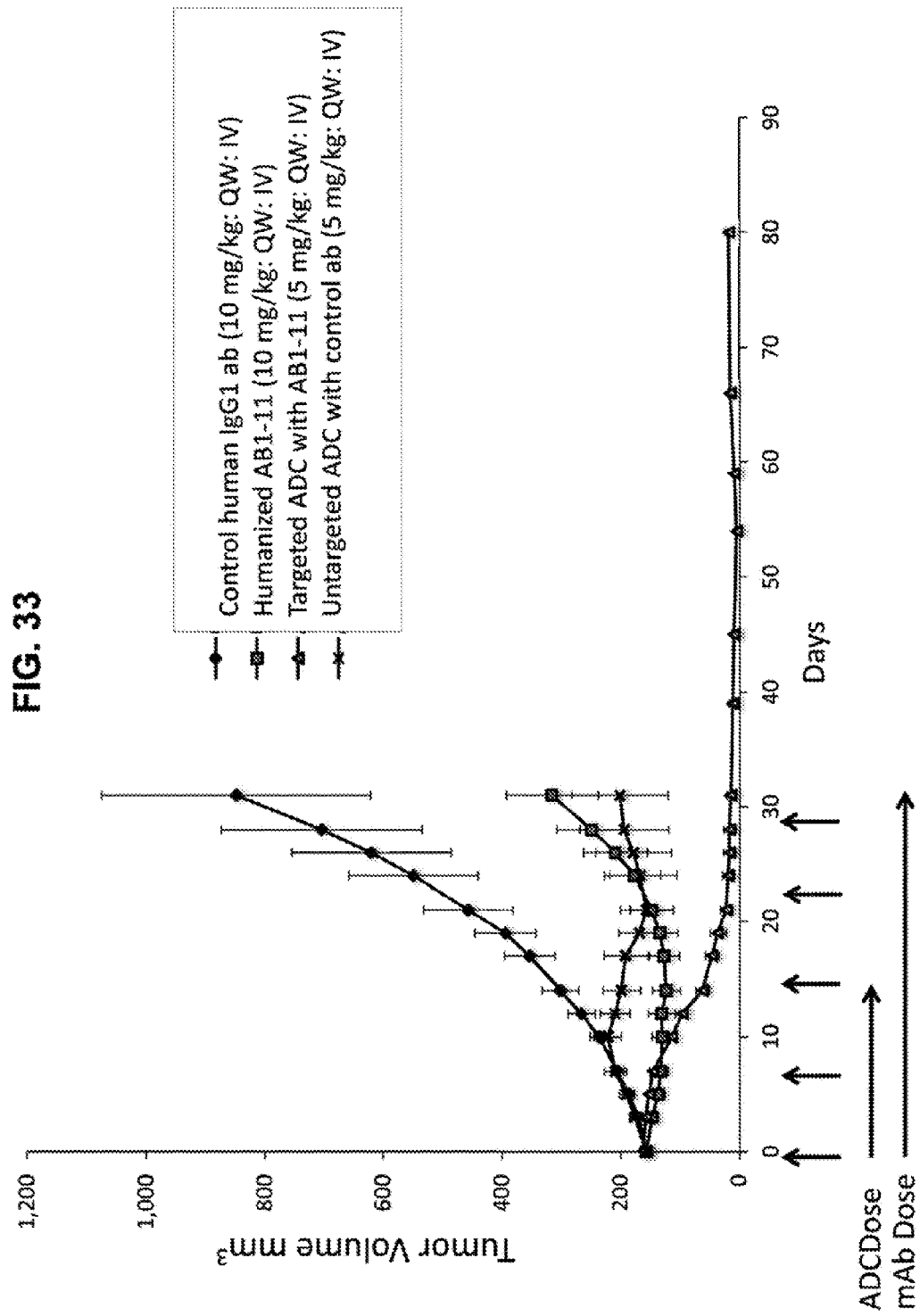


FIG. 32





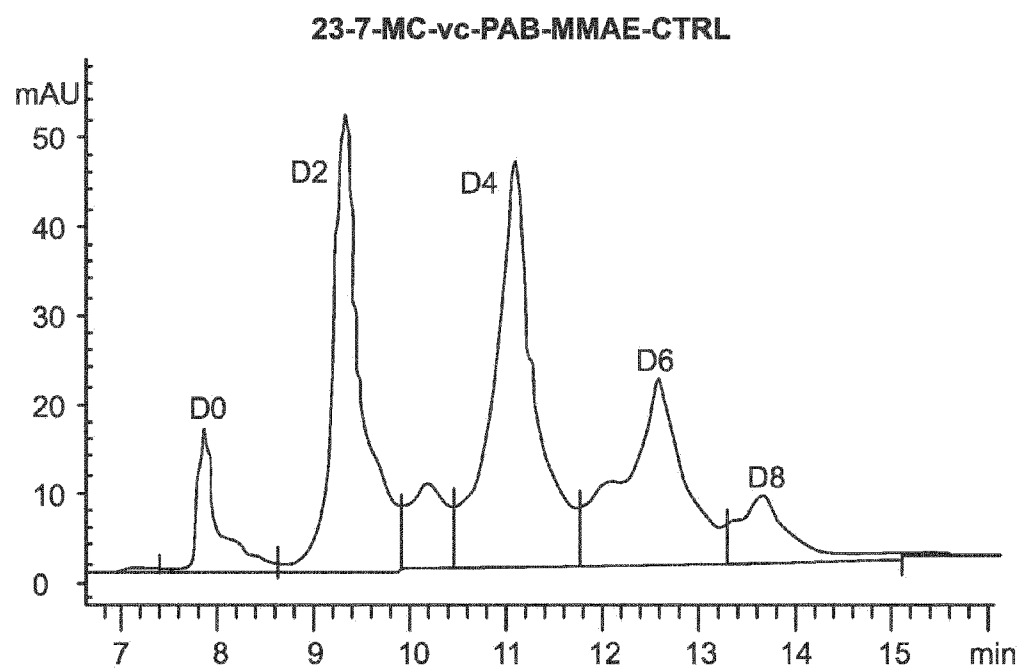
Summary table

FIG. 34A

Lot#	HIC-DAR	SEC-DAR	D4 (%)	Un-conjugated (%)	Conc. (mg/ml)	Purity/HMWs (%)	Free drug (%)	Endotoxin (EU/mg)	Yield (mg)
WBP2227-20191219-23-7-MC-vc-PAB-MMAE-CTRL	3.92	-	33.0	6.0	5.21	97.8	1.1	0.1	65
WBP2227-20200102-23-7-MC-vc-PAB-MMAE-D4	4.06	-	74.9	2.4	4.15	96.8	<0.2	0.2	64
WBP2227-20200109-23-7-MC-GGFG-MMAE-D4	3.91	-	71.6	3.0	3.90	98.2	0.4 ^c	0.4 ^d	55
WBP2227-20191231-23-7-CL2A-SN38-CTRL ^a	-	4.02	-	13.0	2.85	96.7	<1 ^c	0.1 ^d	52
WBP2227-20200113-23-7-CL2A-SN38-D4 ^a	-	4.26	73.1	6.0	4.37	97.1	<1 ^c	0.1 ^d	62
WBP2227-2020010723-7-MC-GGFG-Dxd	3.90	-	64.1	6.2	3.22	97.1	0.4	0.1 ^d	65
WBP2227-20200113-23-7-MC-vc-PABDxd ^b	3.90	-	61.4	10.3	4.25	97.9	1.87	0.2	66

- > Storage buffer and temperature: 20 mM L-Histidine, pH 5.5; -80°C;
- > DAR and Unconjugated mAb determined by HIC-HPLC
- > Concentration determined by Nanodrop One;
- > Purity and aggregation determined by SEC-HPLC;
- > Free drug determined by RP-HPLC with C18 column;
- > Endotoxin level determined by endosafe-PTS 9547.
- a. Storage buffer and temperature: 20 mM Succinic Acid, pH 6.0; -80°C;
- b. Storage buffer and temperature: 20 mM L-Histidine, pH 6.0; -80°C;
- c. Free drug determined by RP-HPLC-Mass Spectrum with C4 column;
- d. Endotoxin level determined by kinetic turbidimetric limulus tests.

FIG. 34B



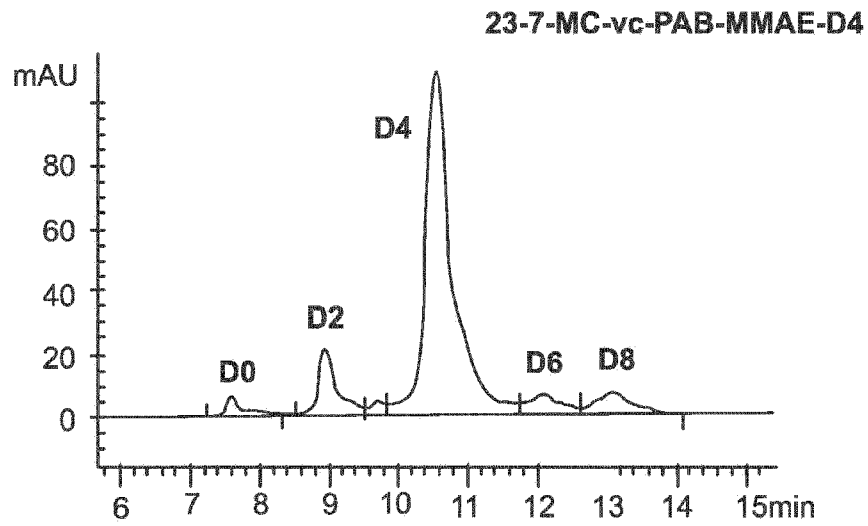


FIG. 34C

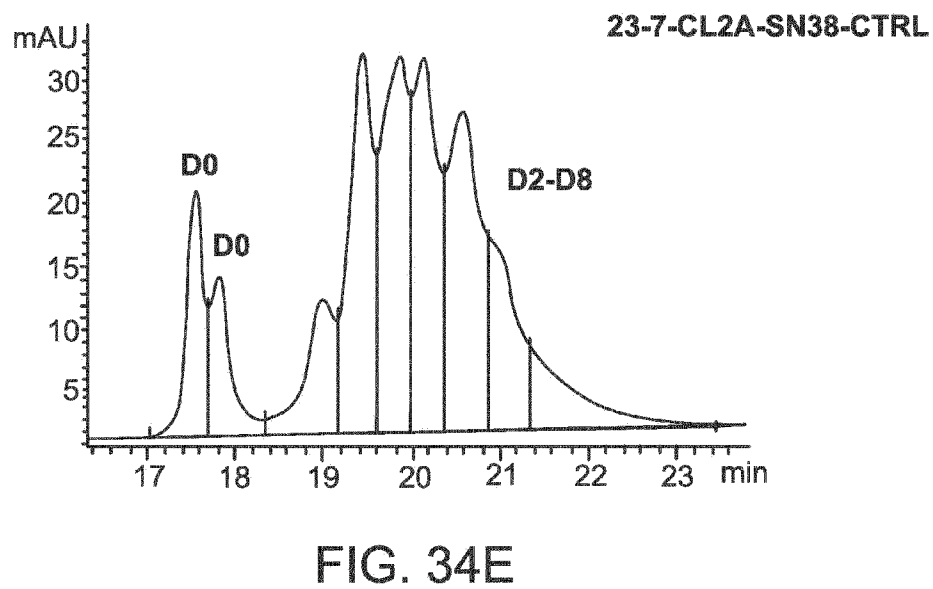
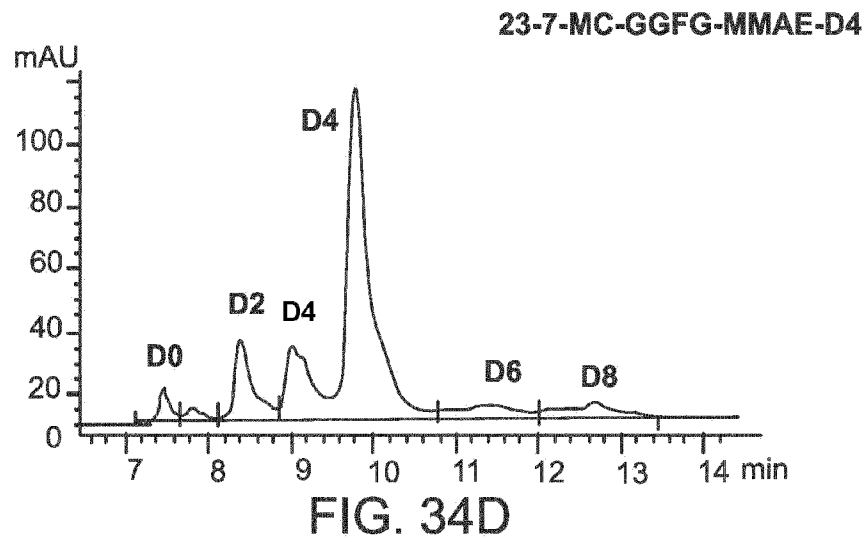


FIG. 34F

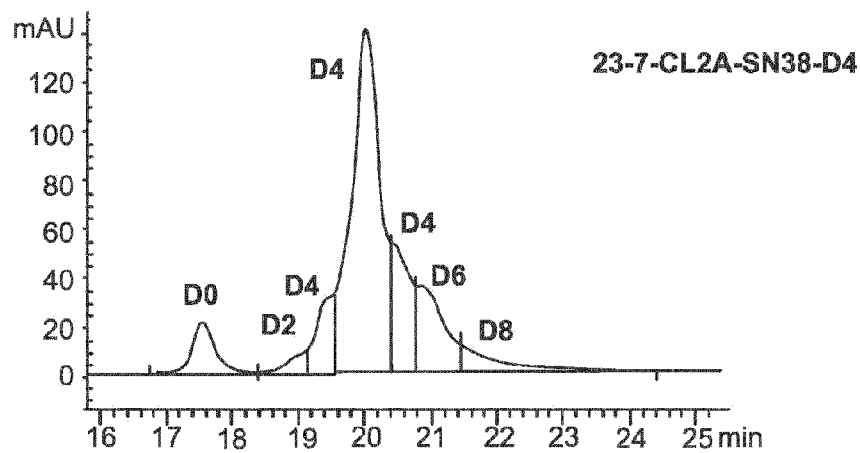


FIG. 34G

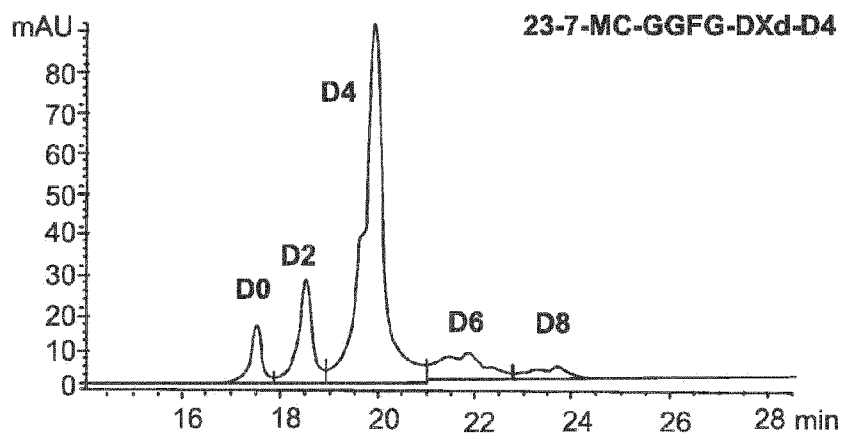
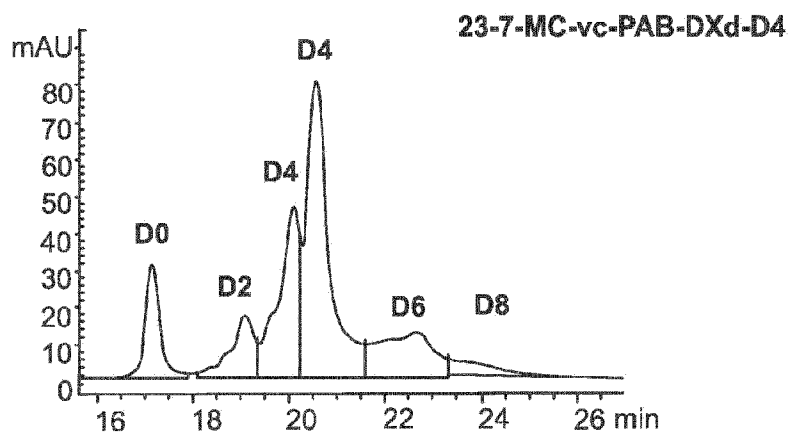


FIG. 34H



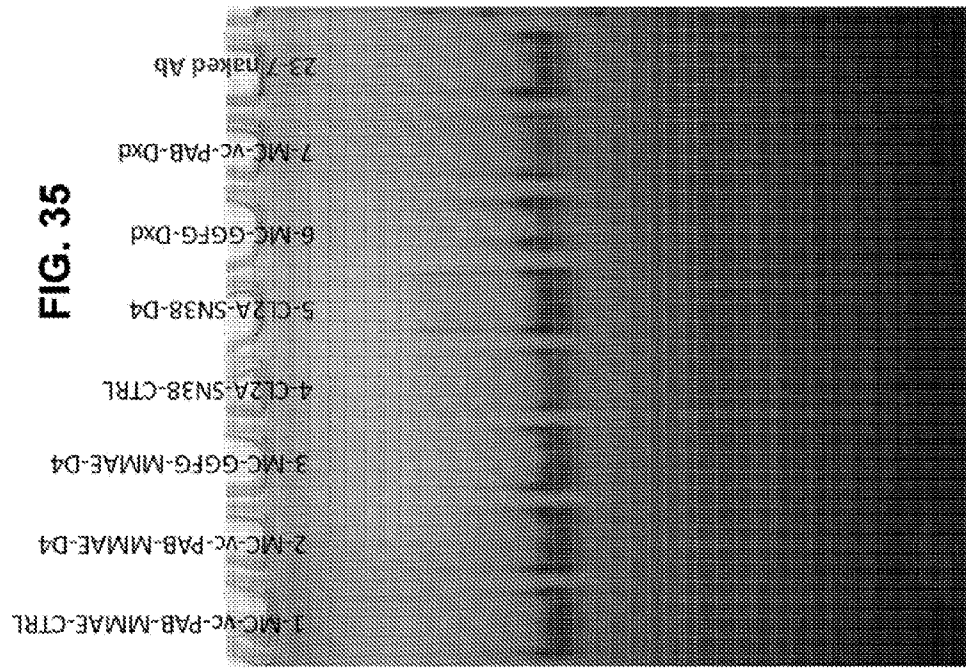


FIG. 36

	CLDN6-ADCs	Label in Flow	0.1µg Ab/Sample				1µg Ab/Sample	
			Positive Cell Line	Positive Artificial OE Cell Line	Negative Cell Line	Positive Cell Line	Positive Artificial OE Cell Line	Negative Cell Line
			UMUC4	HEK293T CLDN6-mGFP A11	M202	UMUC4	HEK293T CLDN6-mGFP A11	M202
1	WBP2227-20191219-23-7-MC-vc-PAB-MMAE-CTRL	23-7-ADC1	8,919.55	128,083.52	927.12	28,820.18	184,123.83	862.54
2	WBP2227-20200102-23-7-MC-vc-PAB-MMAE-D4	23-7-ADC2	9,446.99	126,605.73	893.31	26,899.61	242,085.67	913.31
3	WBP2227-20200109-23-7-MC-GGFG-MMAE-D4	23-7-ADC3	8,789.80	135,063.24	769.02	31,565.36	274,145.07	726.01
4	WBP2227-20191231-23-7-CL2A-SN38-CTRL	23-7-ADC4	9,986.85	125,873.13	730.25	33,821.28	257,200.17	914.24
5	WBP2227-20200113-23-7-CL2A-SN38-D4	23-7-ADC5	9,138.96	134,515.99	831.15	34,593.90	271,790.01	796.68
6	WBP2227-20200107-23-7-MC-GGFG-Dxd	23-7-ADC6	10,489.23	120,680.42	854.52	32,801.26	190,185.76	823.43
7	WBP2227-20200113-23-7-MC-vc-PAB-Dxd	23-7-ADC7	10,793.44	110,404.22	741.90	32,637.46	194,003.99	939.83
8	CLDN6 #23-7 Naked Ab (the Same Batch)	23-7	8,823.06	107,257.03	744.69	27,278.44	232,045.32	833.69
9	2nd Ab only	2nd Ab only	1,114.73	1,242.89	778.99	1,114.73	1,242.89	778.99

FIG. 37

CLDN6 ADCs	KD			Expression Level		Equilibrium Curves	Cell Model	Cells Detached by
	KD (nM)	Error%	95% Confidence Interval (CI)	Expression Level	95% Confidence Interval (CI)			
				Level				
WBP2227-20191219-23-7-MC-vc-PAB-MMAE-CTRL	6.68	3.59	3.41nM - 14.99nM	9.843E+05	5.714E+05 - 2.220E+06	500pM, 10nM	HEK293T CLDN6-mGFP A11	Versene
WBP2227-20200102-23-7-MC-vc-PAB-MMAE-D4	5.34	4.89	1.49nM - 17.05nM	4.324E+05	1.112E+05 - 1.447E+06	500pM, 10nM		
WBP2227-20200109-23-7-MC-GGFG-MMAE-D4	1.01	2.84	0.56nM - 1.66nM	6.769E+05	5.015E+05 - 9.045E+05	500pM, 10nM		
WBP2227-20191231-23-7-CL2A-SN38-CTRL	1.91	3.45	1.05nM - 3.38nM	9.892E+05	7.024E+05 - 1.456E+06	500pM, 10nM		
WBP2227-20200113-23-7-CL2A-SN38-D4	2.87	4.65	1.07nM - 7.74nM	9.535E+05	4.935E+05 - 2.206E+06	500pM, 10nM		
WBP2227-20200107-23-7-MC-GGFG-Dxd	3.01	3.05	1.46nM - 6.47nM	9.922E+05	6.106E+05 - 1.822E+06	500pM, 10nM		
WBP2227-20200113-23-7-MC-vc-PAB-Dxd	3.42	2.52	2.10nM - 5.42nM	5.176E+05	3.440E+05 - 7.643E+05	500pM, 10nM		
CLDN6 Ab #23-7 (Naked Ab)	1.13	2.57	0.53nM - 2.03nM	4.821E+05	3.155E+05 - 6.993E+05	500pM, 10nM		

FIG. 38

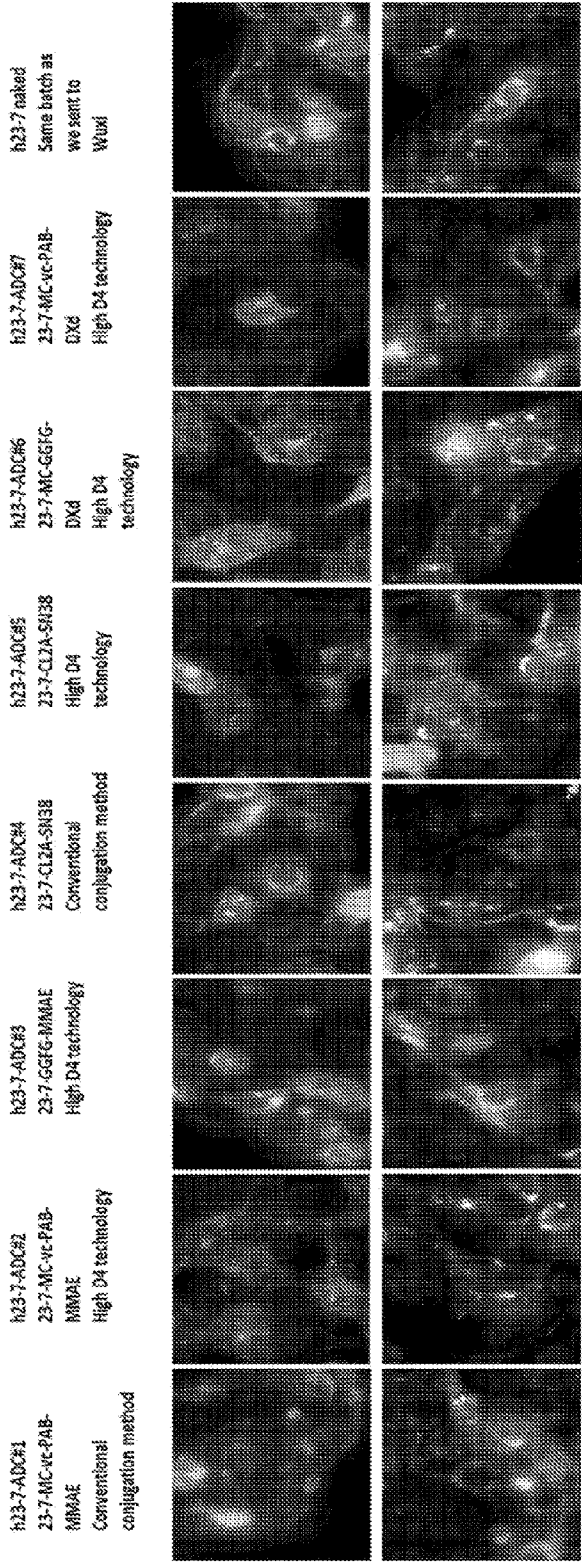


FIG. 39A

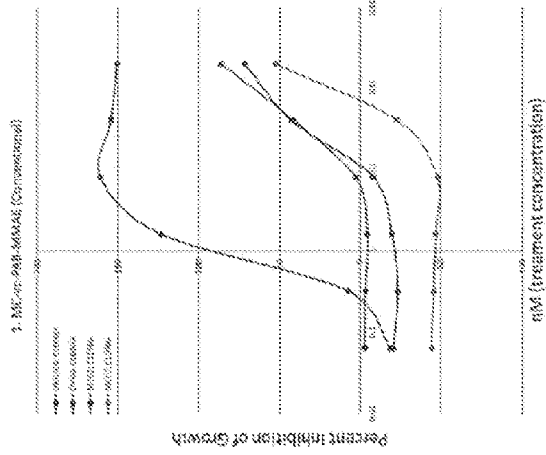


FIG. 39B

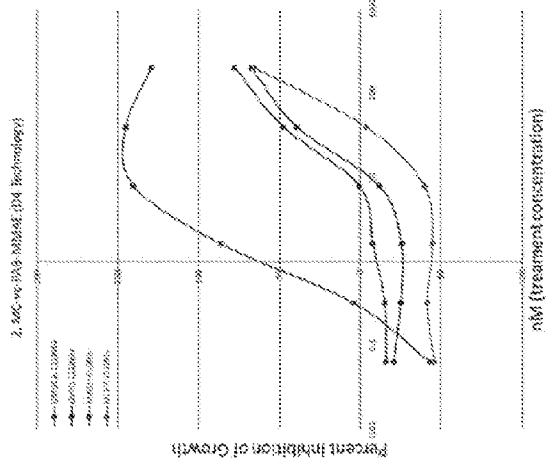


FIG. 39C

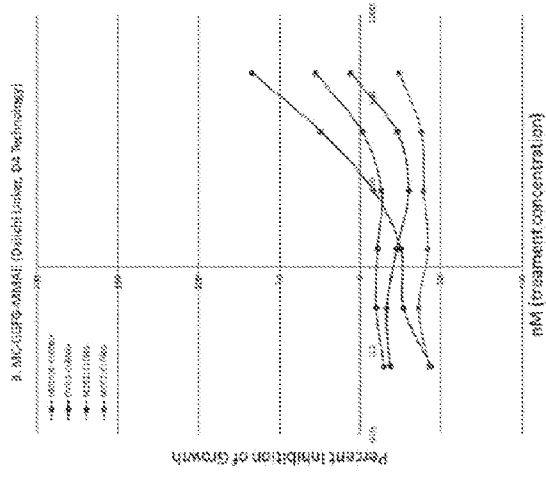


FIG. 39D

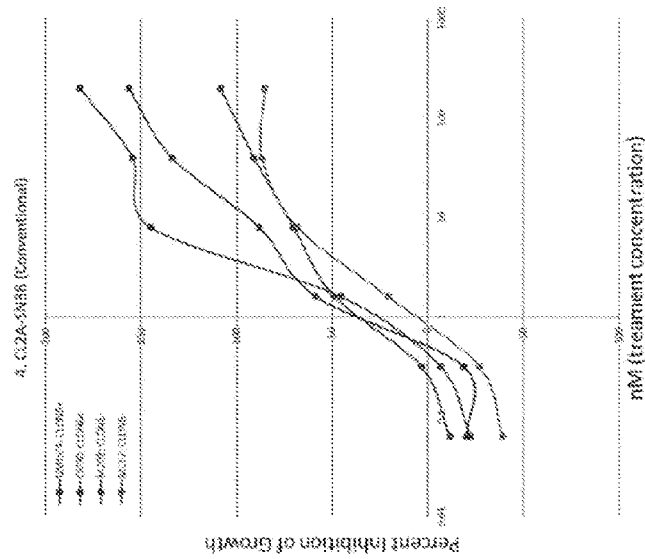


FIG. 39E

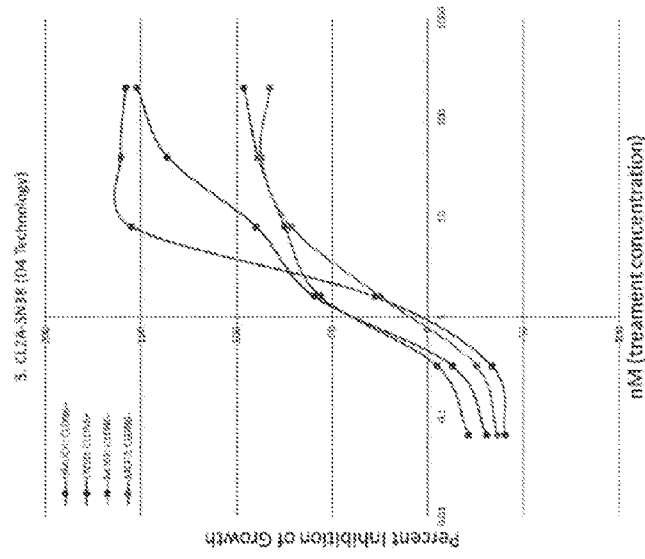


FIG. 39F

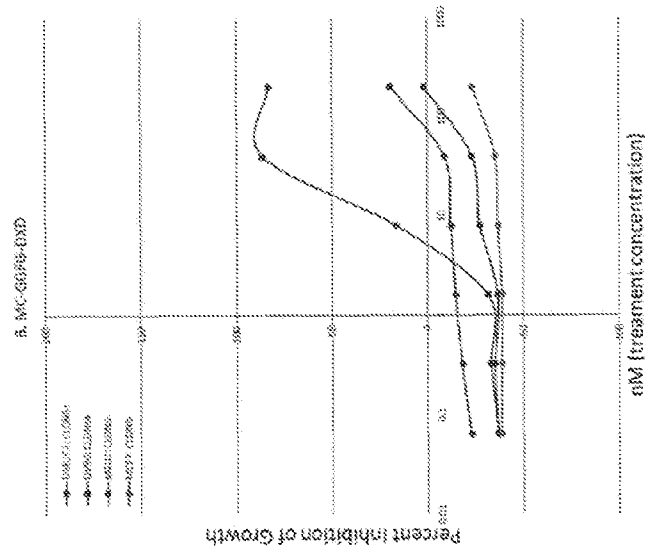


FIG. 39G

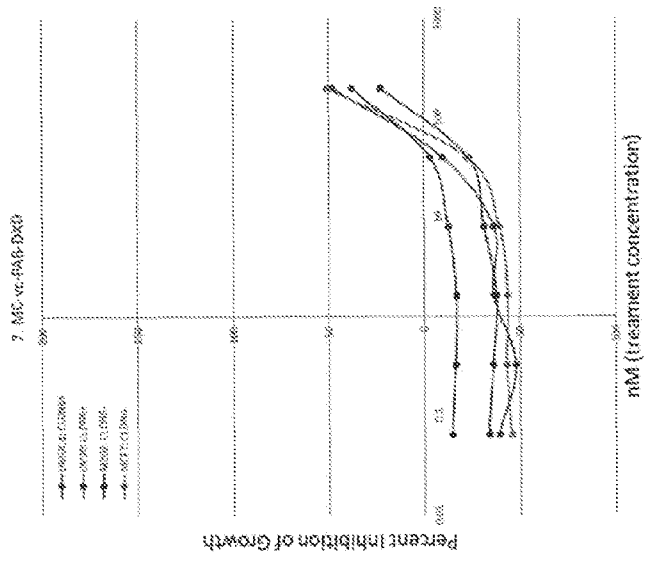


FIG. 39H

ARK2

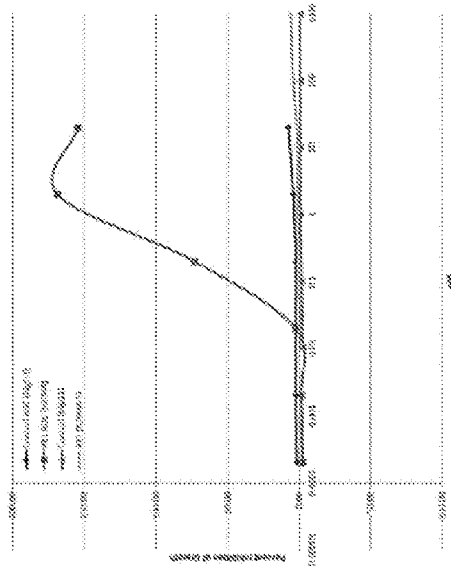


FIG. 39I

OYCA429

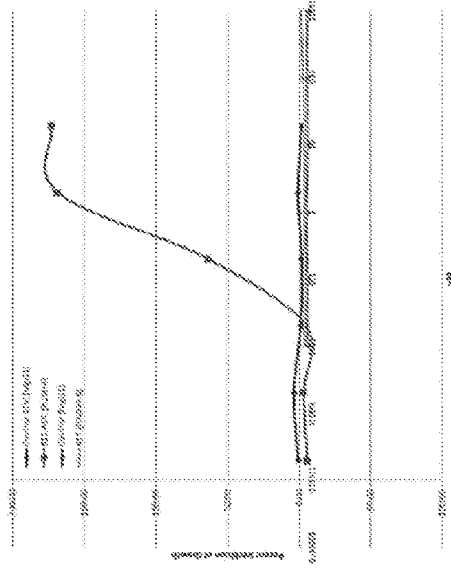


FIG. 39J

W841

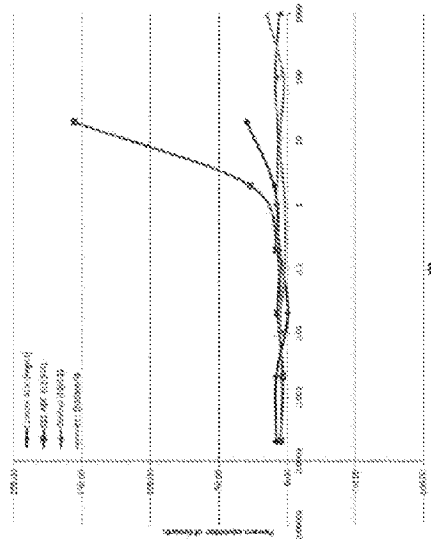


FIG. 39K

OY90

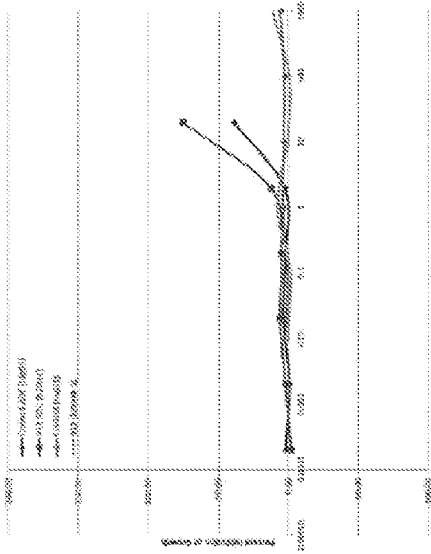


FIG. 39L

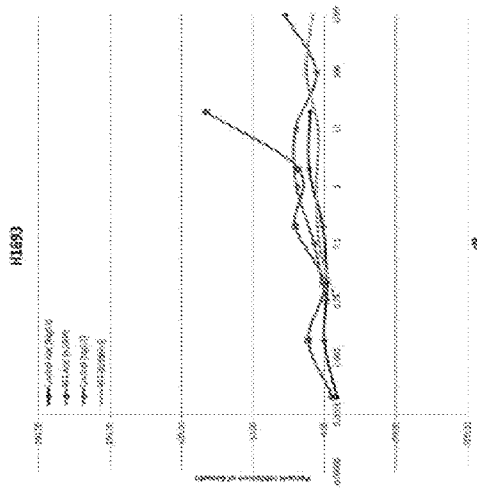


FIG. 39M

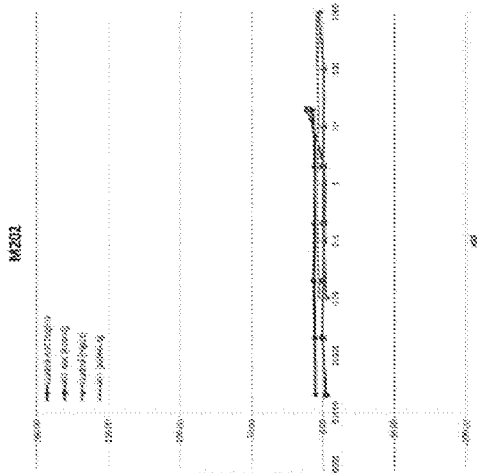
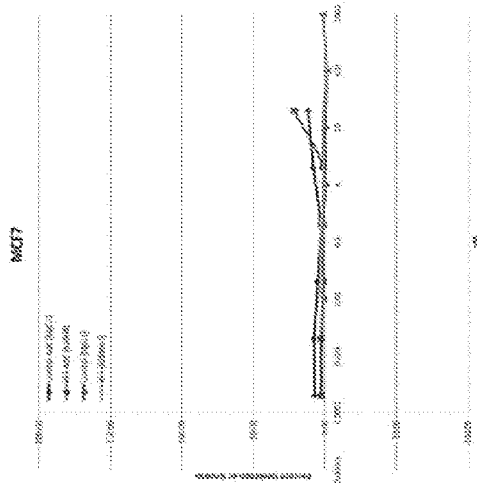


FIG. 39N



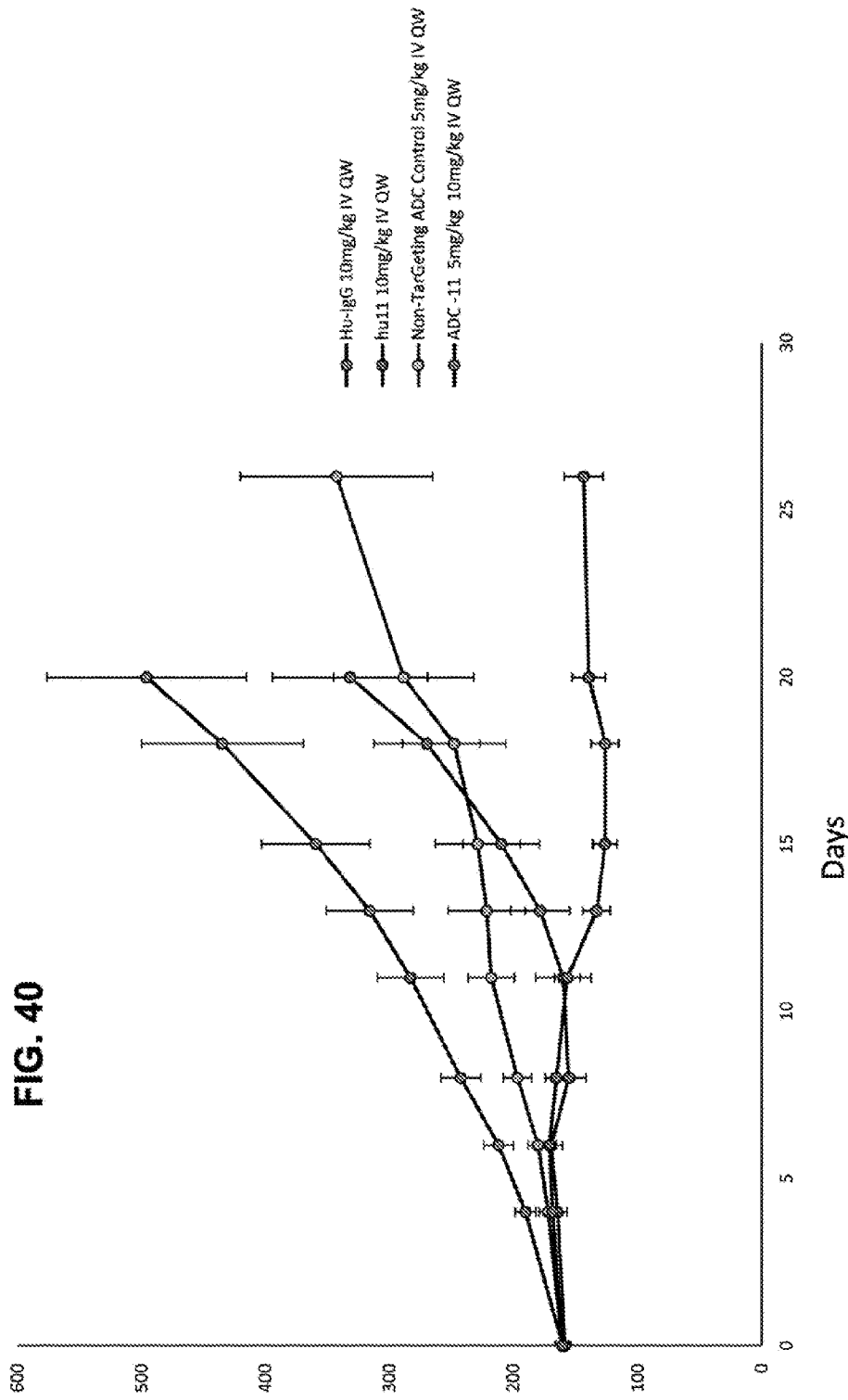


FIG. 41B

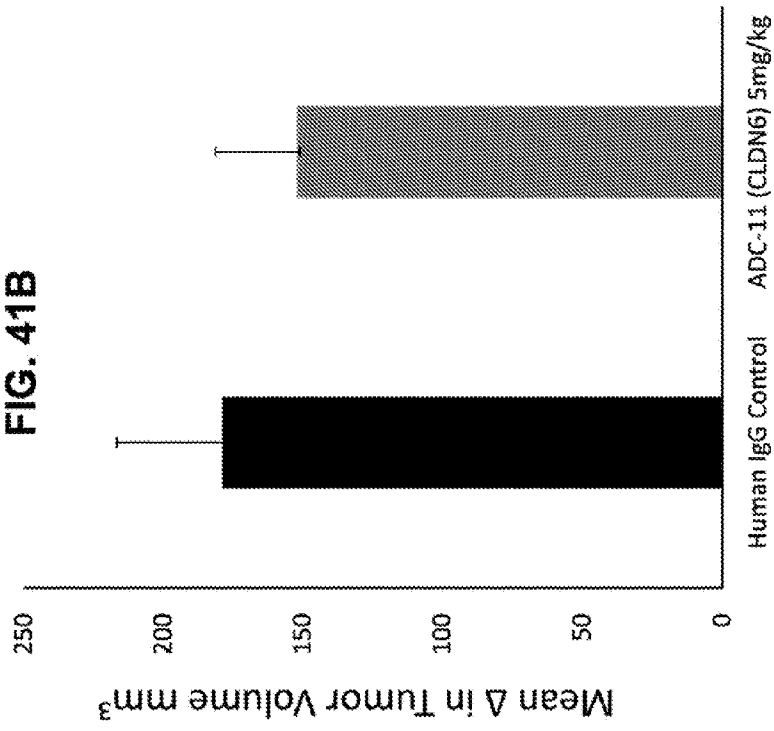


FIG. 41A

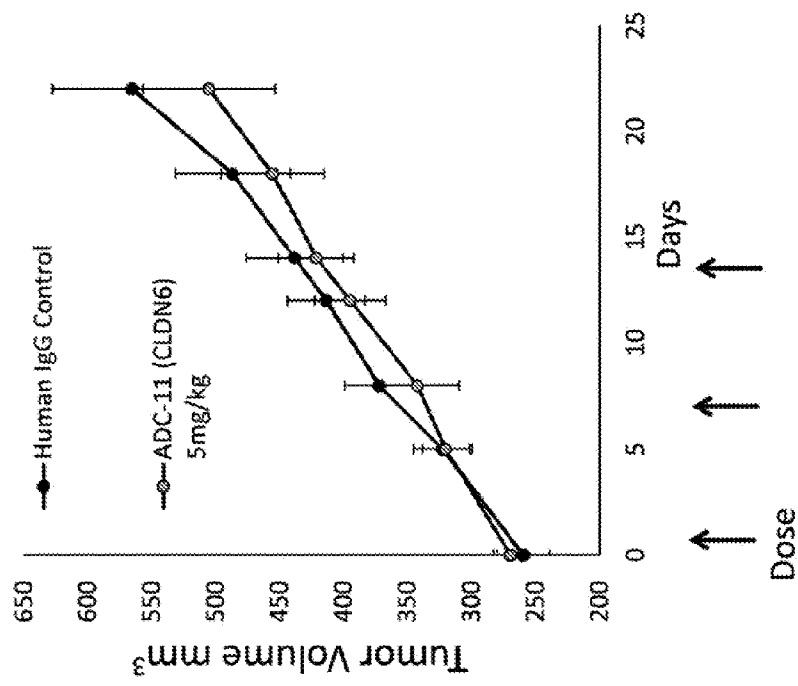


FIG. 42A

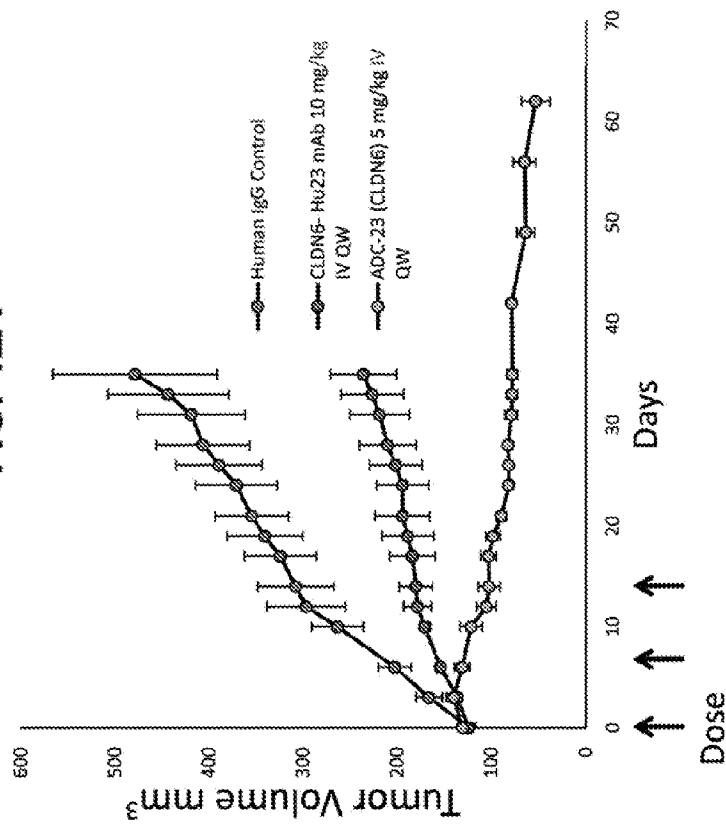


FIG. 42B

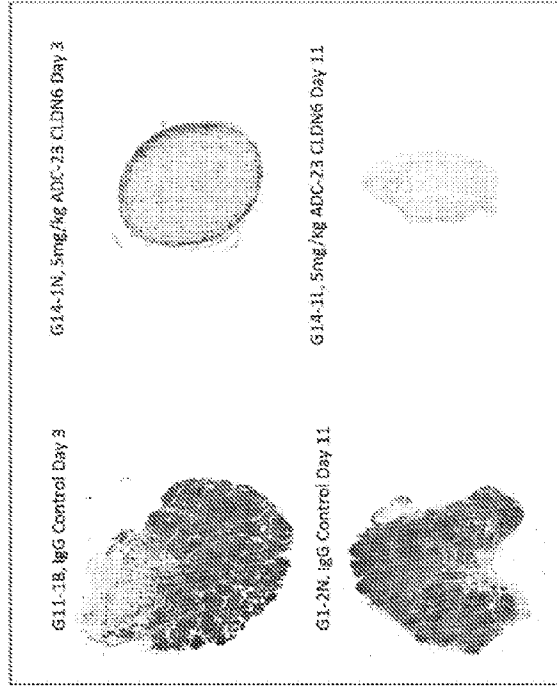


FIG. 43B

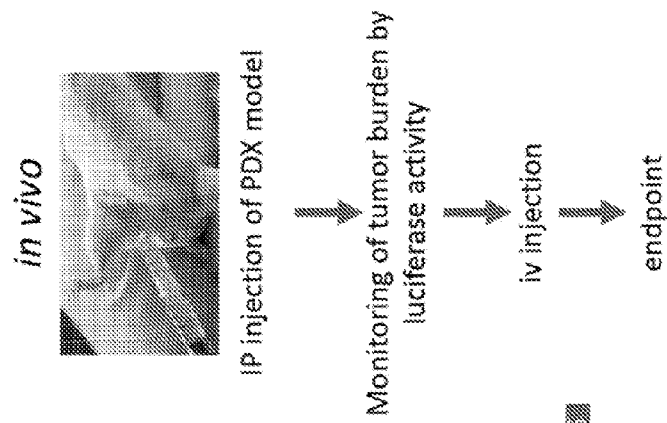
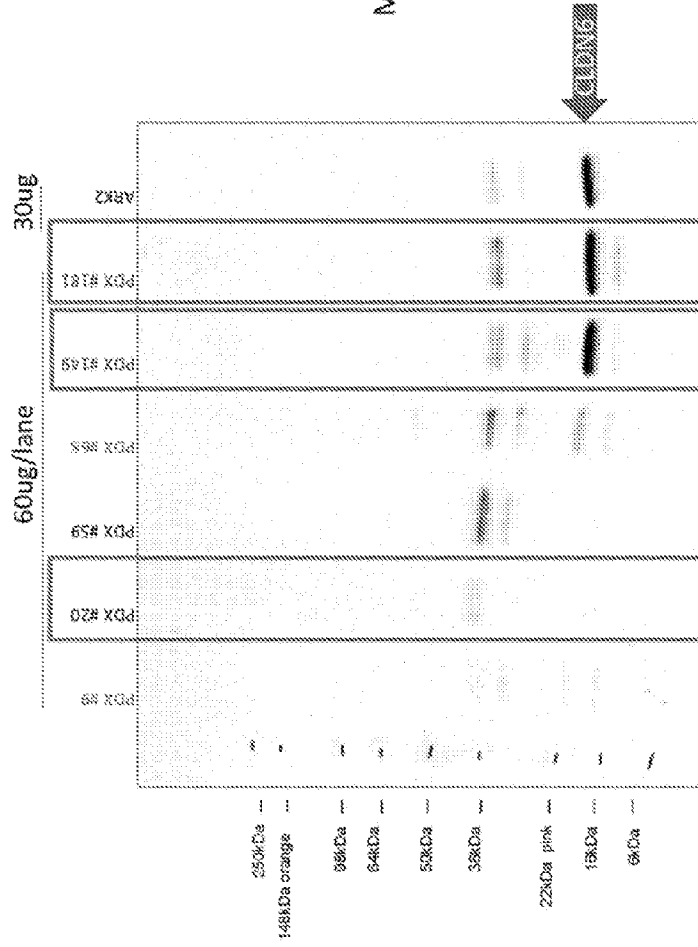
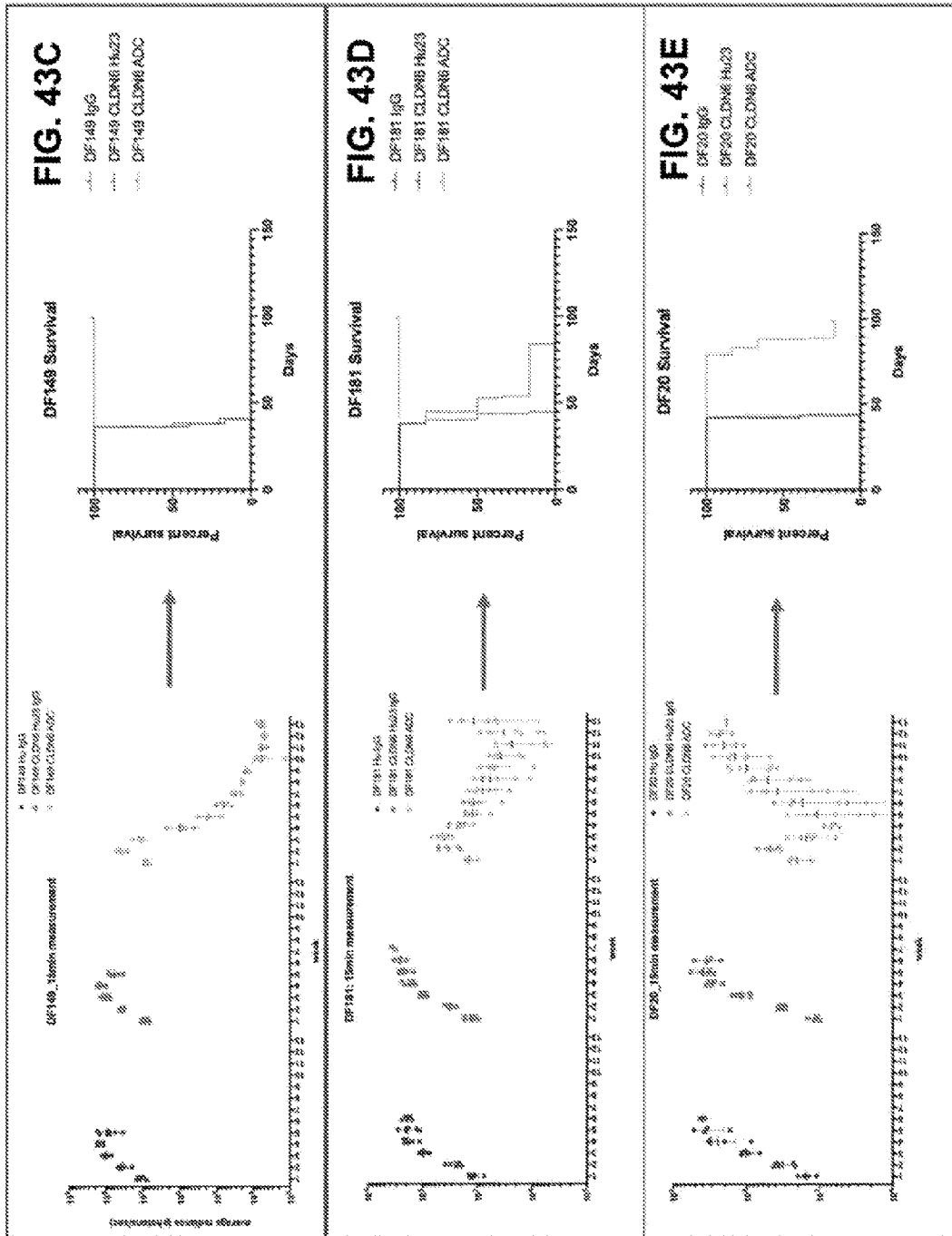
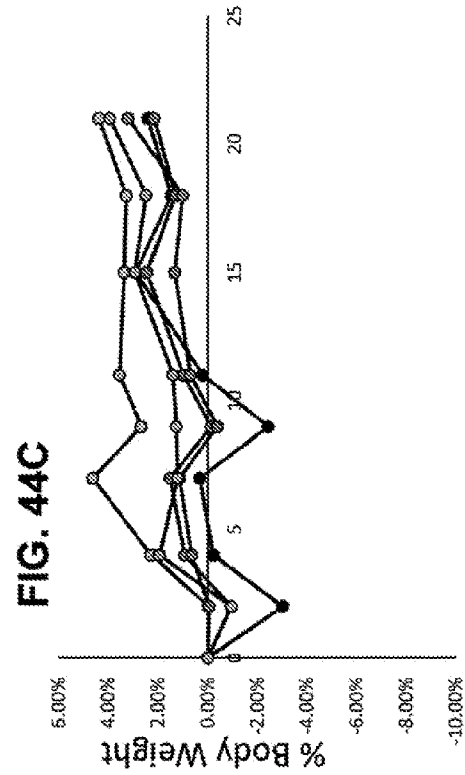
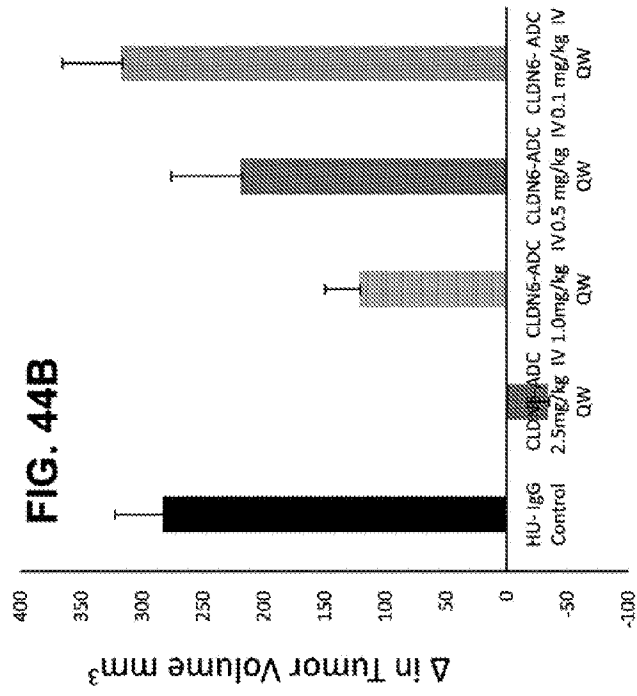
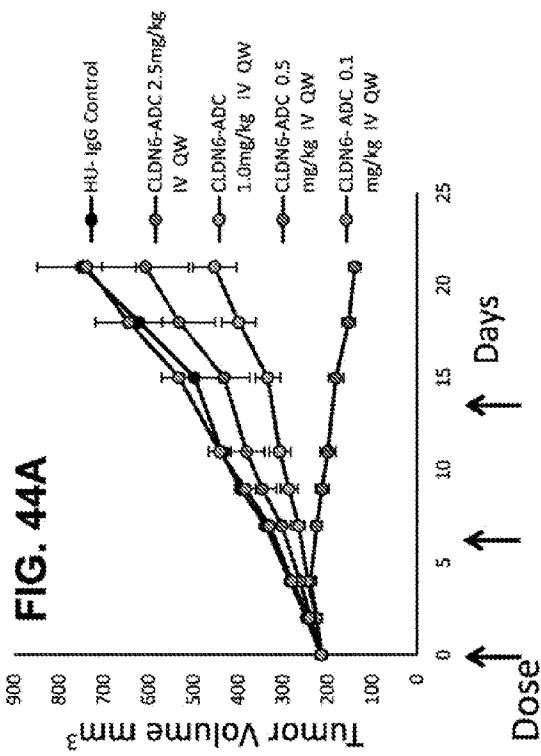


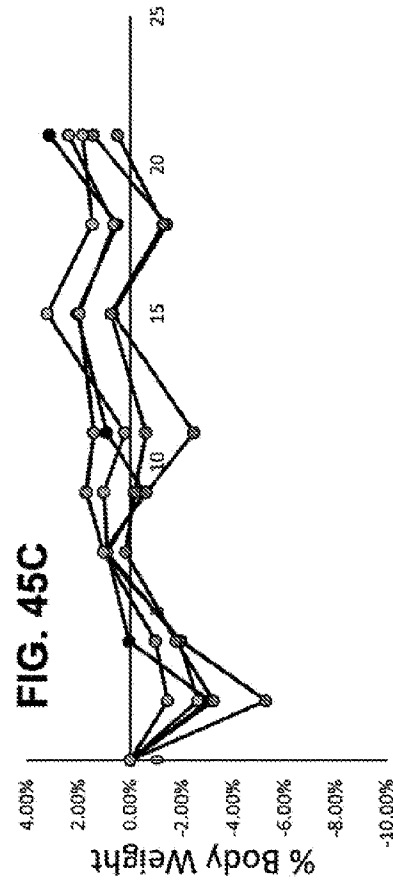
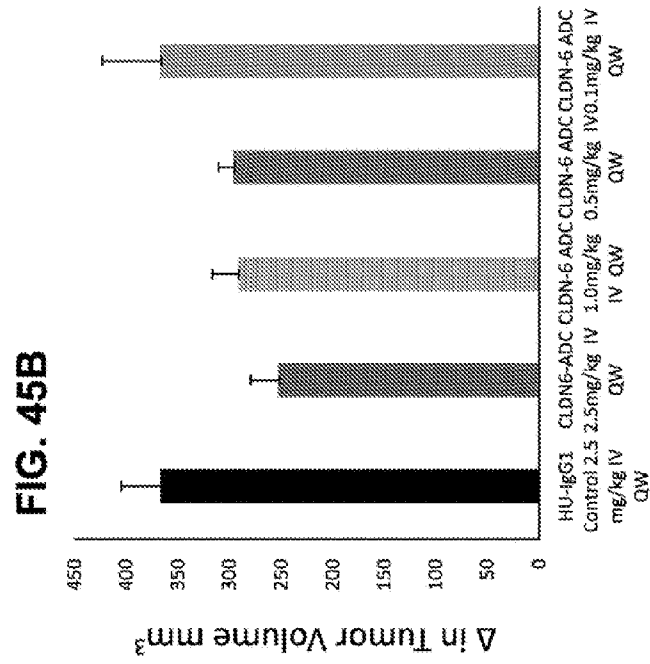
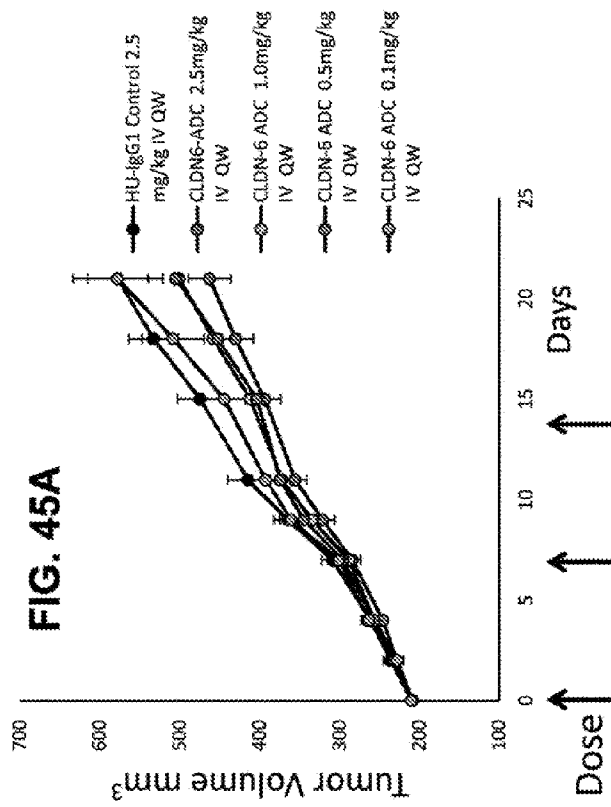
FIG. 43A







● HU-IgG Control
 ○ CLDN6-ADC 2.5mg/kg IV QW
 ○ CLDN6-ADC 1.0mg/kg IV QW
 ○ CLDN6-ADC 0.5mg/kg IV QW
 ○ CLDN6-ADC 0.1mg/kg IV QW



SEKVENSLISTE

Sekvenslisten er udeladt af skriftet og kan hentes fra det Europæiske Patent Register.

The Sequence Listing was omitted from the document and can be downloaded from the European Patent Register.

